The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT CORSET SALE!

WE PLACE ON SALE

TODAY,

200 Doz. CEMEBRATED

"C. P. a la Sirene"

CORSETS,

Best quality French Coutil, in Drab and White,

At $1.50!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE

GENUINE JERSEY!

That all the Fashion Journals have written so much about. This is not the imitation cloth, but is knit like a stocking, and possesses the same elasticity to fit close to the form. It is now on sale in Black and all the New and Fashionable Shades.

27 inches wide,

At $1.50 per Yard.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proposals for Sewers and for Furnishing and Laying Cast-Iron Water-Pipes in the Town of Lake View, Cook County, State of Illinois.

The Town of Lake View invites proposals for furnishing of the materials and the construction of sixteen hundred (1,600) feet of one-foot Pipe Sewer; three thousand (3,000) feet of two (2) feet Brick Sewer; three thousand nine hundred and twenty (3,920) feet of three (3) feet Brick Sewer; one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet of four (4) feet Brick Sewer; and one thousand seven hundred (1,700) feet of five (5) feet Brick Sewer, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Town Engineer, Room 6, 89 Dearborn-st. And also proposals to furnish materials and lay water-pipes in the Town of Lake View, in accordance with the ordinance of said town, which require said pipes to be laid five and one-half (5½) feet deep and sheet piling to be at the expense of the contractor and the pipes to be insured for six months by the contractor.

The Town Board will open bids at a meeting to be held October 25 at the Town-Hall, in said town, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The work will be paid for out of the proceeds of special assessments for that purpose.

The Town Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed bids are to be left with the Supervisor, Town Clerk, or presented at the open board meeting, each bid to be accompanied with a certified check of Three Hundred Dollars payable to the order of George W. Parkes, Treasurer, to be returned if bids are not accepted and to the accepted bidder when the contract is signed and bond accepted.

GEORGE W. PARKES,
Supervisor,
Room 12, 155 La Salle-st.

CUTTERS

TO DEALERS AND LIVERYMEN:

Samples of our Fall Styles can be seen at 173 Wabash-av. Saturday only (TODAY). Orders taken for shipment from our factory, Syracuse, New York.

SHORT & SMITH.

OVERCOATS!

The LARGEST and most SELECT collection of IMPORTED Overcoatings exhibited by any one house on the CONTINENT. Prices ranging from $45 to $85. All imported goods.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

TAILORS, 163 & 165 WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Artists' Materials,

Drawing Papers.
Mathematical Instruments.
China Painting Materials, Art Novelties for Decorations, Gold Frames, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, &c.

50 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

Winsor and Newton's Oil Tube Colors.

FRUIT. Our Elegant Baskets of Assorted Fruits contain all the choice fruits. $1 to $5. Sent by express to any point in U. S. Order one. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st. Branch: 16 Madison-st.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Invite attention to their Importation of

BLACK Dress Fabrics.

Black Cashmeres,

Good shades and best values.

"Henrietta Cloth,"
"Melrose Cloth,"
"Silk Warp Crape Cloth,"
"Drap D'Alma,"

With full lines of all leading fabrics for MOURNING.

Soutache and Embroidered Cashmere Patterns.

Cloaking Sicillienne,
61 inches wide,
Plain and Brocaded.

SPECIAL.

44-inch "Shoodas" at 50c.

State & Washington-sts.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Edison Incandescent Electric Light is now in practical operation for lighting Public Buildings, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Churches, Steamships, Silk, Woolen, Cotton, and Flouring Mills, Locomotive and Car Works, Machine Shops, Piano and Organ Factories, Bleacheries, Engraving and Printing Establishments, Office Buildings, Wholesale and Retail Stores, and Private Residences.

This Light is absolutely constant, healthful, safe, efficient, and economical.

We are prepared to give information, make estimates, and introduce the Edison Light in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

WESTERN EDISON LIGHT CO.,

51 & 53 WABASH-AV.

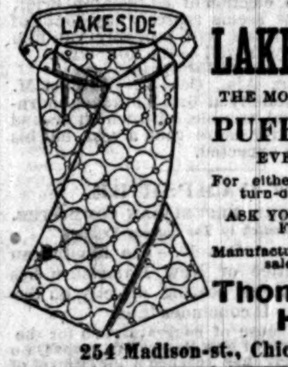
DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Edison,	Norman Williams,
Anson Stager,	Edson Keith,
Jno. B. Drake,	John M. Clark,
John W. Doane,	John Crerar,
Samuel Merrill,	Anthony F. Seeberger,

Z. G. Simmons.

OFFICERS.

ANSON STAGER, President.
JOHN M. CLARK, Vice-President and Treasurer.
D. H. LOUDERBACK, Secretary.
GEO. H. BLISS, General Superintendent.
P. D. JOHNSTON, Engineer.



THE

LAKESIDE,

THE MOST ELEGANT

PUFF SCARF

EVER MADE

For either standing or turn-down collars.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

Manufactured at Wholesale only by

Thomas & Hayden,

254 Madison-st., Chicago.

CLARENDON SHIRTS Will not tear down the back. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.

FINE FILLING 1-3 USUAL RATES.

NO PAIN EXTRACTING.

These Fine TEETH, $8.

DRS. McCHESNEY COR. Randolph & Clark-sts.

Imported Artificial Eyes

INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN.

GALE & BLOCKI,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 111 RANDOLPH-ST.

Branch Stores—44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House; 125 N. Clark-st., cor. Ohio.

CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

'Good Bargain!'

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

"Hdkfs.!"

We offer

1,000 Dozen

Fine Linen Hand-Embroidered Initial

Hdkfs.

At 15c

Singly, or

$1.75

Per Dozen.

The following letters are contained in the assortment:

A. B. C. D. E. F.
G. H. J. K. L. M.
N. P. R. S. T. W.

Orders by mail receive faithful attention.

State and Madison-sts.

MAGNETIC GIRDLE
FOR MEN.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD READ **BRADSTREET'S.**

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD READ **BRADSTREET'S.**

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD READ **BRADSTREET'S.**

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD READ **BRADSTREET'S.**

EXCURSION

FROM

CHICAGO TO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP,

$25.15.

Tickets good to return for 40 days.

The Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railways will sell round-trip tickets at above rates for trains leaving Chicago Oct. 16. Excursion train will leave St. Louis 9 a. m. Oct. 17.

The State Fair of Arkansas is held at Little Rock from Oct. 16 to 21 inclusive, in conjunction with the Cotton-Planters' Association of America. This will be a splendid opportunity to see the great State of Arkansas and her products.

For further information apply at office of MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., 46 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Hotel Brunswick,

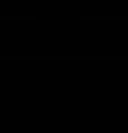
FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.

This fashionable, central, and convenient house has been greatly enlarged and entirely renovated as a hotel home for permanent guests and the traveling public.

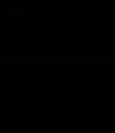
The new and superb restaurants are under excellent management, and have an unrivaled cuisine. The Ball-Room, Banquet Halls, and Private Parlors are now ready for

Weddings, Receptions, Banquets, Etc.

For rooms and terms address MITCHELL & KINZLER.



Andrews Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles. Burr Pat. imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $28 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.



SILURIAN SPRING WATER,

OF WAUKESHA,

Is a perfect drinking water for every day use, and of inestimable value as a medicine in diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, Mucous Membranes, and Nervous System.

IT IS UNEQUALED

By any other known Mineral Water in its perfect purity and wonderful medicinal properties combined. The intelligent people of Chicago are rapidly abandoning impure lake water for drinking purposes and ordering the pure and healthful SILURIAN, which is supplied for family use at a VERY LOW RATE in convenient swinging cans holding ten gallons each. A list of the prominent druggists who sell GENUINE SILURIAN will be given in a few days.

For further particulars call at the

Chicago Wholesale Depot, 75 State-st., Central Music-Hall.

LUTHER W. McCONNELL, Proprietor. J. K. ANDERSON, Manager.

A Fact!

That the large line of

OUR OWN MAKE

Chamber Sets

At the price we have just put on them are the GREATEST BARGAINS *in the Furniture line to be found in the city. Do not fail to verify it.*

Hildreth & Co.

221 & 223 State-st.

FURNITURE!

Brussels and Ingrain

CARPETS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Heating Stoves, Cooking Ranges,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Crockery, &c.,

Cheap for Cash or on Easy Payments.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,

245 & 247 STATE-ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.,

Sole Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

EMPRESS FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

Can be opened and closed in less than a minute; is thoroughly ventilated, and closes into an elegant piece of furniture, with no indication of a Bedstead.

THE BAUER

FAVORITE PIANO.

These Pianos are constructed with our Patent Self-bearing Agraffe Attachment, Concave Name-Board, Improved Veneered Bridge, and Violin-shaped Sounding-Board.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

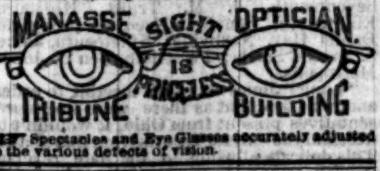
Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

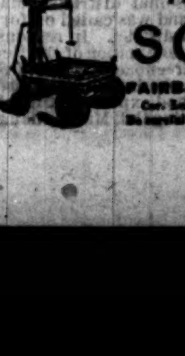


☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.

The great remedy for all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and bowels. It cures Skin Diseases and Scrofula. Get a pamphlet and read the certificates from some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Has stood the test of seventy-five years. Bottled direct from the springs in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to Oct. 1, each year. Capacity, 1,000 guests.

For sale by druggists and mineral water dealers generally. Seventy-five cents for a half-gallon bottle.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

Flour. Tea, Coffee.

Good Winter Wheat, per brl	$5.90
Very Best Winter Wheat, per brl	6.10
Very Best Minnesota Patent, Washburn's, per brl	7.85
Very Best Rye, per brl	4.50

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

New Valencia Raisins, per lb	10c
30-lb Boxes	9c

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS.

JAPAN.

	Per lb	5 pounds for
Choice, New Season's	.35	$1.50
Extra Choice, New Season's	.48	2.15
Very Best, New Season's	.58	2.65

OOLONG.

Fair	.35	1.50
Choice	.48	2.15
Extra Choice	.58	2.65
Very best Garden Growth Formosa	.68	3.15

GUNPOWDER OR YOUNG HYSON.

Fair	.35	1.50
Choice	.48	2.15
Extra Choice	.58	2.65
Fine	.68	3.15
Very best Moyune Garden Growth	.78	3.65

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Choice	.50	2.25
Extra Choice	.60	2.75
Very Best Garden Growth	.80	3.75

Any of the above, in 5-lb. air-tight cans, at single-pound price.

COFFEES.

Green.

Java, 5¼ pounds for	$1.00
Rio, 10 pounds for	1.00

Roasted or Ground.

Rio, per lb	11c	10 lbs for $1
Rio, fair, per lb	15c	7 lbs for 1
Rio, choice, per lb	20c	6 lbs for 1
Rio, finest Golden, O. G., per lb	25c	5 lbs for 1
Java, per lb	28c	4 lbs for 1
Java, finest Mandheling, per lb		32c
Mocha, Arabian, per lb		35c
Mocha, Peaberry, per lb	25c	5 lbs for $1

English Pickles.

To close a consignment we offer

Quart Bottles - - - 37 1-2c

NUTMEGS.

60c per pound. Five pounds for $2.50

Premium Chocolate.

Per pound, 32 1-2c.

SOAP.

German Mottled, 60 Bars	$3.25
Olive, 60 Bars	2.75
Pickling Vinegar, 5 gallons for	$1.00
Pickling Spices (17 varieties), per lb	50

California Apricots, new packing, 25c per can, $2.75 per dozen.

Parties in the country can remit by Post-Office order or bank draft, payable to J. HICKSON. We make no charge for boxes, and deliver at the depot free of charge.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st., Chicago.

☞ Send for new Fall Price-List. Mailed free.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

(Incorporated 1858).

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1882,	$533,490.02
Cash Capital,	300,000.00
Net Surplus, as regards Policyholders,	$50,252.31

ADOLPH LOEB, Agent

170 LA SALLE-ST.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

North German Fire Ins. Co. of Hamburg, Germany.
Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co. of New York.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburg, Pa.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Ins. Co. of New York.

Knights Templar

Competitive Drill.

Elegantly Illustrated in the

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY.

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS.

House Wanted.

We have a cash customer who wishes a 3-story brick house, 9 rooms deep, on Superior, Huron, Ontario, Burton-place, Schiller, or La Salle-st., not to cost over $12,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO-DAY

IS

The Very Last

OF

SEA'S FALL CARNIVAL!

Last Hours

OF THE

Grandest Display

Earth E'er Witnessed.

The Solid Wall of Gold Plush and Glass.

The Gas-Lit Scene of Oriental Gold-Work.

The Fairy.

The Japanese Tea-Maker.

The Powdered Footman.

200 Feet of Living Flame.

Singing Birds, Tropical Plants.

SIX FLOORS

FILLED WITH DELIGHTS,

THIS DAY,

AT

SEA'S.

DIAMONDS.

Beginning today, and continuing until after the Holidays, we will display the largest, best-assorted, and most elegant stock of

GEM DIAMONDS

EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO.

We will show the newest styles in Lace Pins, Earrings, Finger-Rings, Crescents, Pendants, Bracelets, &c., &c., and, as we are determined to maintain our position at the head of the DIAMOND TRADE in Chicago, will offer the finest goods at prices that cannot be duplicated.

S. HYMAN & CO.,

JEWELERS,

State and Madison-sts.

ASK

YOUR FURNISHER

FOR

THE VALCOURT

SCARF,

MADE BY

CUTTER & CROSSETTE.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

NOTICE.

To Creditors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and Creditors of the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that in a certain cause in chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County between Chas. E. Lippincott, Auditor, etc., complainant, and The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago and The Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, defendants, an order has been entered by said Circuit Court [illegible]

The dividends heretofore declared, and above referred to, are as follows:

In Mutual Life:
Dividend No. 1, November, 1876, 10 per cent.
[illegible]
In Safety Deposit Life:
[illegible]

CHARLES C. HOLTON, Receiver.

Finest and Best **TEETH** $7.00. **CUMMINS** DENTIST, 70 State Street, Cor. Randolph.

N. MATSON & CO.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

CHICAGO,

Extend a cordial invitation to all in search of the beautiful and useful combined (whether they wish to purchase or not) to an inspection of their elegant stock, in which are to be found the latest designs (many of them made to their special order).

DIAMONDS

AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Their stock comprises carefully-selected Solitaires and Matched Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, Alexandrites, and Emeralds.

JEWELRY.

They have arrangements with the manufacturers by which they are able to show all the latest styles in Jewelry as soon as they can be had at the East.

WATCHES.

They keep a full line of the justly-celebrated Jurgensen, Patek, Philippe & Co., Waltham, and Elgin Watches.

Foreign Clocks and Bronzes.

New and artistic designs just received.

Sterling Silverware.

Their stock in this line is the largest ever exhibited in the West, and contains many articles never before shown in this market.

Copper Goods.

These goods are of recent manufacture, and are very attractive. Among the articles in this line are Tea Sets, Tea Kettles (for making tea on the table), Turkish Coffee Pots, Tea Caddies, Cigar Lamps, Trays, &c., &c., in hammered and silver applied ornamentation.

Special attention given to the repairing of Fine Watches by competent workmen.

All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL, and that the lowest that goods of EQUAL GRADE can be had in this country.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

WALL PAPER.

TO THE TRADE!

We are the ONLY Jobbing House in the West

NOT IN THE POOL.

We show a full line of all grades. Our prices are DECIDEDLY LOWER than any other jobbers' are allowed to sell at. Dealers will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us. Samples and prices sent on application.

Chicago Carpet Co.,

Wabash and Monroe.

L. W. COUNSELMAN & CO.'S

"CIRCLE BRAND"

Oysters

Take the lead GENERALLY, for there are NONE BETTER, nor prices LOWER.

M. E. LUDINGTON & CO., Managers,

42 Franklin-st.

FOR RENT.

DRAKE BLOCK,

Corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Passenger and Freight Elevators, and all other modern improvements. Apply to JNO. B. DRAKE, Grand Pacific Hotel.

H. A. HURLBUT,

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE,

[illegible]

REED & HURLBUT, [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Ironical Congratulations Sent to Gov. Foster—Campbell and Neal's Claims.

A Wisconsin Republican of Prominence Expresses His Forebodings.

Old Simon Cameron Wishes Tilden Had "Been Permitted to Take His Seat."

The Attempt to Assasinate Congressman Thomas at Carbondale, Ill., Last Wednesday.

West Virginia and Utah—Kansas Disaffection—The East—Illinois Republicans in Council.

OHIO.

HOW GOV. FOSTER FEELS, SINCE THE LANDSLIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—Things are crystallizing at the State Capital, and politicians of both parties are visiting the State-House inquiring how it happened. But, strange as it may seem, the next session of the Legislature will witness reënactments of the liquor-taxing laws. Gov. Foster, in an interview with your correspondent today, clearly defined his position. First, he denied explicitly ever having declared that the Republican party could get along without the Germans, and, secondly, that he compared saloonkeepers to prostitutes. The latter he declared a lie, manufactured out of whole cloth, as senseless as useless in a political campaign. He also said that, during the campaign, he had been represented as a Prohibitionist, whereas all his speeches would show that he declared prohibition to be impracticable and useless. "But I am in favor of the passage of

A LIQUOR-TAXATION LAW

by this Legislature, leaving out the bond clause and the penalties, collecting the tax as other taxes are collected, and holding the real property upon which the saloon was located liable for tax. Grading the taxes was impracticable, and therefore a uniform tax should be enacted." The Governor said that brewers and saloonkeepers had declared themselves in favor of a tax, and that the Legislature would pass it. At this stage of the interview Dr. Scott, Representative of Warren County, stepped in, and, after coinciding with the Governor, further declared that the Legislature would also submit to the people a constitutional amendment, the one already passed by the Senate, which embodies the three principles of license, local option, and prohibition; and let the people decide which of these they desired.

THE GOVERNOR,

while in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment, did not favor the 3-clause amendment, as he was afraid that neither of them would receive a majority of all the votes cast, but he favored an amendment repealing the present no-license clause of the Constitution, and leaving the regulation of the traffic entirely in the hands of the Legislature, and there is no doubt but that this body will pass both another tax bill and a constitutional amendment. The following telegram was received from ex-Gov. Young, and will explain itself:

IRONICAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—*Charles Foster, Governor, Columbus, O.*—Congratulations on your only victory in any rebellion. What do you think of your achievements? The Grand Army of the Republic recognizes your efforts in behalf of the soldier element of our party, and the Germans of this and other cities in Ohio will ever appreciate your services in their behalf.

THOMAS L. YOUNG.

THE ANSWER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—*To the Hon. Thomas L. Young, Cincinnati, O.*—Your telegram received. Your irony is excruciating, but a brave soldier, when sober, is not apt to insinuate cowardice in others. I am happy over the fact that I made a square, honest, and open fight for the taxation of the liquor traffic and the Sunday closing of saloons. Upon this question I shall not take a backward step, and will fight it out upon this line. I deny your right to speak for the G. A. R. or the Germans on this subject.

CHARLES G. FOSTER.

RETURNS

have now been received from seventy-seven counties, leaving eleven yet to be heard from. The Democrats, in sixty-four counties, gain 43,696. The Republicans in thirteen counties gain 1,447, which makes a net Democratic gain of 42,249. This wipes out Foster's majority of last year, and leaves a Democratic plurality of 17,940. The gains in the eleven counties yet to hear from will increase this plurality to 20,000 or more. Some of the returns on which this calculation is based are official, but the majority of them are unofficial. It is supposed that when the official vote is announced the above figures will not be very far from right. It comes from Democratic authority that Campbell in the Seventh District, and Neal in the Twelfth, Democrats, will contest the seats of Morey and Hart, Republicans, if the National House of Representatives should be Democratic.

FIGURES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The Congressional delegation will likely stand fourteen Democrats and seven Republicans. Unofficial returns elect Hart, Republican, over Neal by fifteen votes; Morey, Republican, over Campbell, by forty-two votes.

The official vote of Stark County was received at Democratic headquarters tonight, which completes the official vote of the Eighteenth District, and shows the election of McKinley over Wallace for Congress by eight votes. A contest is talked of. This makes the Ohio delegation stand eight Republicans and thirteen Democrats. On the returns received it is estimated that the Democratic majority in the State will be about 17,000.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Oct. 12.—The Democrats are jubilant over their victory and Republicans are solemn and thoughtful. Victory will spring from this disaster. Next year we will come together; this wretched discussion of purely moral issues that belong only to the fireside and the church will be eliminated from the canvass of 1883, and the result will be a consolidated Republican vote, undivided by ism or faction, and a sweeping majority for Legislature and Governor, and a Republican United States Senator to succeed Pendleton. This will grow. It is, after all, a blessing in disguise. This disaster will heal all bitterness and eradicate all divisions. After a victory the Republicans of Ohio divide over the spoils. After a defeat they unite by common sympathy and come together solid. This cannot fail to be so. It never did. It saves us the Legislature next year, the Governor and United States Senator. Besides this, the brag and bluster of the Democracy over their victory in Ohio will rouse and reunite the Republicans of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, and save us those States, and yet be the means of giving us the next Congress.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

WISCONSIN.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL—KEYES PRINTS A MANIFESTO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 13.—The Keyes Congressional campaign was definitly opened this evening by the publication in the *State Journal* of a manifesto by Keyes himself announcing his candidacy, and vigorously denouncing the methods followed by the Hazelton people before, at, and since the Monroe convention. Accompanying this is an address by his Congressional Committee and the twenty-two delegates who voted for him. In this document the history of the Lafayette contests is gone over in detail, the traitorous action of Stickney is described, and the conclusion is reached that Keyes is the regularly-nominated candidate and entitled to the solid party vote in the district. The River and Harbor bill is denounced, especially Hazelton's particular connection with it in the Pecatonica Creek matter, and Hazelton's caucus-packing and bulldozing of primaries are bitterly referred to. Hazelton's obstinacy in refusing to withdraw with Keyes and unite on a third man agreeable to all the Republicans in the district is the subject for severe criticism, and upon his shoulders is laid the responsibility for party discord in the district. The entire document is

TEN COLUMNS LONG,

much of it in nonpareil, and is certainly a very spicy affair. Twenty thousand copies of it will be immediately mailed to all parts of the district. Keyes will make a vigorous canvass, and it is understood will make his opening speech at Monroe next Tuesday evening, and afterwards speak in the principal towns in every county in the district. Hazelton and Senator Sawyer have been here the past two days, and it was currently rumored today that a conference had been held at the post-office, at which Hazelton was promised the Government Directorship of the Union Pacific Road, vice Robert H. Baker, of Racine, deceased, and that he consequently withdrew from the contest. But careful inquiries tonight develop that the story is a canard. Hazelton's friends say he cannot afford to withdraw at this stage of the fight.

THE VIEWS OF ONE OF THE LEADING STATESMEN, A REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—I have just had a long talk with a prominent and exceedingly well-informed Wisconsin politician upon the political prospects in that chaotic and faction-torn State. The gentleman is a Republican, and one of the most influential in the State, but he has no direct stake in the Congressional and legislative contest this year. He has remote interest enough, however, to have taken certain opportunities thrown in his way to observe very closely the conditions existing in all the districts. He took an exceedingly gloomy view of this activity of the Prohibitionists and its probable results. Said he in substance:

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

have thoroughly organized in almost every precinct in the State, and will put legislative candidates in the field in nearly all of the districts. It is even now conceded by leading Republicans that it is quite likely that the Prohibitionists will succeed in securing a balance of power in the next Legislature. The Prohibitionists themselves insist that they are certain to control the Legislature, and their argument is that they will defeat Republican candidates and elect Democrats in many districts, while in others they will run in their own candidates, thus destroying the overwhelming Republican majority and probably securing a sufficient number of members to be able to dictate to either party. The Prohibitionists claim that in the rural districts they are daily gaining votes by hundreds. They express greatest confidence in their ability to defeat Guenther in the Sixth Congressional District, and even go so far as to imagine the defeat of Williams in the First District quite possible. Their one argument is:

"The Republican party of Wisconsin, whose greatest strength has been drawn from those who are now Prohibitionists, refused to acknowledge us in any degree, and we will turn the State over to the Democrats, as we are entirely able to do, until such times as the Republican leaders acknowledge us fully and fairly. Wisconsin shall either fall into line with Iowa and Kansas, or go into the hands of the Democrats."

THE THREAT IS BOLDLY MADE,

and those who utter it are in savage earnest. The leaders are nearly all disappointed Republicans, and are bitter personally as well as apparently on principle.

Going over the Congressional districts in detail I got some interesting information. The First District has been considered the most reliable Republican district in the State, but my informant discovered a good deal of confidence on the other side. Even there, there are three opposing candidates—John Winans, of Janesville, who has received both the Democratic and Independent nomination; C. M. Blackman, of Whitewater, who is the candidate of the Prohibitionists; and the old Greenback war-horse, Gen. W. L. Utley, of Racine.

THE SITUATION

may be given in this way: The Republicans dismiss all argument with the assertion, "They can't beat Charley Williams." The Prohibitionists say:

> We are determined to teach the Republican party of Wisconsin a lesson. We were of the 4,000 majority which has been sending Mr. Williams to Congress all these years. We have pleaded with our Republican legislators to recognize us who have so long enabled Wisconsin to rank with the Republican States. We have been snubbed, sat upon—kicked overboard. Now we have got a boat of our own and propose to show our old-time political associates that we have taken from them the best oars they had. One-half the Republicans of this district are at heart Prohibitionists, and before election a very large proportion of them will come out and support Blackman. Of course we like Charley Williams, but we love our Prohibition Rome more, and will defeat him if possible.

The Democrats are quite hopeful and make their point in this way:

> The Prohibitionists are working night and day and will rend the Republicans, not quite in twain, but to the extent of tearing off a good-sized portion of the old political government. Winans is a popular man, and will get, besides the full Democratic vote, all of the scratchers. With the work the Prohibitionists are doing, the very best Mr. Williams can do is to secure a small plurality, and there is a good, fair working chance for the election of our man. A good many stranger things have happened than Williams' defeat would be.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS

of all the information obtained leads to the conclusion that Mr. Williams cannot possibly be elected by anything like former majorities, and that if the Prohibitionists continue to work as they now seem to be doing, there is a bare possibility of his defeat.

In the Second District, where D. H. Sumner stole the Democratic plums from

BRAGG AND DELANEY,

and E. W. Chafin, the Prohibitionists' nominee, there are two other candidates in the field—James A. Rowell, of Beaver Dam, Republican, and Lorenzo Merrill, Greenbacker, of Burnett Junction. Throughout the district there seemed to be but one sentiment, and that was to the effect that no combination of either candidates or circumstances would ever defeat any regularly nominated Democrat. Some few Republicans expressed faint hope on the ground that the friends of both Gen. Bragg and Delaney were "red-hot," yet it was admitted that the Prohibitionists would probably draw as many votes from the Republicans as Sumner would lose because of any defection among the personal friends of Bragg and Delaney. The Second District may be set down as Democratic beyond doubt.

"THE THIRD DISTRICT,"

said my informant, "has gone to h—l." What the gentleman really meant was that the stanch old Republican district would undoubtedly, through the results of the Keyes-Hazelton fight, return Burr W. Jones, Democrat, to Congress in place of George C. Hazelton, the present incumbent. The Republican fight in the Third District is the most decidedly vicious-appearing, to an outsider, of anything in that line I have ever seen. The Keyes faction profess to believe that Hazelton is in league with the Milwaukee ring which is determined that the old political boss of Wisconsin shall never again come to the fore, and per contra the Hazelton adherents proclaim that their man was fairly and honorably nominated, and that Keyes' action is simply a display of his old policy of "rule or ruin." The fight is bitter beyond expression, and there isn't the slightest chance, in the opinion of your correspondent, for anything like a compromise. It was hoped that both Keyes and Hazelton would withdraw in favor of Gen. Fairchild, who would have been elected by an overwhelming majority; but Hazelton's friends said: "No, you were squarely nominated, and we will go down with you to defeat at the polls, but will not submit to defeat at the hands of Elisha W. Keyes."

GEN. FAIRCHILD

fully expected to take the field as the candidate, but he will not be disappointed, for he fully expects to be the next United States Senator from Wisconsin. The Prohibitionists have put in the field in the Third District the strongest man they have in the State, S. D. Hastings, of Madison, who was formerly State Treasurer and one of the foremost Republicans of the Commonwealth. This nomination would seriously complicate things as against Hazelton or Keyes, even if there was no quarrel whatever; but with the present fight on hand the Republicans do not stand even a ghost of a chance. Jones, the Democratic nominee, was formerly a Republican. He is little known, yet his name will be printed on the Democratic tickets, and that will be sufficient to elect him; unless, forsooth, Republicans generally should become disgusted with the action of both Keyes and Hazelton and go over to Hastings en masse and elect him. The chances, however, are all in favor of the success of the Democratic ticket.

IN MILWAUKEE,

or the Fourth District, the Republicans will place Gen. F. C. Winkler in the field against P. V. Deuster, Democrat, and the present incumbent, and Col. George B. Goodwin, nominated by the Trades Assembly and backed by all former soft-moneyites. The Prohibitionists will not cut any very great figure in this head centre of beerdom. Deuster is very popular, having made a pretty fair member, and he and his friends are absolutely confident of his reëlection. On the other hand, there is a clear Republican majority in the City and County of Milwaukee, if it could be reunited from the Prohibitionists and Trades Assembly, and it is a question which the election alone can decide whether Gen. Winkler can succeed against the small falling off incident to the defection of the Trades Assembly and Prohibitionists. The best judgment is that Deuster will again succeed. Col. Goodwin is very popular with the whisky and brewing interests—not that he is an intemperate man or favors intemperance—because he was the most successful defender of the old Milwaukee whisky ring in its contest with the Government. He also represents in a certain sense the Republican opposition to bossism in Milwaukee, being opposed to the Sanderson-Payne custom-house rule. The Republican leaders in Milwaukee profess confidence in their ability to elect Gen. Winkler, but there are no surface indications that way. Gen. Winkler is popular with the better class of Germans—of whom he is one—but the great mass of voters of that nationality look upon him as an aristocrat. It may be set down as something pretty certain that Deuster will be reëlected.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Joe Rankin—everybody calls him "Joe"—has the field entirely to himself in the Fifth District. He is from Manitowoc County, where neither Republicans or Prohibitionists flourish. The Fifth is so strongly Democratic that if the Republicans make any nomination whatever it will be a mere matter of form.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Perhaps the greatest contest in all Wisconsin is now going on in the Sixth District, where Richard Guenther, of Oshkosh, the present incumbent, is renominated by the Republicans, and where the Prohibitionists have put up their head centre in the person of T. D. Kanouse, of Appleton. The Democrats have nominated Andrew Haven, of Oshkosh, who would cut no figure in the fight were it not for the fact that every vote given to Kanouse—and there will be a good many of them—is a clear gain for him. Mr. Guenther is generally credited with having made an exceptionally brilliant record for a young man and is very popular in his district, but he has given mortal offense to the Prohibitionists by boldly insisting that their course is not a wise one, while other politicians have less offended by hedging both ways, according as their listener might favor or disapprove of the prohibition movement; and so the Prohibitionists have announced that they would rather beat Guenther than to capture all the balance of the State, and their fight against him is terribly earnest. The Democrats and Prohibitionists both announce their belief that Guenther will be beaten, and that means not the success of Kanouse but the election of Haven, Democrat. However, almost every business man in the district will personally support Guenther, and the chances are fairly in his favor, although the contest cannot be otherwise than close, and the Republican ticket is at least in jeopardy.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The complications in the Seventh District are almost amusing. C. M. Butt, the Republican nominee, is opposed by the brewing interests because he is a temperate or temperance man, while the Prohibitionists have arrayed against him B. F. Parker because he is not a Prohibitionist. But is thus placed between two red-hot fires which ordinarily would have supported him. The Democratic candidate, G. M. Woodward, of La Crosse, happens to be one of the most popular men in the district, and he is certain to gain an immense vote from that source. Then, too, Reuben May, the Greenbacker, is not only a popular person, but has managed to keep up interest in it, whatever issue it is, and will poll several hundred votes, if, indeed, he does not succeed in counting up over 1,000. The district is naturally Republican by a good, round majority, but, with four candidates in the field, and with the Republican vote practically divided against itself, there is possibility of Republican defeat. Of course, in the event of Butt's failure, Woodward will be successful.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The only opposition Bill Price has got in his own district—carved especially—is a weak Democratic anti-monopoly effort headed by W. F. Bailey, of Eau Claire. It is hardly necessary to say that Price, Republican, will be successful.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The Ninth District is strongly Republican, and it is not considered that there is any danger of Stephenson's (Rep.) defeat; but the contest is certain to be a close one after all, for Judge Gilbert L. Clark, Democrat, is a remarkably popular man, and Woodmansee, of Oconto, who is the Prohibition candidate, will run well on his personal strength wherever he is known. James Meehan, of Stevens Point, Greenbacker, will draw some strength from the Democrats. It is reasonably certain that Isaac Stephenson will be elected, but his defeat is among the possibilities.

THE SUMMARY.

To summarize the information obtained, it looks this way:

District.	*Probably successful candidates.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
First	Charles G. Williams	1	.
Second	D. H. Sumner	.	1
Third	Burr W. Jones	.	1
Fourth	P. V. Deuster	.	1
Fifth	Joseph Rankin	1	
Sixth	Richard Guenther	1	
Seventh	C. M. Butt (doubtful)	1	
Eighth	W. T. Price	1	
Ninth	Isaac Stephenson	1	

This is the best possible showing for the Republicans, and classing the Sixth and Seventh Districts doubtful—as they really are—the outlook becomes even more serious; and it is not at all impossible that Wisconsin's next delegation to Congress will be Democratic.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—The American saloonkeepers of this city formed themselves into an association this evening for the purpose of combining to resist all efforts of the prohibition element. An association of the German saloonkeepers of the city has been in existence here for some time, but this is the first effort of the American-speaking keepers of saloons to combine. The constitution of the German association will be translated into English and made the constitution of the new association. The two societies will work together in politics. Leading members of the two societies have been invited to be present at the next meeting of the Democratic County Committee, with a view of seeking to secure the aid of the liquor-sellers and saloonkeepers as a class for the county and Congressional Democratic tickets. The organization made arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the National Saloonkeepers' Association, which is to meet here the 18th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RUMORS OF CONCILIATORY EFFORTS—SIMON CAMERON'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—Rumors of a compromise between the Independent and Stalwart Republican factions have again revived, and this time they have their origin in the interior of the State. The disaster to the Republicans in Ohio has had the effect of awakening the party in this city and State, and the cry is now, "What shall we do to be saved?" Reports come in from Luzerne County that Edward Parrish, a wealthy coal operator from that locality, and Joseph Brown, a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburg, have initiated a movement looking to the withdrawal of Beaver and Stewart with a view of concentrating on ex-Associate-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, as the standard-bearer of the party. It is stated that at a gathering of Republicans in Luzerne County yesterday it was agreed to send representatives to this city to confer with business men with the object of presenting

THE PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE PARTY

to the leaders in such a light as would induce them to agree upon some terms of a compromise which will save the party from meeting with overwhelming defeat in November. These rumors, however, are not seriously regarded by the leaders in this city, nor even by the prominent gentlemen connected with the party residing in the interior of the State. Ex-Senator Simon Cameron stopped at the Girard House today on his way to Mr. Joseph Patterson's, whose guest he was this evening at a dinner given to a company of Mr. Patterson's friends. To a reporter the veteran ex-chief of the Pennsylvania Republicans said, with a smile, in relation to the rumor of a compromise between the divided elements in the Republican party:

"I DO NOT BELIEVE

there is anything in the rumor. I am a friend of Gen. Beaver, and I believe that he will be elected. I see no cause for alarm, but I am not taking any part in the campaign, and I don't want to be quoted, for what I might say would be sure to have a wrong construction put upon it."

"What effect will the result of the Ohio election have upon Pennsylvania?"

"A beneficial one, I think, because it will stir the people in the Republican party up to more earnest efforts."

"Is there not great probability of the next House being Democratic?"

"Yes, I think so, and it would have been better for the Republican party

IF MR. TILDEN HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO TAKE HIS SEAT

instead of appointing that commission. I voted against that commission, and if the Democrats had been permitted to assume power at that time it would have been better for the country now, for they would have shown the cloven foot just that much sooner, and the business-men and the leading men would have realized the fact of being governed by free-traders. This subject of civil service is all wrong. I believe in giving poor young men a chance, but if you follow the custom observed in England—why, only the wealthy succeed each other."

"Are not the Republicans in this State likely to meet with losses in their Congressional representation in the coming election?"

"Yes, I think so," replied the General with emphasis, "but I think everything will work out for the good of the party in the end."

The General said that he was in excellent health and was on his way to accept an invitation to dine with an old friend.

Ex-Attorney-General Lead was among the callers today

AT INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,

and, in relation to the rumors of a compromise, shook his head significantly, and said: "As long ago as August last, Gov. Hoyt sent for me to come to Harrisburg to confer with him in relation to suggesting some plan for bringing the divided elements in the party together. He suggested that the prominent leaders of the party in different parts of the State should call a meeting simultaneously for the purpose of demanding, on the part of the people, a settlement of the difficulties which divided the party. It was proposed that these meetings should be held some time about the middle of September. Subsequently Gov. Hoyt visited me at my house during our bi-centennial, and we talked the matter over until 2 o'clock in the morning, but we came to the conclusion that it was too late for such action to be taken, and it is certainly too late now," concluded Mr. Lead, with another ominous shrug of his shoulders.

ILLINOIS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE CONGRESSMAN THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Congressman Thomas spoke this evening to a large crowd. A strong opposition to Mr. Thomas exists among Republicans in this county, which his able canvass is doing much to remove. The dastardly attempt to assasinate him at Carbondale Wednesday night excites universal indignation. While speaking he heard a man behind him say "Stick him in the back!" which put him on guard. At this moment Elkanah Brush saw a man named Branson with a large clasp-knife open in his hand making his way towards Thomas. Brush, fearing a disturbance, spoke to Branson, when the latter tried to stab Brush, but the latter knocked Branson down. During the mêlée Branson stabbed John Caswell severely. Branson was promptly arrested.

MORRISON'S DISTRICT, THE EIGHTEENTH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—Politicians here today who have just visited portions of Bill Morrison's district represent the situation there as very encouraging, and appear to be very confident of the election of Gen. Kueffner. Morrison is said to be considerably demoralized, and is having all he can do in looking after his own county (Monroe), where his majority will be somewhat reduced. One reason for this is the fact that a portion of the people are deeply interested in river improvements, and feel that Morrison has betrayed them. During his last campaign he was attacked for opposing river improvement, and pledged himself to support it if again returned. But he again voted against these improvements, and his constituents, whose land is being washed away, are now working hard for Kueffner. In St. Clair County Gen. Kueffner is deservedly popular, and will not only poll the full Republican vote, but receive the support of many German Democrats. In Madison the campaign is progressing favorably, and everything is encouraging, while in Bond it is said that Kueffner will not lose more than 100 votes because of the nomination of the Prohibition candidate. The third candidate may make the fight a little closer, but the indications are that Kueffner will have a handsome majority over Morrison, whose days as a Congressman are numbered.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 13.—Capt. D. H. Harts, Prohibition candidate for Congress, addressed a fair audience at the Baptist Church here tonight.

THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Oct. 13.—The dispatch in the *Globe-Democrat* last week stating that the Hon. J. T. Leonard, Republican candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-third District, would withdraw in favor of the Prohibition candidate was wholly unauthorized, as Mr. Leonard is out in a circular today accepting the nomination and announcing his intention of remaining on the track and making a vigorous fight.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL—WAYS AND MEANS—THE OHIO "EYE-OPENER."

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Grand Pacific yesterday and remained in session the better part of the day. Not the least noticeable feature of the gathering was the marked absence, comparatively speaking, on the part of the candidates. Not more than a dozen were present, all told, including Robert R. Hitt, the next Congressman from the Sixth District; Gen. J. S. Smith, the next State Treasurer; Senator Fuller, of Boone, now a candidate for the House; Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, also a candidate for the House; Joseph Hart, candidate for the Senate in the La Salle district; and some of the local candidates, including Congressman Davis, W. E. Mason, and John L. Parish. The meeting was ostensibly one of the committee only, but in the course of consultation several of the candidates were called in to throw what light they could upon matters under discussion. The noticeable absence of candidates was generally interpreted as more of

A GOOD OMEN

than otherwise. It meant, in brief, that the candidates were busy looking after their districts and hustling around to get out the votes. Acceptable as their company would no doubt have been, their absence in a good cause was even better. At least that was the way a good many appeared to interpret it. The committee itself was represented as follows: Members-at-large—John W. Bunn, Springfield; John R. Tanner, Louisville; P. S. Post, Galesburg; James M. Beardsley, Rock Island; Martin Howard, Chicago; Dr. Young, proxy for J. H. McGee, Metropolis. District members—Third, Chris Mamer, Chicago; Fourth, John J. Healy, Chicago; Fifth, C. A. Partridge, Waukegan; Sixth, A. M. Jones, Warren; Seventh, E. C. Modewell, Geneseo; Eighth, John C. Corbus, Mendota; Ninth, R. D. Sherman, Kankakee; Tenth, Frank Hitchcock, Peoria; Eleventh, H. F. McAllister, Oquawka; Thirteenth, Jonathan Merriam, Atlanta; Fourteenth, C. P. Myers, Bloomington, proxy for C. P. Davis, Monticello; Fifteenth, J. H. Clark, Mattoon; Seventeenth, J. M. Truitt, Hillsboro; Eighteenth, Senator Needles, proxy for Daniel Hay, Nashville; Nineteenth, James S. Martin, Salem; Twentieth, Ben O. Jones, Metropolis.

"Long" Jones called the meeting to order, and remarked that as there were no representatives present from Ohio, it wouldn't be necessary to call for reports from that section. This delicate allusion to the late reverses seemed to be perfectly understood, and in the discussion which followed very little was said about Ohio, except that the general effect throughout Illinois had been to

NERVE THE REPUBLICANS UP TO THEIR WORK,

to show them the danger of apathy and lethargy, and to bring back into the party ranks some of those who had strayed into the prohibition camp.

The first session was devoted for the most part to the Congressional districts. Maj. Beardsley of Rock Island was called on for a report from the Marsh district. In response he said that while the nomination of the Rev. Dick Haney by the Greenbackers and Prohibitionists had given the Republicans a little more to do than they had expected, still they were confident of electing Col. Marsh, though possibly by a reduced majority. In proof of what he said, Maj. Beardsley produced several figures—the results of a close canvass of the vote in the several counties—and proceeded to show that the district was safe, notwithstanding the Greenback-Prohibition alliance and the disaffection in Hancock County, which had measureably decreased. The committee, in accordance with a request of Col. Marsh, decided to send P. W. Wilcox, the "Mendota carpenter," into the district to make a series of speeches to the working classes.

THE CAIRO DISTRICT.

Capt. Thomas' district—the Twentieth—came in for a good share of the committee's attention. The nomination of John F. McCartney by the Prohibitionists was represented by Ben O. Jones, the member from the Twentieth, as a Democratic move designed to draw Republican support. In this, he said, the Democrats would fail. As for the disaffection in Johnson, Perry, and Jackson, Mr. Jones reported that it was gradually dying out. The Republicans realized that they had no little work ahead of them, but with the committee's assistance they proposed to elect Capt. Thomas, and to do it by 2,000 majority.

Senator Needles represented the condition of affairs in the Kueffner-Morrison district very much as it has recently been pictured to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and was confident that with renewed exertion and the committee's assistance Gen. Kueffner could be elected.

THE BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT.

Mr. Myers, of Bloomington, gave the inside workings of the Rowell-Stevenson contest in the Fourteenth and let daylight into that trade between the Democrats and Nichols, the Bloomington Prohibition candidate for the Legislature, by which the Democrats were to help elect Nichols and thus beat one of the Republicans, and Nichols was to throw some Prohibition votes to Stevenson in order to beat Rowell. Mr. Myers said there was no doubt the trade had been made, but the trouble was that Nichols couldn't deliver, and the Democrats wouldn't give something for nothing. The Prohibition Republicans couldn't be seduced into voting for Adlai Stevenson, the Democrat, and such of them as wouldn't vote for Capt. Rowell would throw away their votes on Harts, the Prohibition candidate. Mr. Myers was satisfied that the trade couldn't be made to work, that the Prohibition vote would prove inconsiderable, and that Capt. Rowell would be elected by a comfortable majority.

Reports were heard from several of the other districts, which showed that all the necessary arrangements were making to get out the full vote, and that the disaster in Ohio had been followed by a healthy reaction and was proving a blessing in disguise.

TICKET TALK.

The manner of printing the tickets on the canal-cession and State-House appropriation questions was discussed at great length. Representations were made that the Democrats as a party were not likely to oppose either or to make either a party issue. With reference to the cession of the canal, it was decided to print the tickets "For the cession, etc.," leaving to those who are opposed to it—if there are any—the opportunity to "scratch." "Long" Jones and Dan Shepard were finally authorized to consult with John H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, with reference to the other question to agree upon the form of the tickets, if practicable, and to unite with Mr. Oberly in a joint circular to the voters, in order that neither party may take any advantage of the other.

The afternoon session was devoted largely to the

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

and the question of finances. Mr. Hart, the candidate for Senator from La Salle, represented the real situation there as much more favorable to the Republicans than it has been painted, and seemed confident that with a proper amount of aid from the committee he could pull through. The Madison and St. Clair districts were referred to at considerable length, and while the Prohibitionists have somewhat complicated matters in both, the representatives from those sections were confident that the Republican candidates would come out ahead.

In the matter of finances, it was pretty plainly intimated by several of the members that Postmasters, mail-route agents, letter-carriers, and other Federal appointees had borne rather more than their share of the burdens, and that it was about time for several gentlemen who hold more or less comfortable positions under the State Government to show their faith by their works. Gen. Smith made a vigorous speech on the subject, in the course of which he referred to the assessments on candidates for State offices, and said he had paid his willingly and cheerfully, and was willing to do more. The candidates for State offices would pull through anyway, but still they were willing to bear their share of the burden. He

DIDN'T THINK IT QUITE FAIR,

however, that they should bear it all, and forcibly reminded the committee that there were candidates for the Legislature in fifty-one districts throughout the State who had hitherto contributed nothing. In Gen. Smith's opinion these gentlemen, together with the aforesaid occupants of official berths under the State Government, could well afford to contribute to the campaign sinews. The subject was discussed for some time, and the committee finally decided to invite—not request—voluntary contributions from both classes. After some further talk about campaign details the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

"LONG" JONES ON OHIO.

"What do you think of the Ohio election?" queried a TRIBUNE reporter of "Long" Jones, who was not in the city when the returns came in and did not reach here until yesterday morning.

"I think the Republican party met an issue which has not heretofore been raised in State politics. Therefore there were no landmarks to guide them, and they were defeated."

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect, if any, of the Ohio defeat in Illinois?"

"It will simply open the eyes of any sleepy Republicans there may be in the State, put them to work, and increase our majority. The reports which have already come in show this very clearly."

"Have you any fear of a stampede by the Germans?"

"No, sir. We, as a party, have shown no disposition to interfere with the peculiar beliefs or customs of the German people, or to trample upon their rights. Two of the present State officers—State-Treasurer Rutz and Auditor Swigart—are Germans, and we have always recognized the Germans as a very important and very reliable element in the Republican party. For these and other reasons I have no fear whatever of the stampede which some of our enthusiastic Democratic brethren are endeavoring to organize, and have no sort of idea that there will be any."

GEN. JOHN I. RINAKER,

of Carlinville, a candidate for United States Senator, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday and mingled with the members of the committee and the few candidates present. Gen. Rinaker was very hopeful of the election of both Cowan and Morrison from the Macoupin-Morgan Senatorial district, where the Republicans, although in the minority, expect to pull these very popular candidates through and have two Representatives, instead of one, in the next House. Macoupin will take care of Cowan and Morgan expects to do the same by Morrison, and the prospects of their election were never brighter. Gen. Rinaker, likewise, had no fear of a German stampede, and said he expected to see a Republican majority in both branches of the next Legislature, provided Cook County did her duty. As to the Senatorial canvass, he remarked that the people throughout the State seemed to think very little about

THE SENATORSHIP

now, and were apparently impressed with the necessity of first securing the Legislature, after which the various candidates for Senator could fight it out among themselves. While on this subject, Gen. Rinaker rather forcibly intimated that the choice of a Senator was by no means confined to the two candidates who now seem to rather be in the lead, and, while he omitted to say anything in his own behalf, the inference which the reporter drew from his description of the requisit qualifications of the next Senator from Illinois was that Gen. Rinaker firmly believed he could fill the bill.

KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 13.—The Kansas Democracy held a jollification tonight over the success of the party in Ohio. George W. Glick, of Atchison, Democratic candidate for Governor, made the principal address. Speeches were also made by John Martin, the Hon. James H. Humphrey, and other prominent Democrats, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The friends of Glick feel very hopeful of the result in Kansas in November, as they count on the same disaffection that was developed in Ohio. They claim that there are 30,000 Republicans who will not vote for St. John for Governor on account of his views on prohibition and the fact of his being

A THIRD-TERMER.

Very few are sufficiently sanguine to claim that St. John will be beaten, but the opposition hope to reduce his majority so low that it will be accepted as a declaration against prohibition. The feeling of hostility does not extend to the rest of the ticket or to the Congressional candidates. The incoming legislature will also be largely Republican as usual. The nominating conventions have been held in about ninety of the 125 Representative districts, in nearly all of which resolutions have been passed instructing the nominee to vote for H. B. Plum for United States Senator. His reëlection is already assured.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 13.—The session of the United States Court in this city having brought together a great many of the leading Republicans of Kansas in the capacity of lawyers, jurors, witnesses, etc., your correspondent has mingled freely with them, and has found that there exists a widespread dissatisfaction at the present status of the party, not only in Kansas, but in the Nation. I have talked with those who are both Federal and State officeholders, and find a unanimity of sentiment that is surprising. The great Republican reverse in Ohio has especially made them talkative and inclined to free their minds. Summarizing the sentiment expressed, it is to the effect that Ohio has demonstrated that, while it may be all right enough for the Republican party to champion a wholesome restriction of the liquor traffic, that when the endeavor is made to foist prohibition upon the whole party as a Republican principle, and when in pursuance thereof Republicans who have grown gray in party service who do not see fit to wander after strange gods are read out of its ranks, a grave error has been made. Many with whom I have talked compare

THE SURROUNDINGS IN OHIO

and the result with the situation in Kansas today and what may be expected. A few men, St. John at the head, are dictating a policy distasteful to the majority of the leaders, and doing so not because of any love of principle but for the purpose of serving their own personal ends. It is predicted that there will be a sufficient falling-off in the Republican vote to open the eyes of the party in this State to its danger. The bitter fight in New York and Pennsylvania is also regarded as having had its effect in Ohio, and as certain to have effect in Kansas and every State in the Union. The Blaine men in Kansas are jubilant, as they say the developments of the past few days have again placed the Plumed Knight in the lead. The hope is indulged, however, that Ohio may teach bossism in New York and Pennsylvania a lesson and heal up the breach between the warring factions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Republican State Committee has issued an address to the people of Massachusetts calling attention to the conditions of the impending contest. It sets forth the claims of the party on the voters, eulogizes the nominees on the State ticket, and exposes the fallacies of Gen. Butler and his supporters. It shows that no candidate for office has a worse record than Butler for extravagance in the appropriations of public money, in endangering the integrity of elections by a profuse use of money, in obstructing the free will of the people by packed caucuses and conventions turned into mobs, and using Federal offices for rewarding personal and political services to Congressmen, and in organizing officeholders to work as a machine to serve as a personal ambition. With regard to

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

the address is applicable all over the country. It says:

> The choice of members of Congress makes the election important in a National view. The position of Massachusetts Republicans toward the great issues of National concern is not doubtful. They are clearly defined in the recent convention platform. The candidates already nominated by the party have pledged fidelity to all the principles enunciated in the utterances of the late State Convention, and those yet to be nominated will doubtless do so with equal explicitness. While Republicans in the South are deprived of free suffrage in elections by
>
> VIOLENCE AND FRAUD
>
> the people of Massachusetts will not choose to be represented by members of the party which perpetrates or condones the crime against equal rights. While the revision of the revenue laws is uncompleted Massachusetts, while recognizing the necessity of a modification of the tariff, will never consent to be represented by members of a party which is committed to a tariff for revenue only. Fellow-citizens, we enter upon this campaign supporting great causes and honorable candidates. Our confidence is in the high purposes, honest intentions, the clear judgment, and the helpful earnestness of the voters of the Commonwealth who are capable of distinguishing good works from vain boasting, and proved integrity from shallow pretension. Our part shall be to leave nothing undone which this committee ought to do. Your part is to supplement our work with zeal, courage, hopefulness, and victory.

ALABAMA.

THE VACANCY IN CONGRESS CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF LOWE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13.—Congressman Lowe died from stricture of the bronchial tubes. For twelve months past he was not able to speak above a whisper. It has been thought for months that he could not live out his Congressional term. During the canvass, in 1880, and the contest for the seat with Gen. Wheeler, very bitter things were said on both sides. Gen. Wheeler desired to fight Lowe this summer, but Lowe's health would not warrant it. Since Lowe's return from Colorado there were rumors that a hostil meeting had been arranged, but it never took effect. Lowe was trying to make a still-hunt canvass of the district, but last Saturday had to give up and go home, and on Thursday he died. The indications all pointed to the election of ex-Senator Prior, and there now seems scarcely any doubt of it. The Democrats will probably run him for the vacancy as well as the long term.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 13.—William M. Lowe died suddenly at 6:45 Thursday morning of bronchial trouble, with which he had been suffering for more than a year, but his death was not expected.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Republican State Committee of New Hampshire has issued an address bearing directly on the Ohio election. It concludes thus:

> If there is a cause of congratulation for the Democratic party of New Hampshire in the Ohio election it surely has reached a lower level of turpitude than ever before. Certain it is, the law-abiding and Sabbath-respecting people of this State, irrespective of party associations, will never consent to join their applause with that of the law-breaking and Sabbath-defying people of Ohio over so disastrous and alarming a result. We cannot afford to sanction by our votes the monstrous doctrines that the Democratic success in Ohio has indorsed. Neither can we afford to put in power in this State a political party that for the past twenty-five years has been wrong on every important question of the day, and that in this campaign boldly advocates doctrines that would inevitably bring disaster to both the moral and industrial interests of New Hampshire. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and New Hampshire will elect the Republican ticket by a majority so large as to forever set at rest the idea that the people of this State can be induced to vote against their own best interests by indorsing the reactionary and dangerous doctrines of the Democratic party. It must and will be done.

UTAH.

THE MORMON DELEGATE NOMINATED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 13.—The Mormon Convention, in session since Monday, today nominated John F. Caine, a monogamist, for the Forty-eighth Congress and also to fill the unexpired term of Cannon. Caine has long been manager of the Church Theatre, is part owner of the Salt Lake *Herald*, and City Clerk and Auditor. He is the nominee of the polygamists. He is not big enough to fill the place, yet was probably the best there was. The platform denies every allegation against the Mormons in the Liberal platform, and piles up a formidable array of charges against the Liberals. It claims that the Mormons are struggling for the supremacy of constitutional law and the sacred principles of local self-government. It indorses Cannon, denounces the proposal for a Legislative Commission for Utah, and is silent as to polygamy.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHEERING NEWS FOR REPUBLICANS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 13.—The majority of Gen. Goff, Republican candidate in this Congressional district, continues to increase as the returns come in. The changes are remarkable, and run through nearly every county in the district. For instance, Wetzel County, the Democratic Gibraltar of the district, only returns a Democratic majority of 354, against over 800 two years ago. Only three of the eleven counties of the district have given Democratic majorities, and these much reduced. Goff's majority will be about 1,850. The last news from the Second Congressional District looks favorable for John W. Mason, Republican. A special to the *Intelligencer*, just in, indicates about fifty majority for Mason. His opponent is President W. L. Wilson, of the State University. The latest from the Fourth District, where

JUDGE LOOMIS, OF PARKERSBURG,

was the Republican candidate against Eustice Gibson, shows a large cut in the Democratic vote, but not enough to elect Loomis. The Democratic majority in the State will be reduced 6,000 or 7,000. Kenna (Dem.) goes back from the Third District. The Republican organization in that district did not compare favorably with that of the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The leading issue in this district was the tariff, and a strong protective sentiment developed itself in the river counties. Gen. Goff took strong ground in favor of protection, while the Democratic platform was silent on the subject. In addition, the revaluation of the land, which was the second time in the ten years, was very unpopular with the farmers, as also were the extra sessions of the Legislatue and consequent increase of expenses. The revolution in this district, as, indeed, in the Second and Fourth, has astonished everybody.

POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Each day brings new reasons for the Democratic victory in Ohio. Today two Ohio Congressmen, Keifer and Converse, have given the Republican and the Democratic theory of the great reverses, and the two statements do not materially differ, except that the one is more frank. Converse himself, in the event that the House shall be Democratic, will be a candidate for Speaker, but he is non-committal upon that subject at present. Mr. Converse admits that the extent of the victory was a surprise to the Democrats, who hoped to secure a majority of the Congressional delegation. He thinks the agitation of the liquor question will not alone explain the Republican defeat, especially when it is considered that the Republicans lost as much in the Western Reserve—the centre of Ohio Puritanism—as they did in other parts of the State. Nor can

THE DEFEAT OF M'KINLEY

be attributed to the increase of free-trade notions entirely, as his greatest losses were in Columbiana County, where those engaged in the pottery industry are demanding still more protection. Mr. Converse is disposed, while considering the two elements of liquor and tariff, to attribute the Democratic success in great measure to the dissatisfaction of the majority of the people of Ohio with the course of the Republican managers, and to the use of patronage, to political assessments, and to Congressional legislation. Speaker Keifer is quite ready to give reasons why, as he calls it, the end of the Republican barn was blown out. The result was certainly, he says, wholly unexpected. Many of the Republican Congressmen, he thinks, had no idea, even the night before the election, that there was any danger of defeat. The Speaker, in his curious Western way, terms the result

"AN EPISODE

that no one dreamed about." There were, he thinks, 100,000 farmers who did not vote. They were busy improving the first chance the weather had given them to harvest their corn. They were so much pressed for time on account of the approaching frost that women were at work in the field, an unusual sight in Ohio. There was a good deal of ill-feeling, too, in districts where nominating conventions had left scars, and the prohibition question was an important factor against the Republicans.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS

throughout the State kept open house from Saturday to Monday, and such Republicans as are drinking men were supplied with well-filled bottles for three days, and did not work at the polls for the Republican ticket, as they have been accustomed to do. Speaking of the liquor question, Speaker Keifer said the fool-killer could do the Republican party a great service just now in Ohio. He was understood to refer to the policy of Gov. Foster in attempting to force prohibition. Editor Gorham, this morning, is very bitter against the Republican Independents. He characterizes them as "party-disturbers and malignants," and calls upon the President "to use strong words and do strong work for the maintenance of the Republican party, which has yet the mission unfulfilled of establishing political freedom and republican government in one-third of the States in the Union."

DEMOCRATIC ALLEGATIONS.

Those who are disposed to be critical say that the commissions which are now investigating the different custom-houses were appointed in accordance with a plan which is designed to stimulate the custom-house employés in different cities to political activity just before an election. This is the Democratic theory, but it is hardly sustained when one considers the personnel of the commissions that have been appointed. The members, or many of them, are earnest advocates of civil-service reform, and would not allow themselves to be used for any such political purpose. The charge is also made that the numerous discharges recently made in the Government printing-office, which were followed by more today, are due to political reasons. It seems that most of the discharges are of persons appointed from the District, who under the spirit of the law of Congress are not entitled to places, as the quota of appointees from the District in all the departments is very much in excess of equitable requirements.

OTHER STATES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Hon. Ben Harrison spoke to a crowded audience here this evening. His speech was enthusiastically received and frequently applauded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 13.—Senator Harrison delivered a speech at Goshen last night. He was greeted by an immense and enthusiastic audience, and in his happiest mood utterly demolished the Democratic theories of this campaign.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Oct. 13.—The Hon. Julius C. Burrows addressed a large and appreciative audience at Sampson Hall this evening under the direction of the Eaton County Committee. The meeting had been extensively advertised, and many came from a distance. All declare it a most worthy effort.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention closed last evening. Mrs. L. D. Carhart, of Marion, was elected President; Mrs. Maxwell, of Cedar Falls, Secretary; Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Des Moines, Treasurer; and Mrs. J. C. McKinne, of Decorah, Delegate to the National Convention. A resolution was adopted in favor of urgent petitions to the Governor to convene the Legislature in order to provide for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment; also resolutions in favor of the pure juice of the grape for church communion service; in favor of a State reformatory prison for women; against the use of tobacco by the youth; in favor of the introduction in the public schools of text-books on the physiological effects of alcohol. The convention also adopted a resolution in favor of woman-suffrage.

ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 13.—The Hon. R. K. Garland, and most prominent Greenback leader in the State, has printed a card announcing his intention of supporting John

Williams, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District. Garland is a brother of United States Senator Garland, and his position will, it is claimed, lead to the defeat of Jones, Democratic nominee. The fight in the district is growing very bitter. There is no Greenback candidate, and that party has enough votes, if massed, to elect either Jones or Williams. A negro named Samuels has entered the field as an Independent, but the contest is between the Democratic and Republican nominees.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—Julia Ward Howe was chosen President of the Association for the Advancement of Women. Among the Vice-Presidents are: Charlotte Pierce, Pennsylvania; Finette S. Seelye, Ohio; Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., Illinois; Martha N. McKay, Indiana; Laura Clay, Kentucky; Rebecca N. Hazard, Missouri; M. E. B. Lynde, Wisconsin; Julia M. Hunting, Iowa; Alida C. Avery, M. D., Colorado; Lucinda H. Stone, Michigan; Clara B. Colby, Nebraska; Virginia E. Merwin, Louisiana; Clara Conway, Tennessee; Sarah B. Stearns, Minnesota. Kate Garnett Wells, of Massachusetts, was elected Secretary, and Henrietta G. T. Wolcott Treasurer.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—A joint debate was held in the opera house this evening between Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Bee*, upon the woman suffrage question, to a crowded house. Miss Anthony argued that disfranchisement is degradation, political, social, and industrial. Mr. Rosewater argued that there is no inherent right to the ballot, and that women in Nebraska have already all the personal and property rights they could ask. The debate lasted three hours, and the audience applauded and hissed profusely.

INDIVIDUAL OPINION.

EX-SENATOR BARNUM.

Ex-United States Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, arrived last evening and is at the Grand Pacific. He leaves this evening for Lake Superior to look after his mining interests there. A TRIBUNE reporter had a brief talk with Mr. Barnum, but he refused to give any political prognostications, except that the contest in Connecticut would be close, but that no political excitement had been worked up there yet.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE.

Postmaster-General Timothy O. Howe, who was in the city yesterday, en route from a visit to his home back to Washington, took a look through the Chicago Post-Office, and was introduced to many of the employés there. To a TRIBUNE reporter he said: "We look for success in Wisconsin. Everything looks well there. Of course the Democratic success in Ohio has buoyed up the Democrats in our State. But our fellows are also waking up."

"How about Hazelton and Keyes?"

"Well, as my friend Billy Smith used to say: 'They're too egotistical after office.'"

"Then the Republicans will lose the Madison district?"

"I can't say, but I don't think two Republicans will be elected to represent that district."

"How about Deuster's district?"

"The Republicans have made no nomination there yet. Deuster is an exceedingly popular man, but if the Republicans will pit a good man against him I should advise Deuster to take out a policy in some good accident company, for he'll need it after election."

"Then you regard Wisconsin safe for the Republicans?"

"I see no reason to regard it otherwise. Our people are wide awake, and I rather think that the shaking up in Ohio wakened them up."

In regard to New York or Pennsylvania Mr. Howe had little or nothing to say. He has hopes that the dissensions in the Republican ranks may yet be healed.

CANADA.

Maj. Phipps, of Philadelphia—One Hundred and Twenty-two Drowned on the Asia—Search for an Aged Man Lost in the Woods.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Oct. 13.—It is said that Maj. Phipps, of Philadelphia, has friends and money in plenty, and that they will not rest contented to see him go back to Philadelphia until every expedient of the law is exhausted. After the County Judge has his say (if the decision is adverse) it may be taken to the single Judge of the Superior Court trying appeals on Tuesdays and Fridays; then to the Court of Appeal, which comprises four Judges of the Superior Court. If they determine that the Major must go, then the case may be taken to the Supreme Court; and if the same decision is there rendered, and if Mr. Phipps and his backers are not satisfied, the appeal may be laid at the foot of the Throne. The County Judge will give his decision on the 16th.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The last vestiges of the old French fortifications of Quebec, to the west of the present citadel, are to be removed by order of the Local Government. They have become an unsightly nuisance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The statement is made that between the 14th of August and the 24th of September of the present year, in the Dominion of Canada, there were 425 sudden deaths, of which 228 were by drowning, 68 by ordinary accidents, 31 by railroad accidents, 20 by suicide, 9 by murder, and 69 sudden deaths. The list of the drowned is swelled by 122 drowned on the steamer Asia.

One of the army pensioners paid the other day is 102 years of age, and has been drawing his pension for half a century.

The number of pilgrims to the shrine of Bonne St. Anne, near Quebec, this season is estimated at over 40,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—There are twelve females attending the medical college, whose progress will be facilitated by special arrangements such as are at no other educational institution of this kind. Two of the lady students, Misses Lowrie and Robinson, are being educated in medicine as a special qualification for missionary service in which they are to engage in India.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—Dr. McEachran, Chief Inspector of Quarantine Stations, reports the cattle plague in Pictou County as being almost stamped out. All the cattle known to be infected have been slaughtered, and others likely to have caught the disease have been placed in quarantine. A large number of cattle are now quarantined at Point Levis.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The lumber prospects of the coming season were never better. Hardly a train leaves for the north without large parties of men engaged for work in the woods. It is estimated that during the present season the Ottawa Valley mills sawed 50,000,000 feet, most of which has been sold at an advanced price. The profits are estimated at $7,500,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—Thursday night last week Lawrence Cary, between 80 and 90 years of age, left his place on the Sixth Concession of the Township of Loughboro to go in search of cows. The cows came home, but Lawrence did not. The following day the neighbors searched the woods in vain for him, and Saturday the search was continued with the same result. Sunday evening seventy-five men walked in single file over the high rocks, morasses, and ravines until night, but none the wiser. They came to the conclusion that he must be in Loughboro Lake, and determined to drag it next day. To the delight of all about 7 o'clock the same evening the missing octogenarian made his way out of the woods. His heart never failed him, though he had been three days and a half without food. The neighbors came from all directions, nearly every one having a lantern, and when they started with the recovered man it looked like a city torchlight procession.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—Capt. Filgate, owner of the steamer Richelieu whose water-jacket exploded with such fatal effect, Mr. Burgess, Government Inspector, and Frechette, the engineer, against whom a verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury for criminal carelessness, were arrested today, charged with manslaughter. They were subsequently released on bail to appear at the next assizes for trial.

NAPANEE, Ont., Oct. 13.—Michael Lee, for the murder of Maggie Howe here the 28th of March, was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 15.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The owner and engineer of the steamer Richelieu (exploded) and the boiler inspector were arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness.

THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The President left Boston at 11 o'clock for New York, accompanied by Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln. A large number of citizens assembled at the depot to extend a farewell greeting. The President acknowledged the demonstration in a happy manner. Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler will proceed immediately to Washington from New York.

NEW YORK.

Marie Prescott's Suit Against the American News Company.

Production of a Somewhat Remarkable Document Written by the Fair Plaintiff.

As Astounding Statement by One of the Witnesses for Defense.

Another Successful Case of Check-Raising—Discrepancies in the Accounts of Police Justices.

MARIA PRESCOTT.

HER SUIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—One rarely sees even in a police court a worse looking crowd—not in respect to garments, but of faces—than was gathered today in front of Judge Russell, in the Superior Court. The case on trial was that of Maria Prescott, the actress, who is suing the American News Company for libel, claiming $20,000 damages. The alleged libelous matter was published in a journal called *Nym Crinkle*, which the American News Company sold. At the reopening of the trial the attorney for Miss Prescott, or Mrs. Pertzel, as she is known off the stage, demurred to the answer as not specifically setting up a plea of justification, and objected to having testimony put in to prove, as the defense asserted they intended to prove by way of justification, that Miss Prescott has been the mistress of at least five men. The Judge decided to allow the defense to go on in the way in which they had started. The plaintiff was then recalled to the stand as

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE.

She was shown some letters, and she admitted that they were in her handwriting. The envelopes inclosing the letters were all addressed to Ernest Harvier. She did not know why they were so addressed, but she did know that the letters she recognized as hers were written to her husband, William Pertzel. The fact that one began with "My darling" was proof of the fact, she said.

"Is he your only darling?" asked ex-Judge Fullerton.

"The only one," was her response, to which she added, "at that time."

Miss Prescott said that one sentence of the letter clearly indicated that it was written to her husband and not to Ernest Harvier. This sentence was: "You remember the question I gave you about the most confidential and domestic garment."

Mr. Fullerton said: "May I ask what the garment was?" which question Miss Prescott would not answer.

"Now," said Mr. Fullerton, "I show you a paper, not a letter, headed 'record,' and ask if it is your handwriting?"

After carefully examining the paper Miss Prescott said she was uncertain. It might be. The reason assigned by Miss Prescott for

KEEPING SECRET HER MARRIAGE

with Mr. Pertzel was that theatre managers did not like married women.

John Walsh, a law clerk, who, "by the help of God," hopes to be a lawyer very soon, testified that before the time of Miss Prescott's alleged marriage to Mr. Pertzel he went to her flat in East Tenth street with a City Marshal to levy upon her goods, and found men's clothing in her wardrobe.

Moses Cox, a colored man, testified that he had worked for Mr. Pertzel, and, by order of the latter, had admitted Miss Prescott into his (Pertzel's) flat in East Tenth street at night, when Miss Prescott and Pertzel met and kissed one another. After admitting her the witness would leave the flat and remain away until the next morning. Mr. Pertzel, dressed as men usually are when they first get out of bed, would let him in when he returned.

"Did you then see Miss Prescott?" asked Mr. Fullerton.

Cox answered with a question: "Can you see a person when he is all wrapped up? I saw some one in bed."

ERNEST HARVIER

was next called to the stand. He is the person to whom the defense insist Miss Prescott sent the loving letters which she says she sent to her husband and husband-elect, but which appear in court in envelopes addressed to Ernest Harvier. By profession he was a journalist, so called, and was once the proprietor and editor of a sheet called the *Mirror*, which was devoted to theatrical matters. He was handed the paper headed "Record," which Miss Prescott had said was in a handwriting "seriously" resembling hers, but which she could not remember having written. He said it was in Miss Prescott's handwriting, and he had received it inclosed in a letter sent to him by her from Boston in May, 1880. It proved to be a sort of travesty upon what is known in police courts as the "pedigree" of a prisoner as well as the examination of such a prisoner by a police justice.

IT WAS READ,

as follows:

Record: Name? Marie. Born? Eighteen hundred or something. Over 40? No. Born before 1857? Yes. Too old to love? No. Occupation? Writing love-letters. Married or single? Neither. Debts? Well, so so. Condition of property? Splendid. Character of property? Personal. Name of property? Ernest. Taxable property? Harvier. [Excuse me while I unbutton my corset; it pinches me.] Where reside? At large. Under bond? Yes. To whom? Man out West. Name? Burke. What holds you? Piece of paper. Where is he? Don't know. Do you care? No. When heard from? Four years ago. Any communication? None. Have you ever written to him? Never. Has he any influence over you? None whatever. Is he in your way? No. How are you employed? Thinking. Anything else? Loving. Who? My own darling baby. Any other O. D. B.'s? None. ["Standing, as I suppose, for 'other darling babies,'" remarked Mr. Fullerton.] Have been? No. Never? Never. Sure? As I hope for his love. Do you want anything? Yes. What? Never mind. Do you love Ernest Harvier? Yes. Who do you love? Ernest Harvier. Does he love you? Yes. How much? With all his heart. And you? With my life. Did you ever love any one else? No. Did he? I think not. What does he think? He knows I love him. My own precious, loving, my darling, my devoted, my only love. Been up before? Yes. What for? Love. For whom? Ernest Harvier. Decision? Guilty. Fined? Yes. How much? My whole heart. Going to do it again? Yes. State your case. Well, one day I was attending to my business and not dreaming of falling in love, and Mr. Harvier looked at me. I did not resent it, and he thought I was afraid to look back, and so he kept on, and, after repeatedly telling me I was no good as a sweetheart, I made up my mind to love him back with all my might, and I did. That's all. Were you on friendly terms when he made the first attack? Not very. He loved me first, and I just loved him back, and this thing kept up until I had no heart left. What do you claim? That he owes me all his love, his heart, his life, as he has robbed me of mine, and that he pay it in daily installments, to continue to the day of his death and while I live.

While this remarkable document was being read Miss Prescott exchanged

SIGNIFICANT GLANCES

with Mr. Pertzel or looked scornfully at Harvier, who interested himself in other things and persons in the court-room. Several letters were read. They were filled with expressions of love for Ernest and wishes to embrace him, interspersed with business items or gossip. Among other things Ernest was advised that sweetheart is not spelled "sweetheart." After the reading Harvier testified that he first met Miss Prescott seven years ago, when he was 17 years old. He had been intimate with her, he said, and during their intimacy she had told him that she had been the mistress of twelve men, and he was the thirteenth. When Harvier made this statement Miss Prescott threw up her hands and seemed inclined for a moment to make a scene in the court-room. The cross-examination of the witness was begun and will be resumed next Monday.

CHECK-RAISING.

A SUCCESSFUL JOB EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Another successful case of check-raising has been made public, by which the American Exchange National Bank, of this city, paid out $8,500 on a draft or bill of exchange which was raised from $15. The American Exchange National Bank has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the German National Bank of Denver to recover the $8,500, and has obtained an attachment from Judge Barrett against the latter bank. It appears that about Aug. 7 at St. Joseph, Mo., the Bank of St. Joseph made a bill of exchange, and directed the American Exchange National Bank to pay to the order of Thomas Warner $15. The Bank of St. Joseph delivered the bill of exchange to Warner or some other person, and the bill of exchange was raised from $15 to $8,500, and, thus raised, it was delivered to the German National Bank of Denver. The latter transmitted it to New York, and directed the American Exchange National Bank to pay $8,500 to the order of the Metropolitan National Bank. About Aug. 15 the American Exchange National Bank remitted to the German National Bank of Denver $8,485 in excess of the sum which the German National Bank was entitled to receive from it. The German National Bank of Denver has refused to pay back the amount in question, and action has been brought to compel it to return it.

"DISCREPANCY."

NEWARK'S FORMER AUDITOR AND NEW YORK POLICE JUSTICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Considerable excitement was created both in Newark and this city by the report that defalcations or discrepancies in the accounts of Newark city officials had been discovered to the extent of "a third of a million dollars." The rumor probably grew out of the fact that a sub-committee of the Common Council of that city had discovered an additional discrepancy of $12,000 in the accounts of the former City Auditor, Frederick A. Palmer, which brings the total of his defalcations up to nearly $300,000. Coupled with this was the fact that Isaac A. Lewis, the expert employed by Mayor Lang to investigate the accounts of the various city departments, had discovered discrepancies in the accounts of the Police Justices. The facts in relation to the latter matter are that, in the accounts of the six Justices who have occupied the benches of the two Police Courts in Newark during the past twelve years, there is an apparent discrepancy between the fines imposed and those purported to have been paid during that period of about $1,000. That this sum has been stolen during the period mentioned is not asserted.

INDIA-RUBBER.

SPECULATORS CONTROLLING THE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—There is dismay and rage among the rubber manufacturers. Speculators hold absolute control of the entire product of South America, and fix the prices of the raw material to suit themselves. In 1879 the raw india rubber, or caoutchouc, was worth but 75 cents per pound. At that point the speculators seized upon it, and, as a test of their temporary strength, put the price up to $1 per pound. Under that pressure a quantity was dragged into the market through channels over which they had not yet obtained control, and the price dropped to 80 cents in the spring of 1880. It has never since, however, got so low, for the speculators developed strength enough to cover the entire ground, and have made prices what they pleased. Just now they are

HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Yesterday they went up from $1.17 per pound to $1.23. Today buyers were refused prices by holders on the pretext that there is no stock in the market and that figures cannot be named until the arrival of the steamer. This, however, is affirmed to be untrue, as it is said some 1,200 cases of rubber came in by the last steamer from Para, and are now being held until such time as the necessities of the manufacturers will compel them to submit to another heavy advance. It is feared that the price will go up to $1.50 before there is any drop. In the extremity the manufacturers have been spurred to an attempt at concerted action to protect themselves, and have called a meeting, which is to be held on the 18th inst., to devise measures for neutralizing in the future the power of the present speculators.

ITEMS.

FIRE STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—From June 30 to Oct. 1 this year, according to the Fire Marshal's third quarterly report, there had been 456 fires in New York City, involving a total estimated loss of $1,159,785, of which $332,793 was on buildings and $826,992 on contents. The total insurance on buildings and contents was $4,076,660. The uninsured losses on buildings were $3,275, and on contents $22,325. During the same quarter last year there were 400 fires, the losses being $223,426, and the insurances $2,615,875.

ARREST OF THE MAYOR OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Mayor Henry S. De Beverse, of Long Island City (Hunter's Point), was indicted by the Queen's County grand jury today. Bail was fixed at $15,000. There are three indictments against the Mayor, in which he is charged with malfeasance in office, misappropriation of public funds, and misdemeanor. The Mayor is already under bonds to the amount of $50,000 in a civil suit brought against him for the recovery of $108,000 of public funds.

ARRIVAL FROM ABROAD OF CHICAGOANS.

Among the passengers by the arriving steamer Oder today from Bremen were Consul Claussenius, of Chicago, who represents the Austro-Hungarian Empire in that city. He reports that there is great dissatisfaction among the German people, and on account of the difficulties in gaining a living many are preparing to emigrate to this country. Nevertheless the industrial condition of Germany is better than it was last year. Dr. Ernest Müller, of Chicago, was also among the Oder's passengers.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The fall expedition of the American Colonization Society will be dispatched by the bark Monrovia from this port Nov. 1. It will be composed of intelligent, enterprising, and religious colored people, mostly in families from this city, Baltimore, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kansas, and Wisconsin. These are a careful selection from many thousands of voluntary applicants for homes in Africa. The Monrovia brought letters speaking in high terms of the condition of affairs in Liberia, and that the residents there are doing well for themselves, and demonstrating the capacity of the race to take care of itself and go ahead.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

The schooner Mantico, Capt. Holland, left New York late yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. At 9 o'clock last night, when beating out of the lower bay, she struck the wreck of the British steamer Nankin in the swash channel. The schooner immediately began to fill, and shortly afterward sank in six fathoms of water. The crew at once took to the rigging. Capt. Holland and one man at last succeeded in reaching shore. Nothing has been heard of the other three men, and they are supposed to have been drowned.

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

Two car-loads of Chicago dressed beef arrived here this morning, and the consignment was quickly disposed of. The purchase price by wholesalers is said to have been 11 cents. It was retailed from the stands at 20 cents, which is two cents less than the price for other beef.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

remained home this evening. He received few callers.

THE LOST HERDER.

Consul Prowse telegraphs from St. Johns to Kunhardt & Co., agents of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, to which company the Herder belongs: "No officers were intoxicated. A few seamen were drunk, who, owing to hard work, exposure, and no food, took some spirits. I sent a steamer to Cape Race for the Captain and crew. I think all the cargo recovered is on board the schooner."

A POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

Police-Officer Eugene Riley, convicted of assaulting and clubbing a citizen, has been sent to the penitentiary for six months.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Arrived, the City of Brussels, from Liverpool, and the Oder, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Arrived, the Nederland, from Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from New York.

SLAYBACK SLAIN.

A St. Louis Politician Enters the Editorial Rooms of the "Post-Dispatch."

He Goes There to Get Satisfaction for His Wounded Feelings.

John A. Cockerell, a "Brilliant Personal Journalist," Kills Him on Sight.

The Murdered Man's Social Position High—The City Very Greatly Excited.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—About half-past 5 o'clock this evening Col. A. W. Slayback, a distinguished Democratic politician and law partner of Col. James O. Broadhead, Democratic nominee for Congress, entered the office of the *Post-Dispatch*, accompanied by a friend, and proceeded to the rooms of the managing editor, John A. Cockerell. There was a brief and animated conversation, some sort of a clinching, and when these were over the attachés of an undertaker were brought in requisition to convey the body of Col. Slayback to some more suitable place. The essence of the

WIDELY-DIFFERING ACCOUNTS

of those nearest the scene is conveyed in the terse conclusion of one—that Cockerell was more prompt with his pistol than Slayback, who it appears was not unarmed.

THE CAUSE OF THE AFFRAY,

aside from the general hostility of the combatants, whose natures were very unlike, was the publication of an article in tonight's *Post-Dispatch* assailing Slayback in revenge for that gentleman's ill-timed garrulity and denunciation of the paper at a ward meeting last night.

THE OFFENSIVE ARTICLE

which Col. Slayback called to inquire about and demand its retraction is as follows:

Mr. Alonzo W. Slayback, an individual whose chief claim to distinction rests upon the fact that he is the law partner of Col. James W. Broadhead, rose in a meeting of Democratic ward politicians in this city last night, and without provocation proceeded to apply a string of vile and virulent epithets to the *Post-Dispatch* and its conductors, making charges which he knew to be false. This is the same A. W. Slayback of and concerning whom the following card was written and published in this city by John M. Glover, Esq., on the 11th day of November, 1881. Mr. Glover recently ran as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and received a hearty indorsement. Mr. Glover is alive yet.

GLOVER AND SLAYBACK.

A PAINFUL MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TWO BELLIGERENT LAWYERS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—*To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch*: In your account of yesterday's proceedings in a trial now pending you quoted certain language used of myself by Col. Alonzo W. Slayback—to wit: It was that I was an impertinent puppy, coupled with a statement, on the Colonel's own authority, that he had pocketed a great many insults from me the day before; also that the presence of the court and the ladies in attendance had alone induced him to pocket said insults. The Colonel also assured the court he was a brave man. Now, in simple justice to the Colonel, it must be stated that he did not use the language stated until I had told the court several times that I had no respect for him, and, as he correctly says, had induced him to discontinue a certain line of remarks by telling him I would slap his face at any time and place he might appoint, except that court-room. That he declined this invitation and pocketed those "insults?" as he misnames these expressions of abstract truths, he will be able to prove, as he says, by every one in the court-room, and candor compels me to make the same admission, but when he says the presence of the court and ladies restrained his valor perfect frankness compels me to say, on the contrary, that that did not account for it. In fact, so far from being a brave man, the Colonel, notwithstanding his military title, is a coward. He dare not be brave, except in a court-room or a church, and he will beg or cringe out of any difficulty into which his vaporing humor may have gotten him. Any one who remembers the published correspondence, a year or two since, between him and a gentleman whom he had called a "creature" before the City Council will see to what extremities cowardice may go after a vaporing insult. In fact, I have so often seen the calf drubbed out of that lion's skin that the process would lack both novelty and originality. Now the "Colonel's" title is, I believe, "Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback." The word "Alonzo" is Etruscan, and means coward. The middle name is never printed in full, as having the same signification, and the "Colonel" is never applied except in derision, and originated in the gallant manner in which the Colonel once marshaled a female sewing society.

JOHN M. GLOVER.

THE MR. GLOVER

who signs the card was recently a candidate against Col. Broadhead for the Congressional nomination, and was supported by the *Post-Dispatch*, which, during the canvass and since, alternately launched verbal caricature and invective at Slayback's law-partner. It is certain that Slayback, whom persuasive eloquence rather than physical prowess has chiefly distinguished since the War, in which he fought as a Confederate Colonel, intended to compel a retraction and resort to force, and in the latter extremity met his death at the hands of a man greatly his inferior in physical development. Mr. Cockerell to those who hearing the shot hastened to the room briefly explained that

HE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

He was hurried off by an office associate, it was understood, to surrender to the authorities, but up to a late hour tonight he remained in concealment. Meantime, as the news of the killing became noised abroad large crowds assembled around the newspaper office, and there were some threats and evidence of a possible intention to besiege the place. The police were called into requisition, and guarded the office front all night. Slayback, despite his offensive garrulity at times in eulogy of the Lost Cause, was personally very popular, and his death created intense excitement in social and political circles. The reticence for some time of those best informed of the details of the brief and fatal affray encouraged a popular belief that it was a case of deliberate murder, and

ADDED TO THE EXCITEMENT,

scarcely allayed when later information established the strength of a plea of justifiable homicide. Col. Slayback leaves a wife and interesting family. Mr. Cockerell is a son of the distinguished Col. Cockerill, who, at the head of an Ohio regiment, displayed remarkable valor. The son, then a youth, served during the War as a volunteer drummer-boy and bugler, and won quite a reputation for valor in battle. He has since the War been editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, connected editorially with the Washington *Post* and a Baltimore paper, and since 1879 has been managing editor of the *Post-Dispatch*. In his newspaper career he has distinguished himself for ultra "personal journalism," which largely increased the sale of the paper, although sometimes at the expense of the personal popularity of the brilliant editor. Today's affray is regarded by some as an outgrowth of this form of journalism.

EXCITEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—The business part of the city was thrown into a state of high excitement about half-past 5 o'clock this evening by a report which flew from street to street and block to block with the rapidity of thought, that John A. Cockerell, managing editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, had shot and killed Col. D. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and well-known politician of this city.

HENRY W. MOORE,

city editor of the paper, who was sitting at his desk writing, says that while Col. Cockerell, John M. McGuffin, business manager, and Victor T. Cole, foreman, were holding a business conference in the editorial room, Col. Slayback, accompanied by W. F. Clopton, entered the local room and passed on toward the editorial room, the door to which was closed. Mr. Moore turned in his chair as they passed by, and observed that Col. Slayback, as he opened the door with his left hand, had his right hand in his pistol-pocket.

IN LESS THAN HALF A MINUTE

after Slayback entered Cockerell's room Moore heard the report of a pistol. He immediately sprang up, and, on entering the editorial room, found Slayback stretched on the floor, and Cockerell bending over him, apparently wiping the blood from his face. Cockerell asked Moore to send for a physician, which he did, and a few moments later Dr. McCarty arrived, but not until Slayback was dead, he having died about three minutes after being shot. Meanwhile, Cockerell washed his hands, and, in less than five minutes after the fatal shot was fired, he and McGuffin entered a carriage and drove away. It was said they went to the Four Courts and surrendered to the Chief of Police, but subsequent inquiry proved that such was not the case. Col. Slayback's brother, Charles E. Slayback, President of the Merchants' Exchange, was immediately notified of the sad event, and he gave directions for the disposal of the body, which was sent to the dead man's home.

THE BALL FROM COCKERELL'S PISTOL

entered Slayback's left side near the heart and ranged upward. Whether it entered the heart is not known, but it must have penetrated the lungs. An immense crowd gathered round the *Post-Dispatch* office, and remained there long after dark. The deplorable affair seems to have grown out of the publication of an editorial by the *Post-Dispatch* this evening stating that Col. Slayback, in a speech at a political meeting of the Eighteenth Ward last night, applied a string of vile and virulent epithets to the *Post-Dispatch* and its conductors, making charges which he knew to be false, and in retaliation for this the paper reproduced a card published about a year ago by John M. Glover, a well-known young lawyer, in which the writer charged Col. Slayback with cowardice.

CLOPTON.

The TRIBUNE correspondent saw Mr. William H. Clopton, the gentleman who had entered the *Post-Dispatch* office with Mr. Slayback to interview Mr. Cockerell. He declined at first to be subjected to an interview, saying he had no statement to make, and, as Col. Slayback died in his arms, he was so upset it would not be possible for him to make a statement. He did say, however, and said it in most emphatic terms, and in the presence of the reporter, Lyndon A. Smith, the Mayor's secretary, that Col. Slayback had no pistol or other weapon in his hand when he was killed. Later Mr. Clopton made

A WRITTEN STATEMENT,

and at midnight brought the following to the *Globe-Democrat* office:

I was at the office of the deceased on business. When starting away I called Col. Slayback's attention to the matter in the day's *Post-Dispatch*. He spoke of the remarks he made last night in a speech to the people of the Eighteenth Ward, and called my attention to an editorial in a former edition of the *Post-Dispatch*, which he said justified him in his remarks. He asked me to go with him to the office of the paper. I assented, and, after transacting some business in the office of the law-publisher on the same floor, I joined the Colonel and proceeded with him to the office of the paper. On the way he said that

AN APOLOGY

for the editorial would not satisfy him; that he would slap the editor's face and demand an apology afterwards. At the foot of the stairs leading to the editor's rooms, the way being too narrow for two persons abreast, I fell behind, and followed closely behind him. He passed very rapidly through the hall and reporter's room leading to the editorial room, opened the door, and passed in, closing the door behind him so as to interfere with my progress for a moment. The interference was momentary. I at once entered the room and saw Col. Slayback in the act of

REMOVING HIS COAT,

and while the coat was on his arms, heard him say: "Don't you draw that pistol on me." Simultaneously with the remark Cockerell fired. Col. Slayback closed with Cockerell, and I caught hold of Cockerell at once, forcing his right arm against the window to prevent his shooting again. I could not reach the pistol, but caught Cockerell between the elbow and wrist, and held him so until I saw that Col. Slayback had been shot. Blood was filling his mouth, and, thinking he was shot in the mouth, I released Cockerell, gave my attention to Col. Slayback, eased him to the floor, rested his head on my knee, and held him so until he died. After I had eased the Colonel to the floor my attention was attracted to

AN EXCITED PERSON

who had me covered with a cocked revolver, and was demanding of me non-interference. Cockerell about this time passed behind me to the door of the room. When Col. Slayback entered the editorial room there were three persons in the room—Cockerell, another person whom I don't know, and the excited person who held the revolver. Both of the last-named remained in the office some time after Cockerell left. Col. Slayback did not assault Cockerell until after he was shot, though then mortally wounded. Col. Slayback showed no pistol, and, so far as I know, was not armed.

JOHN M. M'GUFFIN AND VICTOR T. COLE

at a late hour tonight made statements as to what occurred in the room where the shooting took place. They say in substance that Slayback on entering the room threw his coat back and drew a revolver, and, advancing, said: "Well, I'm here sir." Then, observing a weapon on Cockerell's desk, he asked: "Is that for me?" To which Cockerell replied: "No, it's for use only to defend myself." Slayback then said: "You are prepared to draw; then draw!" And Cockerell answered: "I don't have to draw.

I DON'T WANT TO DRAW.

Go away from here. I don't want to have anything to do with you." Slayback and Clopton meantime pressed forward and crowded Cockerell against the wall. There they all got into a sort of tussle, each having hold the other, Cockerell being the most crowded. The latter asked McGuffin to take Slayback's pistol from him, and, while he was attempting to do so, a weapon was discharged, and Slayback staggered, and in a moment sank to the floor.

M'GUFFIN SAYS

he did not see Clopton have a pistol, but thought he was attempting in his struggle with Cockerell to turn the latter's weapon in such a way that he would shoot himself. McGuffin obtained Slayback's pistol, and now has it in his possession.

A VALIANT RESCUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 13.—J. A. Tompkins, an excursionist from Georgetown, Ont., in the darkness fell over a precipice a quarter of a mile above Suspension Bridge. His cries were heard, and the Ontario police, with the aid of a few persons who volunteered to assist, succeeded in rescuing the man from a perilous position by the aid of ropes, ladder, etc. There was a heavy downpour of rain, making the rescue a perilous undertaking, but after three hours' hard work the man was brought to terra firma, and was found to be little the worse for his fall of eighty feet. No bones were broken, and doctors say he can go home in a day or two unless found to be internally injured. His fall was broken by catching in the shrubbery; otherwise there is no doubt another would be added to the long list of accidents due to lack of proper protection along this bank.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

John Meehan, a switchman in the employ of the Pan Handle Road, while coupling cars near the corner of Green and Kinzie streets last night had his right arm caught between the bumpers and badly crushed. He was taken to his home, No. 1200 State street, by the Desplaines street signal service.

A man giving his name as Pat Whelan, was arrested by Officer Geraty of the Desplaines Street Station, having in his possession a bag filled with bed-linen marked "Eva M. Bragdan," and a part of a wine-colored silk dress, part of a black silk, two pieces of plush, and some other articles, all supposed to be stolen. The man was locked up, and the stuff awaits an owner.

There was a little row at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets about midnight in which a young man named Gus White, of No. 422 West Van Buren street, was cut slightly behind the right ear by some person, supposed to be J. G. Smith, who works for Finney Bros., and is under arrest. Warren and White claim that they were on their way home from the primaries, and that they were met by Smith, who had some talk with them, and ended up by pitching into them. In the row White was cut. Smith says that he was walking peaceably along the street when he was assaulted by the two men and that he only defended himself as best he could, getting his face badly bunged up. He denies having done the cutting, and no knife was found in his possession.

Minnie Wells, alias Pearl Kennedy, alias Ruby Pearl, a notorious nymph du pave, said to be married to one of the Kennedys of mesmeric fame, was taken to the armory last night with two ugly-looking cuts in her scalp received in J. W. Long's State street saloon and concert hall. The woman, who has the reputation of being a bad one to use a knife, was put out of Long's place about three months ago, since which time she has been traveling through Indiana with the Kennedys. She returned a day or two ago, and last night went into Long's, where she was discovered by the proprietor, who ordered several of his waiters to put her out. They were all afraid to go near her, and Long finally went to her himself, telling her to get out. She refused to go, and he took her by the shoulder, intending to put her out, when she broke away from him and, as he says, began throwing beer-glasses and plates at him. In order to defend himself he struck her with his cane, cutting a gash two inches in length upon the crown of her head and another an inch long on the left side. She lost considerable blood and was taken to the armory by Officer Kenyon, where her wounds were dressed. She will probably be charged with disorderly conduct. Long was not arrested.

The New King of Duke Town in West Africa.

London News.

Duke Ephrim J. Orok was crowned King of Duke Town, at Old Calabar, on the 8th of August, by Mr. Edward Hyde Hewitt, her Majesty's Consul on the West African coast. The ceremony took place at the Mission House, and was attended by the traders, merchants, chiefs, and natives of the district. A throne was erected in the church at the left side of the communion rail. At the request of the Consul the big chiefs selected Orok in the church as their ruler, the latter agreeing to the stipulations laid down by the chiefs as to his future conduct. After retiring to the vestry the King emerged robed in a huge coat of semi-state and semi-mail description. The coat was of native manufacture, and was tied round the middle by a fancy cord. The Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Edgerley officiated. The crown and sceptre were placed before Consul Hewitt on a table. The throne itself had been sent out from England, and bore the English royal coat of arms, being upholstered in crimson brocaded satin. The existing treaties with the English Government were read over to the King-elect, who took the usual oath binding himself to uphold them. He further promised to govern his people to the best of his ability, and to encourage and develop the trade of the place. Consul Hewitt then placed the crown on Orok's head, invested him with the symbols of authority, and proclaimed him as King Duke IX. The ceremony was most impressive throughout, and was engaged in by the natives in the most earnest manner.

THE GLENDALE MURDER.

Arrest of an Alleged Detective for the Murder of A. W. Ross—History of the Man.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—It is now five days since the brutal murder and robbery of A. W. Ross near his home at Glendale, and, though rewards aggregating over $7,000 have been offered and several arrests have been made, no positive clew has been obtained. Probably the most important arrest was made last night, when James T. Porter, who eight years ago was here in the United States Secret Service, and who has since had some prominence in the East in connection with a murder, was arrested. He claimed to be here working up the case. When searched a memorandum-book was found, in which there were some remarkable entries, among them these:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Thomas Huffman left B. for C., to stand up some prominent man in suburbs.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Heard Huffman was at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—Arrived here; heard Huffman left for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Saw Huffman Fourth and Vine streets.

Oct. 10.—Saw Pinkerton, Robert. He told me that Huffman and Dago Frank committed the murder of Mr. Ross at Glendale.

Oct. 11.—Huffman left Indianapolis for Chicago this morning.

Porter had also two Adams Express money envelopes addressed to himself in this city from John Dixon of Philadelphia, dated Sept. 26. One was marked $600 and the other $40. Neither had the appearance of having passed through the company's hands. The charge of carrying concealed weapons was placed against Porter. An attempt will be made to trace Huffman. Porter says he thinks Huffman and Frank went out on the train with Ross.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The announcement of the arrest of James T. Porter in Cincinnati under suspicion of complicity in the brutal murder and robbery of A. W. Ross, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, is received here with interest, where his history is well known. Porter, whose real name is Huff, was well known in connection with the whisky-ring seizures under Bristow. Porter and a companion named Walker came to the office of William A. Cook, a lawyer of this city, claiming to have information which would damage Bluford Wilson, of Illinois, then Solicitor of the Treasury, and criminate Gen. Babcock. Application was made to the Chief of the Secret Service by parties representing Babcock for the history of these men before this information was made. Chief Brooks gave them such a bad character that Babcock instructed his agent to have no dealings with them, and to pay their fare out of the city. The secret-service men characterize this man as a mere adventurer. Porter's real name is James T. Huff, which may explain his use of the name Huffman in the memorandum found upon him when arrested. The alias of Porter was assumed before his employment as informer under Chief Whitley. He never had any other connection with the secret service. When Elmer Washburn was Chief of the secret service Porter or Huff was employed with the present Chief (Brooks) in a raid upon whisky-men in Milwaukee and Chicago. He was under the suspicion of his superiors. Since that time he has served five years in the Maryland Penitentiary for selling commissions as detectives in the secret service to country people. Chief Brooks says he is a great coward, and that he would not believe him if he confessed the murder, but that he has deceived a great many detectives by his oily ways.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer and fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, preceded by local rains in the east portion, winds mostly from east to south, stationary or slight rise in temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Lower Missouri River will rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest northeast of New England, and lowest in Minnesota. Cloudy weather continues in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and thence southward to the Gulf coast. Fair weather prevails in the Northwest and the Upper Lake region and thence southward to the Gulf coast. North to east winds continue on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States and southerly to westerly winds prevail in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and risen slightly in New England and the Northwest. Clearing weather is indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States during Saturday, and slightly warmer fair weather Sunday. Warmer fair weather is indicated in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Lake region Saturday and Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Albany	65	57	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Alpena	50	50	N	Light	.06	Clear.
Bismarck	64	54	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Buffalo	68	60	W	Fresh	2.02	H. rain
Cairo	71	60	N	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	79	61	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	60	54	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	65	55	W	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	64	59	N.W.	Light	.01	Clear.
Cleveland	68	60	W	Fresh	.49	Clear.
Davenport	68	58	W	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	62	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denison, Tex	76	64	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	70	60	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	68	54	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	63	55	S.W.	Fresh	.12	Clear.
Dodge City	75	58	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dubuque	66	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	61	53	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	70	60	W	Fresh	1.63	Clear.
Escanaba	64	49	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	67	53	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
F. Assiniboine	50	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Buford	61	49	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	55	48	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	59	58	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	71	58	.....	Calm	0	Clear.
Galveston	79	77	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	..	60	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	67	52	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	66	55	.....	Calm	0	Clear.
Keokuk	70	60	.....	Calm	0	Clear.
Las Animas	..	50	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	64	60	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	72	58	S	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	67	59	W	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	71	62	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	62	52	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	72	65	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	64	55	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	57	50	W	Light	.02	Clear.
Moorhead	60	47	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	72	61	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	..	62	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	70	60	S	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	68	62	S	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Pittsburg	71	60	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	73	74	N.E.	Brisk	.07	Clear.
Port Huron	60	50	W	Fresh	.11	Clear.
Rochester	68	62	S	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
San Antonio	86	68	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	61	58	W	Fresh	.17	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	70	56	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	77	62	N	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	68	57	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	70	60	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	64	54	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	50	49	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex	75	57	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	61	56	S.W.	Fresh	.06	Clear.
Vicksburg	78	66	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	68	61	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Washakie	67	54	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.7[illegible]	61.0	87	W	10	.14	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	[illegible]	59.2	81	W	9	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.8[illegible]	65.3	43	W	16	.32	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.951	59.9	6[illegible]	W	6	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.040	55.6	74	W	5	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, [illegible]
Minimum temperature, 55.2.
Mean daily barometer, [illegible]
Mean daily thermometer, [illegible]
Mean daily humidity, [illegible]

THE LEBANON ROBBERY.

Further Particulars of the Highway Assault Which Netted Two Thieves $30,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lebanon Dime Savings Bank today a reward of $2,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers and the return of the money, and an additional $1,000 was offered by the cashier for the return of the money. Mr. Rise's wounds are very painful, though he attended to his duties this afternoon. There is yet no clew to the robbers. Mr. Scull, baggagemaster at the depot here, was an eye-witness to the robbery from beginning to end, and stood within forty feet of the scuffle, not knowing that it was Mr. Rise being beaten and robbed. Mr. Scull

THOUGHT IT WAS ONLY A STREET FIGHT,

and only recognized Mr. Rise after the villains had made their flight. Mr. Rise is not a strong man, having received a severe gunshot wound in the thigh at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, the leg being saved from amputation only by the efforts of a heroic mother, who went to his relief. Notwithstanding this, he made a gallant fight for the retention of his satchel containing the money. Mr. Rise is able to give a connected story of his business trip yesterday and his terrible experience last evening. He thinks that the man who hit him was the taller one of the two, wearing dark clothing and a full beard, probably a false one, to disguise himself.

THE SMALL THIEF

had lighter clothing. The story that Bock and Rauch were concerned in the outrage is not believed. There are many who believe that the thieves followed him from Philadelphia, while others think the thieves were from Lebanon, and waited for him here. A determined search was made out Eighth street for the thieves, but without success, and police mounted are still scouring the country, but up to this time no arrests have been made. Mr. Rise has

TWO LARGE GASHES

in the back of his head and one cut on the nose. At first it was supposed the nose was broken, but today the doctors say the nose is only badly bruised. Mr. Rise's eyes are black and blue and greatly swollen. He has several severe body bruises. He makes the following statement: "While in Philadelphia I visited the Manufacturers' National Bank and the Seventh National Bank, where I procured the money. I placed the notes in my sachel and went to the depot. The train was late in getting to Lebanon, and we did not arrive at Lebanon Station until 7:40. I met my stepfather, Dr. W. A. Hoover, at the depot, and

HE WALKED HOME WITH ME.

We were about ten minutes in reaching home. My wife and two other ladies were in the house when I came in. They knew that I had the money, and were glad that I had reached home in safety. I was hardly five minutes eating my supper when I left home for the bank. I was alone, and I had not been gone three minutes—certainly not more than 150 feet from my home—when I was attacked, knocked down, and robbed." Here Mr. Rise described the robbery as given yesterday. His opinion is that the thieves followed him from some point down the road.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

still prevails, and the robbery is the one topic of conversation. During the tussle for the satchel the thieves pulled a ring from Rise's finger, and several times threatened to kill him if he did not give up the money.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The international cricket match between the Australian eleven and a picked eighteen of Philadelphia concluded today and resulted in victory for the Australians with nine wickets to spare. The Americans closed their second inning with 76 runs, making in two innings 158 runs. The Australians had 53 runs to make to win and prevent a draw game, and Capt. Murdock sent in Bonner and Massie, the fastest scorers of the team, in hope of making the required number of runs in the remaining hour of daylight. Both batsmen went to work in lively style. The score increased rapidly, though Scott and Dan Newhall missed catches which would have retired both batters. Bonner contributed twenty-six to the score, when he was bowled by C. Newhall. Garrett joined Massie, and the free hard hitting was continued until the fifty-three runs required were made without loss of another wicket. The Australian score was: First inning, 106; second inning, 53; total, 159. Upwards of 5,000 people witnessed the closing portion of the game. The Australians left tonight for San Francisco, where they take the steamer for home.

IMPORTANT FACTS

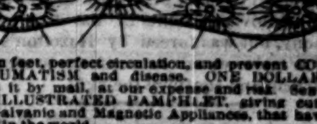
TO THE SICK AND WELL.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC.
WARRANTED ONE YEAR.
GALVANIC
SPINAL
HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

Suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, VIGOR, and MANHOOD, or any person afflicted with RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, SPINAL DIFFICULTIES, LAME BACK, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, RUPTURES, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE VITAL ORGANS. Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. These are the only ELECTRIC APPLIANCES that have ever been CONSTRUCTED UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the most WONDERFUL SUCCESS. WE HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS who have been QUICKLY and RADICALLY CURED BY THEIR USE.

We will send any Appliance by express C. O. D., and return charges, with privilege of examination before payment.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insoles



Warm feet, perfect circulation, and prevent COLDS, RHEUMATISM and disease. ONE DOLLAR secures it by mail, at our expense and risk. Send for our ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,
134 MADISON-ST.,
Southwest Corner Clark, Chicago.
Office-hours Sunday—From 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m.

CENTAUR
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.

The Great Healing Remedy.

In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.

Liniment

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.25
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Laura Don in "A Daughter of the Nile." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Salsbury's Troubadours in "Greenroom Fun." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. John McCullough. Afternoon, "Ingomar." Evening, "The Gladiator."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. Afternoon, "Pygmalion and Galatea." Evening, "Love."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Maid of Arran." Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

First M. E. Church.
Corner of Clark and Washington streets. Concert by Mr. Jerome Hopkins at 2 p. m.

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and La Salle. The Ragan Illustrated Lectures—"London from the Top of an Omnibus."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Saturday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m. Members are requested to attend. Visitors welcome. CASS F. MAURER, W. M.
GEO. M. AYKROYD, Secretary.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

SLIGHTLY warmer and fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

THE canvass of Mr. John F. Finerty in the Second Congressional District was begun actively and in dead earnest last evening at a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of Seventh Ward voters. The spirit of the gathering showed plainly that the Finerty movement has taken a strong hold upon the mass of the citizens of the Second District.

THE Paris letter of Mr. Emery A. Storrs which we print this morning treats of a practical question of great importance to the West—viz.: the restrictions imposed by foreign Governments upon the shipments of American live-stock and the importation of American meats, and the efforts made to secure the removal of these unjust and unnecessary restrictions.

THE canvass in the Twentieth Illinois District, which began with the protracted and heated struggle in the nominating convention, has developed a degree of bitterness which culminated last Wednesday night at Carbondale in an attempt upon the person of Mr. Thomas, the Republican candidate. While speaking at a mass-meeting a man named Branson, armed with a large clasp-knife, sought to make his way through the crowd for the purpose of attacking Mr. Thomas, and in the disturbance that followed Branson succeeded in severely stabbing one of Mr. Thomas' supporters. The effect of this dastardly assault is very certain to be to the advantage of the Republican candidate, in whose favor popular sentiment will react if for no other reason than because of indignation at the attempted violence.

KEYES is squarely in the field against Hazelton in the Third Wisconsin District, and evidently intends to stay there long enough to defeat the man who refused to join him in withdrawal for the sake of Republican harmony, though urged to such a course by all the leading Republicans of the State. Against Hazelton's claim that he is the regular nominee of the District Convention Keyes sets up the claim that the nomination was procured by unfair, dishonest, and corrupt means, and he (Keyes) is in all fairness and decency entitled to be considered the regular Republican nominee. If, as now seems probable, the quarrel should result in the election of a Democrat, it will be remembered in favor of Keyes that he stood ready to waive his rights in the interest of harmony, but was forced by Hazelton's refusal to make equal concessions to remain in the field and continue the fight.

THERE is great annoyance and considerable injustice in the irregular practices of the banks in regard to the collection of checks drawn against banks in other cities. A check was recently deposited in one of the Chicago National banks which was drawn against the Aurora National Bank, and the depositor was required to pay 50 cents for collection while another National bank made a charge of only 25 cents for the collection of a check for the same amount on a Buffalo bank. Aurora is but a short distance outside the city limits of Chicago, and the depositor might almost have saved money by taking the train and going to Aurora to have his check cashed. The charge was plainly exorbitant. The banks ought to agree upon some reasonable tariff, based upon actual cost, and making proper distinction between their regular depositors and those who use them merely as collection agents. One of the greatest benefits of the National-bank system is the facility it affords for exchanges and the recognized privilege of inclosing a check for the payment of a bill in any part of the country. The country banks have their city correspondents, and it would not be difficult to devise a clearing system for different sections of the country corresponding to that which the banks have established for every city. At all events, the depositors who supply the banks with the great bulk of their resources ought not to be required to pay more than the actual cost of collection by the cheapest system possible, and in the absence of any uniform system of this kind the banks which overreach their depositors in this small way are pretty sure to sacrifice business in the long run.

A TRAGEDY was enacted yesterday evening in a St. Louis newspaper office of which Col. A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and leading Democratic politician of that city, was the victim. In a speech at a recent ward meeting Col. Slayback indulged in abusive language regarding the *Post-Dispatch* and its conductors, to which that journal replied by a bitter personal attack upon Col. Slayback. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Col. Slayback visited the office of Mr. J. A. Cockerell, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, with what is believed to have been a hostile intent. He entered Mr. Cockerell's room, and a moment later a pistol-shot was heard, and Col. Slayback was found to have been shot and instantly killed. Mr. Cockerell's plea is that of self-defense, as Col. Slayback was armed, and he had reason to believe his life was threatened. Beyond this nothing is known, as no one was in the room except the homicide and his victim, and the former declines for the present to make any statement.

ONE of the very first subjects to engage the attention of Mayor Harrison upon his return to Chicago should be the ill-advised and dangerous ordinance, passed by the City Council during his absence, which proposes to inflict a heavy penalty upon minors or intoxicated persons who shall purchase or offer to purchase liquor in any saloon. It is not easy to remember when a more thoroughly vicious and demoralizing ordinance has been passed by the Council. If the aim and intention of its supporters had been to promote drunkenness among the youth of Chicago they could hardly have devised a means more certain to contribute to that end. Aside from the manifest purpose of the saloonkeepers to secure through the enactment of this ordinance immunity from prosecution under the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, the Mayor may well withhold his approval of the vile measure on the ground that its validity is, in the opinion of many leading lawyers, extremely questionable. The parents of children in Chicago look to the Mayor to veto this ordinance, and will be bitterly and grievously disappointed if he refuses this protection to the youth of the city.

THE primaries were held in the Third Senatorial District yesterday. Mr. John H. Clough, who is a candidate for the State Senate, carried with great ease the Second and Third Wards and the part of the Fourth retained in the new district. The First Ward elected a delegation understood to be first in favor of the nomination of Dan Wren for the State Senate, and, failing that, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Walter G. Kercheval for the House. The nomination of Clough for the Senate seems to be a foregone conclusion. It only remains to be decided who shall be put on the ticket with him as candidates for the House. There was a report current last night that in pursuance of a compact between Clough and Randall H. White the latter would be put on as one of the Representatives; but we credit Mr. Clough with more sagacity and regard for the interests of the party than such a nomination would indicate. Under no circumstances can White be elected. His nomination will be an instant and peremptory signal for an independent candidacy, which will forthwith be made and supported by the strongest and clearest-headed Republicans in the district. If Mr. Clough wishes to subtract about 3,000 votes from his own column on election-day he will sanction the nomination of Randall H. White; otherwise he will not. There are just two nominations for the House that ought to be made in the Third District. One is that of Walter G. Kercheval, of the First Ward. He is an intelligent, faithful, and reputable Republican workingman, who can bring more active support to the ticket than any other of the candidates mentioned. The other candidate is Judge Bradwell, of the Second Ward, whom everybody knows, and whose fitness is universally conceded. The First Ward and the Second Ward are entitled to representation on the ticket; if they are excluded to give a place to Randall H. White, who is as notoriously unfit and unworthy as Kercheval and Bradwell are fit and worthy, they will be heard from on election-day. If the Third Ward is to have two places on the ticket (which it is not entitled to) it has in William S. Everett a man who is in all respects better qualified to represent it in the Lower House than Randall H. White is. What is the meaning of this desperate effort of the bummers and blacklegs to force Randall White on a reluctant constituency? Why is he so desperately resolved to break into the Legislature? Are there no other just men made perfect in the Third Ward or on the South Side? These questions will be pretty extensively asked and plumply answered in the Third Senatorial District—if not in the convention today, then on election-day.

SHALL THE CANAL BE CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES?

At the election on Nov. 7 the people of Illinois will be called on to vote to approve or disapprove the act of the Legislature ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States, upon the condition, substantially, that the United States in accepting it shall assume the obligation to complete the improvement.

The people of Illinois have in one form or another expended some $14,000,000 upon the canal and the river improvement. The canal was, however, begun at a time when the idea of canals was of less magnitude than at present. It is true that the original plan was that of a ship or steamboat canal; but the terrible panic of 1837-'38, by the destruction of credit, compelled a shrinkage in the dimensions of the work. Despite the years of financial distress which followed, during which time the State of Illinois suspended payment of interest, the canal was prosecuted to completion, and has been in operation since 1847.

The canal was designed to connect the system of Western river navigation with the lakes, and since 1847 such a connection has been in successful operation. The State, as part of the same system, has also greatly improved the Illinois River by locks and dams, and comparatively little more has to be done with that branch of the work. The State has also done much to deepen and enlarge the original canal. The whole canal, however, needs enlargement. The State of Illinois proposes to throw the whole water route from Chicago to the Mississippi River open to free navigation, and to abolish tolls and other taxes on the transit of boats and merchandise; and the State offers to give this waterway to the United States, asking only in exchange that Congress shall complete the work, four-fifths of which has been constructed at an expense of $14,000,000.

The completion of the canal—that is, the widening and deepening of a portion of it, and the construction of the last of the series of locks and dams on the Illinois River—will furnish the country with the finest artificial water-highway in the world. It will be the completion of the last link in a system of navigable water, extending from the St. Lawrence River through the whole valley of the Mississippi River, a distance of 16,000 miles. There is no such extent of artificial and internal navigation in any part of the world, and all that it needs is a trifling additional expenditure to complete the partially unfinished link.

The cession of the canal to the General Government must precede the completion of this great work; hence the necessity for early action on the question. To cede the canal to the United States requires under the State Constitution the approval of a popular vote.

As this action has no opposition, it might be supposed its adoption would be a matter of course, but instead of that there is serious danger that it may be lost for the want of enough votes to approve it. Under the act submitting the question all ballots not containing a vote "for" the cession must be counted "against" the cession. Under this law no ballot need contain the word "against," as every ballot not containing "for" is to be considered a vote in the negative, and, to carry the cession, the affirmative votes must be a majority of all the votes cast for members of the General Assembly.

If, therefore, the ballots for State officers are not printed with the word "for" on them the result will be that the negative vote will be increased by those not thus distinguished. Any person desiring to vote against the cession may either erase "for" or tear that off the ticket, and the absence of "for" is to be counted as a negative vote.

County clubs, the officers of political organizations, and all others having in charge the printing of election tickets are urged to see to it that all tickets bear the words: "For the cession of the Illinois & Michigan canal to the United States." Otherwise the whole action of cession will be lost, not because any person is opposed to it, but because of negligence in providing ballots approving of it.

PROHIBITION AND SLAVERY—AN ANALOGY.

The Ohio Prohibitionists, who were active in persuading the Republicans of that State to identify themselves with St. Smith's liquor and Sunday movement, repudiated at the polls the system of uniform taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic because it was calculated to delay the radical reform of prohibiting by Constitution the manufacture and sale of liquor, wine, and beer. These extremists in Ohio and elsewhere are fond of likening the prohibition movement to the abolition movement, and they contend that the crusade which they are now leading will, sooner or later, unite all the moral elements and sweep the country as completely as the anti-slavery movement did. They insist that the conditions are the same. They regard the distillers, brewers, and saloonkeepers as the masters and the drinkers as the slaves, and they think they are engaged in a great and glorious work of emancipation, not less magnificent than the old abolition movement, and equally sure to command success in the interest of God and morality. Hence they are willing, as was proved in Ohio, to vote with the whisky interests rather than to agree to any compromise which might postpone the ultimate realization of their prohibitory aspirations.

It is worth while to trace the analogy the Prohibitionists have instituted in order to ascertain whether their faith is founded upon reason.

In the first place, the slaves of the South were bound to their masters by law and held by force. Is this true of the slaves to drink? Is there any law which empowers the saloonkeeper to reach out into the street, seize the passer-by, and compel him to drink? Is there any penalty for a refusal to drink? May the distillers and brewers order the non-drinkers to be whipped for their contumacy, or pursue them from a drinking State into a non-drinking State with a warrant to bring them back and to force their submission to their masters? In one word, is the drinking man an *involuntary* slave to the manufacturers and venders of liquor, whose bondage is recognized by law and enforced by constabulary? If not, then the analogy which the Prohibitionists seek to institute is false, and the crusade in which they are engaged proceeds upon an unsubstantial and unstable basis.

If the case be reversed, the delusion becomes equally apparent. Suppose the system of slavery at the South had extended over the entire country and the slaves had insisted upon retaining the condition in which the Abolitionists had found them. Suppose these slaves had enjoyed the privilege of selecting their own masters and their own domiciles, and had been in the habit of removing from one locality where slavery was not tolerated to another where it was recognized. Suppose they had defended their masters, refused to accept emancipation, rallied at the polls to vote for the maintenance of the institution, beaten the Constables who wanted to strike off their shackles, and even gone to the battlefield to fight for their right to be slaves. What progress would the Abolitionists have made under that condition of things? Could millions of able-bodied men and women scattered over the entire continent have been forcibly emancipated from a state which they enjoyed and from a bondage which they regarded as a privilege? If not, then by force of the very analogy the Prohibitionists desire to establish they are engaged in a hopeless struggle at liberating a people who now believe themselves to be free.

To follow out this absurd analogy to its logical conclusion the Prohibitionists must determine whether they are prepared to go to the same lengths in this new emancipation movement to which the Abolitionists went in procuring the liberation of the Southern slaves. It required a war of long duration and terrible sacrifices to free men who longed for freedom, and were held in bondage in only one section of the country. Are the Prohibitionists ready to take up the bludgeon and the sword to free millions of people from an appetite which they want to indulge? This new war of emancipation would not be section against section, nor State against State; it would not be backed by a strong sentiment of patriotism to preserve the Nation; it would not be waged against distillers, brewers, and saloonkeepers as a class. It would be war between townships and families, it would array brother against brother in the same household, and it would be fought against the very men and women for whose benefit it had ostensibly been undertaken. And after every conflict the appetite would remain, which alone furnishes the element of slavery in the liquor question, and which becomes the more violent and aggressive in proportion to the constraint put upon it by law and coercion.

Enough has been suggested to expose the baselessness and absurdity of any comparison with the humanitarian movement for the liberation of human slaves from physical bondage and the Pharasaical movement for compelling men to submit their personal appetites and habits to the constraint of law. There are other features of this movement which are equally illogical. It is proposed to deprive some 10,000,000 or more people of their desire for drink by ruining the business of, say, 200,000 people who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the wine, liquor, and beer which the drinkers *demand*. It is proposed to abolish alcoholic stimulants as far as possible to make way for the excessive use of tobacco, and opium, and other deleterious poisons and drugs. It is proposed to prohibit by law the manufacture and sale of wine as a *Christian* measure, when no other Christian nation ever made the attempt, in the face of the record that Christ and His apostles drank wine, and while the practice is almost universal of offering wine at the communion-table. It is proposed to deprive moderate drinkers of an opportunity to gratify their taste in order to reform drunkards. All these propositions are nearly as absurd as to insist upon the emancipation of slaves who do not want to be emancipated, and from a condition of bondage which they regard as personal freedom.

THE STATE-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The people of this State have a question of appropriation submitted to them at the election this fall. This question is the approval of an appropriation made by the Legislature in 1877 of some half million of dollars to complete the State-House at Springfield. It will be remembered that the Constitution of 1870 provided that the Legislature should not make appropriations for building or furnishing the new State-House to exceed in all $3,000,000, unless the act appropriating such money should be submitted to a vote of the people and be approved by them. The Commissioners of the State-House, however, carelessly allowed the expenditure to reach the limit, leaving about one-half a million of dollars additional necessary to complete the building. In 1878, at the election of that year, this appropriation failed to be approved by the people, and now, after four years, the same act is again submitted to a popular vote.

In 1878 the people of Illinois felt considerable indignation towards the State-House Commissioners. These Commissioners knew two years before the deficit was made public that under the plans on which they were carrying on the work the building could not be completed with the sum prescribed by the Constitution. They suppressed this fact and went on expending the last dollar, and left the building in its present unsightly unfinished condition. Without impeaching the integrity of the Commissioners it may be said that their neglect and inattention to the trust confided to them was flagrant. The Governor refused to remove them, and this additional appropriation of half a million of dollars was asked, and these Commissioners were kept in office to expend the money. As a rebuke to the Commissioners and to the Governor who kept them in office the additional appropriation was refused in 1878.

These reasons no longer exist. It is true the people of Springfield have repudiated their contract to purchase four acres of adjacent land to be added to the State-House grounds, but the State-House itself is not the property of the people of Springfield, nor was it built for them. It is a State building, intended for State purposes. The old Commissioners have long since been legislated out of office. The State-House in itself, in its unfinished condition, is in an unsightly condition, and is a reproach to the people of this large and wealthy State. As it stands partially exposed to all kinds of weather, it will, if left unfinished, soon sustain a loss much greater than the amount now required to complete it, and the cheapest and only sensible way to act now is to vote "for" the additional appropriation.

CHICAGO BEEF FOR THE WORLD.

Chicago's new business of shipping dressed beef instead of live cattle to the Eastern markets is the most important advance in food traffic that has been made since the establishment of pork-packing by wholesale. Its transactions in grain and its manufactures of hogs long ago made this city the greatest food market in the world. The new industry will make it greater still, and will, besides, produce effects of the most penetrating kind on the food, and so on the social conditions, of the East and Europe.

Three short years of experimenting have shown that beef killed here can be shipped East and sold with a profit at lower prices in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia than Western beef shipped alive and butchered there. Ten millions of Chicago capital will soon be embarked in this enterprise. Washington, Baltimore, and New York have already been invaded, and the local meat dealers routed. Chicago can undersell them for several reasons. Eastern meat must pass through the hands of ring after ring of middlemen. Chicago goes over the heads of these middlemen. Its packer sells direct to the Eastern consumers. He sells for cash, and can undersell the home butcher who sells on credit. Chicago has acquired in its packing industries an equipment of slaughter-houses and refrigerators, and other conveniences, the like of which is not known at the East. It has labor educated to the work. There have grown up around our monster packing-houses a group of associated industries which buy at high prices all that is refuse to the packer. In Chicago the packer gets $1.50 more for the offal, one to two cents a pound more for the hides, four to five cents a pound more for the tallow than the Eastern butcher can sell them for.

The wealth of the Chicago packers is another mainstay of the new trade. With their millions they build whole trains of refrigerator cars with all the latest appliances, keep refrigerators of a size unknown before at each end of their route, and buy and sell in such quantities as to take the market at its best on each turn. Immense amounts of ice are needed in the transportation of dressed beef, and ice can be procured here much more cheaply than at New York or in Kansas City, or at any of the points that might compete with us. New York sends to Maine for a great part of its ice. Kansas City gets a good crop, perhaps, one winter in four. Chicago can always count on cheap and abundant ice.

In hog packing we have apparently nearly reached our highest point. Places like Kansas City are starting ahead at a rapid pace, and taking control of the territory that distance puts just beyond our grasp. But the business of supplying the East with fresh beef will more than keep up our rate of growth. The demand for the commodity is unlimited. In London American beef has won its way to popular favor by the side of the beef of England, and in the Eastern cities the sale of it is apparently limited only by the supply. In Washington one-third of all the beef sold last week was Western beef. Prices have fallen rapidly, in some cases 33 per cent, but they always yield a profit to the Western shipper. A grand future is opening before Chicago. The East with its rings and middlemen, the West and Southwest with inferior capital, labor, and markets for refuse, cannot hope for any successful rivalry with it. Chicago will become a focal point toward which all the bellowing cattle of the plains will be driven to be killed for the benefit of all mankind.

Meat and civilization go together. Some of the most mysterious diseases of the Middle Ages did not disappear in England until the introduction of pasture grasses from France made it possible for the people to obtain fresh meat at all seasons. Great Britain, the most vigorous nation of Europe, consumes more meat per head (109 pounds) in a year than any other nation. Italy, sunk in lethargy and ravaged by the dreadful disease, podagra, uses but eighteen pounds of meat per capita yearly. The most backward nations in the world, the Hindoos and the Chinese, have become vegetarians. In England the rich, who have all the meat they need, live to an average age of 55; the poor, who cannot afford eating meat, die at 30 on the average. Chicago in cheapening meat and extending the market is doing a great missionary work. Men are seldom more innocently employed, Dr. Johnson says, than when they are making money. Chicago in giving the world cheaper meat will do more for health, happiness, and culture than a whole nation of Matthew Arnolds. Under the stimulating influence of the roast beef of Chicago Ohio will cease its hungry scramble for office, the bloody shirt of the South will show nothing more sanguinary than gravy stains, the gamblers of New York will play for nothing worse than porterhouse steaks, the economical skins of New England will fill out, and every one of its women will be a Venus. Even St. Louis will become enterprising.

IN our last issue was printed a brief correspondence between Arabi Bey and the Khedive. While Arabi was at Kafr-el-Dwar the Khedive wrote to him to the effect that England was not at war with Egypt, and ordered him to disband his army, give up all military preparations, and report to him at the palace. In Arabi Bey's reply there is one statement of extraordinary importance. He says:

> According to the decision of the council his Excellency the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs in your Highness' Government sent orders to all the provinces declaring the whole country to be under martial law and in a state of war with England. According to all the decisions arrived at by your Ministers in a council, presided over by you, and held in the presence of the Sultan's representative, your Egyptian Government, my Lord, is truly and legally at war with England.

In the light of this letter who appears deserving of imprisonment and punishment, the man who held on to the last, or the man who betrayed the Egyptian people after encouraging them to war with England? Arabi is declared a traitor to the Khedive, but is not the Khedive a traitor to Egypt?

SMALLEY, in his latest European letter to the New York *Tribune*, says: "But one English paper, so far as I have seen, has thought it prudent to comment on the Queen's amazing telegram of congratulation on the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. *Truth* says plumply that her Majesty's expression of gratification at 'the admirable manner in which the Duke of Connaught led his brigade to the attack' is in the highest degree absurd. And so it is. The brigade of Guards was never 'led to the attack' at all. It was held in reserve, and only came under fire because Arabi's soldiers aimed at the sky. But royal egotism takes slight account of facts. The Duke of Connaught was somewhere about, and his presence was to the Queen the most important incident of the victory which liberated Egypt from the despotism of a mutineer and fanatic. Nor is this the worst of it. When the Duke of Connaught claimed the command of the Guards there were plenty of protests against the injustice of superseding the Generals whose services entitled them, or one of them, to the post. The next thing London heard was, that the Queen had stipulated that her son was not to go under fire. People grinned at the notion of a General entering upon a campaign with orders from his mamma not to risk his precious life. Presently it was seen that obedience to this command involved the keeping of the Guards in the rear; and so it has turned out. It was possible to disbelieve the first story. But, when confirmed by events otherwise inexplicable, it becomes credible enough. The Guards themselves and their friends have been from the beginning simply furious. It has long been understood they were to go on foreign service at the first opportunity. They had the true soldier's feeling about their profession, and they were alive to the danger of being kept out of danger and becoming mere show troops. And they are justly indignant at incurring, in obedience to royal susceptibilities, the ridicule they sought to escape by hard fighting."

THE police authorities of St. Petersburg have at last ordered the temporary closing of the celebrated resort of bad characters known by the sign of "The Malinnick," or "Raspberry Bush," and made famous throughout Russia by Krestovsky's popular novel entitled "The Dens of St. Petersburg." In its general characteristics the Malinnick might be compared to the "Tapis Franc" which plays so conspicuous a part in the opening chapters of "The Mysteries of Paris"; but the resort of Fleur de Marie and the Chourineur was a mere invention of Eugène Sue's imagination, whereas the den in the Hay Market in St. Petersburg has a real existence, and has been known from time immemorial as being frequented by dangerous characters. That it should have been allowed to exist so long is a fact which throws a curious light upon the police administration in Russia. The official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in referring to this subject, significantly observes that the Malinnick "appears to have been allowed to exist as a notorious rendezvous of persons unfavorably known to the police," and therefore was a convenient spot for making those occasional wholesale arrests which form part of the Russian police system. The newly-appointed Chief of Police, Gen. Gresser, however, appears to have taken a different view of the matter. His decree sets forth the deplorable state of things observed at the Malinnick on the occasion of two recent official visits. The temporary closing, however, is described as being merely intended to force the proprietor to give to his tavern "a decent aspect."

THE London *Spectator* does not enthuse over the appointment of Col. Baker as the head of the Egyptian police. It says (Sept. 30): "The country has heard, with a sensation of unmixed surprise, that a Government like that of Mr. Gladstone has sanctioned the appointment of Baker Pasha as head of the new Egyptian gendarmerie—that is, virtually, Commander-in-Chief in Egypt. Baker Pasha has done nothing whatever in Turkey which should not only obliterate his dismissal from the British army (for attempting to rape a woman in a railroad car), but justify his claim to singular and exceptional promotion. He has not organized a Turkish gendarmerie, or shown that he is anything except a good cavalry officer, with such a genius for making friends in high places that conduct which would have ruined any other man in him is treated as a claim to distinction. The best officers will not be attracted by his name, nor will it help to inspire in the new Egyptian army the tone of character indispensable to a mixed, a half-disciplined, and a mercenary force. It is difficult to hope for improvement in the East, when even a Government like the present, the moment it has to deal with Oriental affairs, shows publicly that it thinks of nothing except immediate convenience. The Indian Government has at its disposal at least a dozen officers who, to far greater experience than Baker Pasha's, add a record which is of itself an attraction to the best subordinates, and a justification of confidence in the men. There may be plenty of reasons for allowing Baker Pasha a new chance; there can be none for making him the head of the British Executive in Egypt.

NOWHERE in the whole of Eastern America have as many large specimens of as many species of trees been recorded as Mr. Ridgway found in the Lower Wabash Valley. Nearly all the largest and most valuable broad-leaved trees are there found associated together, and in a single square mile of woods seventy-five species of trees, nearly all of the first class, were tabulated, being nearly as many as grow on the whole European Continent. By actual measurement thirty-four species were found to occasionally exceed 100 feet in hight, while seventeen others, although not measured, were apparently at least 100 feet high. The tallest specimen measured—a tulip tree—was 190 feet in hight, and individuals of ten other species exceeded 150 feet. Mr. Ridgway states that the numerous small prairies which were common in the Wabash basin at the time of its first settlement have been transformed into woodland, and the area of the forest has greatly increased of late years. Extensive woods of oak and hickory more than eighty feet high and with trunks nearly two feet through are now growing on what was open prairie within the memory of some of the present owners of the land.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT has prepared a new scheme for Irish political organization. He wishes to form a National Industrial Union of Ireland, with branches in every parish, with county councils, and with a central executive, which shall devote itself to carrying twelve projects. These are: 1. The complete abolition of the land-law system. 2. The amelioration of the condition of the agricultural laborers. 3. The erection of better dwellings for the people. 4. The revival of manufacturing industries. 5. The development of Irish fisheries. 6. Improvement in methods of land cultivation. 7. The establishment of coöperative loan societies for the advance of money with which to work unoccupied or waste land. 8. To improve the scientific and practical education of the artisan and laboring classes by the establishment of mechanics' (evening) institutes throughout the country. 9. Encouragement of National literature, cultivation of the Irish language, and disuse of the English tongue. 10. Repeal of the Act of Union with England. 11. The abolition of the grand-jury system of county government. 12. Improvement of representation on local boards and municipal bodies. Pending secession from Great Britain, Mr. Davitt desires extension of the franchise and payment of members, the last being an idea which, we suspect, will not gratify all his Parliamentary friends. They will not be eager for so much competition.—*Spectator.*

"ENGAGEMENTS" have a serious property aspect, according to Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, who a few days ago declared the doctrine that neither an "engaged" man nor an "engaged" woman can convey away property to the prejudice of an affianced. In the case before him, James Baird, a widower with children, had, several days before "engaging" himself—Sept. 23, 1878—to the lady who is now his widow, but after announcing to friends his purpose to ask her hand in marriage, conveyed his real estate, worth about $70,000, to trustees to be held in trust for himself and for the children of his first wife after his death. He was married Nov. 12, 1878, and four months later he died. His widow discovered that under the conveyance she had lost her third of the estate, and contested its legality. Judge Thayer overthrows the conveyance on the ground that it conflicts with the equities of the relations of Baird and his intended wife at the time it was made. Mr. Baird's purpose in making it does not seem to have been to deprive his wife of her share of his property, but to secure his estate from squandering by himself. His confidence in a long life would have left his widow penniless but for the equities of the "engaged."

A PROMINENT New York electrician, in speaking of the use that could be made of electricity as a defensive measure in time of war, says: "Suppose I had in a fort a steam fire-engine, with a hose that would throw a stream of water a quarter of an inch in diameter 300 feet. Now, if I had one end of a Brush machine grounded, and the other end connected with the water passing through the hose, the very instant the stream of water struck a line of troops that were advancing to attack the fort, it would kill them. The stream would then be really a flexible electric wire, and, as it swept along the line of men, it would mow them down like grass. If a thousand men were to march up in a solid body, they could all be killed in ten seconds. It would be absolutely impossible to take the fort. It could be used with equally terrible effect in naval warfare."

A TEACHERS' Institute met last week at Kingston, N. Y., at which Prof. Northam explained a novel method of teaching history. Commenting on this subject, the Kingston *Freeman* advocates the reading of the morning news apers in school, as the best way to teach contemporaneous history. It says: "How easy and simple such an exercise might be made every intelligent teacher can understand, and there is no other subject in which such profound and unrelaxing interest can be excited. And who, even among the revelers in classic lore, will not say that the knowledge thus acquired is of a thousand times more value to the practical man of affairs than a dozen histories of the ages that have left no trace upon the people or the civilization of our time except in the books that have handed down the record of their deeds?"

THE *Sanitary Engineer*, of New York, with very commendable enterprise, has undertaken the printing of the bulletins of the National Board of Health, the appropriation for which was refused by the last Congress in a spasm of niggardly economy. The appropriation desired was only $5,000, but Congress could not afford it, though the honorable members had $18,000,000 to squander in the creeks and bayous of their "deestricts." The *Sanitary Engineer* has permanently increased its size to make room for these bulletins, and it prints them in full without extra charge to its subscribers. Such an exhibition of public spirit and enterprise is in refreshing contrast with the ignorant and brutal assaults of Congress upon the Board of Health.

THE following extract from a circular issued by the Saloonkeepers' Association of Sandusky, O., exposes one of the means by which the Republican party was defeated in that State Tuesday: "We are about 190 saloonkeepers. If each one turns only one Republican vote for us, that is, with our votes, already 380 in our favor, and a considerable gain. Each one has a friend whom he can gain for us. In our interest and for the preservation of our freedom and personal rights it is necessary that we work together and cut off the thread of life of the Republican party, with their mucker temperance Radicals."

TWO MINERS announced in a Dakota barroom that they were going to dissolve partnership. "Which of you is to withdraw?" was asked. "Can't tell until the fight is over," was the reply. This was meant in earnest, too, for the men fought next day with pistols, and one received a mortal wound.

A WISCONSIN woman, who twenty years ago captured another girl's lover and married him, and is now a rich and childless widow, has spent time and money without stint in hunting up her unfortunate old rival, and will give her $100,000. Apparently the man in the case made a good husband.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE mother, crazy with grief over the death of her boy, was found digging open his grave, believing that he was alive.

THE New York *Sun* in response to a question as to President Arthur's weight: "We should say that he weighed about 250 pounds."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"My fences are down again, and some of the post-holes appear to have blown away."—*John Sherman.*

Lieut. Danenhower will deliver his lecture twenty times next winter. The route will be announced in time for people to get out of the way.

An English paper says that the Queen of Italy will not speak the Piedmontese dialect, which the King likes. Queens are becoming more like ordinary women every day.

King Kalakaua has authorized a national loan of $2,000,000. As winter overcoats are not needed in Honolulu, it is surmised that Kalakaua contemplates the purchase of a trotter.

The cyclone which originated in the Gulf of Mexico Wednesday, and then started north, went out to sea just before reaching New York. Mr. Talmage's Sunday sermon probably caused the deflection.

A Mississippi gentleman has offered two prizes for the State Fair—a box of kid gloves for the handsomest unmarried lady and a gallon of whisky to the man who writes the best essay on temperance. Why Kentucky should be barred from competing for the whisky is not clear.

A dispatch from Alma, Colo., says that "this afternoon while an engine pushing an empty flat-car was coming down a steep grade on the Mosquito Extension of the South Park Railroad the flat-car struck a mule which was standing on the track, throwing engine and car down an embankment. The conductor, Jack Bledsoe, and two unknown men were instantly killed. The engineer and the fireman saved themselves by jumping from the engine." It is now believed that the comet struck a Colorado mule.

Little Lucy's big brother Charles promised to buy her some ice cream every Saturday if she would keep her hair nicely brushed during the week.

One day Lucy and her brother were going to the place where the ice cream was kept. Lucy was trotting along, holding Charles' hand. She heard a strange noise in the street near them. Looking she saw two boys with a little écru dog. One boy had tied a string to the poor little dog's tail, and on the other end of the string was a deserted oyster can.

"Oh, brother!" said Lucy, "see what the wicked boys are doing."

And then tears filled her eyes, because she felt sorry for the dog.

Then Charles asked the boy to let the dog go. They would not do this, but said they would sell him the dog for 25 cents.

"If we buy the dog, Lucy, you can have no ice cream, for I have only 25 cents in my pocket," said Charles.

Then Lucy was very sad, for she loved ice cream dearly, but still she knew it was her duty to prevent the dog from suffering.

So for a moment she was silent, and then looking up to her brother she said in her pretty way: "You kick in the ribs of the boys, dear brother, and I will bustle the pup up the alley."

And so Lucy had her ice cream, after all.—*From "Tales for the Toddlers," by Murat Halstead.*

The aster glows the falling leaves beneath,
  The golden-rod gleams by the hedgerow brown,
As though the dying summer in the frost king's teeth
  Had hurled her gauntlet down.

So when the shades of solemn silence sink
  Upon us, and we reach life's latest breath,
The soul exultant bids, e'en on the grave's black brink,
  Defiance unto death!

We perish not. The mounting spirit towers
  In conscious immortality sublime;
And gains, beyond death's feeble, fleeting winter hours,
  Eternal summer time.

—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. James A. Thomas, who died at Richmond, Va., on Saturday night, was one of Jeff Davis' bondsmen. When it was announced that Mr. Davis would be released on bail, Mr. Thomas was one of the first persons to volunteer to go on his bond.

A novel question is agitating the residents of Tucson, A. T., as to whether a woman who went through the marriage vows with a man on his dying bed is single or married. The technical proposition is that the physician exclaimed, just as the minister was pronouncing them man and wife, "My God, he's dead."

Some weeks ago a young gentleman of good parts and great promise, the eldest son of a well-known Bucharest banker, Mr. Rosenthal, blew his brains out because he had the misfortune to lose a sum of 20,000 lei—about £800—between his father's house and the chief post-office, whither he had been enjoined to convey that amount in bank-notes to be registered and dispatched to one of Mr. Rosenthal's correspondents at Jassy. Four days after the funeral of this unfortunate youth his sorrowing mother was examining the clothes worn by him at the time of his suicide, when her fingers encountered a hard substance within the lining of his overcoat. This substance, upon further investigation, turned out to be the sum of money supposed to have been lost.

Henry Augustus Blake of Bridgewater, Mass., was a briefless lawyer with a rich wife. She was content to support him in idleness, and, when he desired to make an extensive Western tour, she gave him money for the expenses. He was absent a year, and she had frequent letters from him, while he received regular remittances from her. Lately he wrote that he was going into a rough mining region, where there were no post-offices, and that she would not hear from him for months. But she did, and within a few days, through a marriage-notice in a Providence newspaper, which said that he had become the husband of Carline Hale, who recently inherited $125,000 from her grandfather, the late Congressman Artemas Hale. He had used his wife's money to get a Western divorce, in order to marry a wealthier woman.

The home of the Adams family at Quincy, Mass., is a large, old-fashioned wooden house standing about twenty feet back from the road, from which it is separated by a low wall, and is surrounded by a trim old-fashioned garden. It stands apart from the business centre of Quincy and on one side is bordered with rich fields. There is an air of repose, affluence, and solid comfort about the place, but a conspicuous absence of ostentation. A road lined by fine trees leads by a walk of twenty minutes to the Quincy granite quarries, from the summit of which there is a splendid panoramic view, seen to perfection in this weather. The surrounding country is highly picturesque. The village has not at all a venerable aspect, and the Adams mansion is almost the only large house whose appearance betokens age. A stone library stands in the garden a few yards from the house.

Prof. E. P. Gould, whose connection with the Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary has ceased because of his theological views, takes exception to some of the statements made in regard to his case. Among other things, it was said that "the Professor was a year ago admonished that he must make a change in his teachings, and during the year that followed he was constantly labored with, both by those opposed to him and by his warmest friends, and warned that persistence in his methods would result in his removal." Prof. Gould replies to this: "The truth in this statement is this: Last year, before the anniversary of the institution, two members of the Executive Committee, without any commission from the Trustees or from their own committee, had a conversation with me about my views, such as any two members of the board might have had. As the result of this they informed me that the impression received had been unfavorable, and that they should have to report it to the Trustees. But the matter was not mentioned in the board, and about a month after one of the two informed me that the matter had not been given up, only put off. Since then no one has 'labored with' me, either friend or foe."

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated that $5,000,000 will barely cover the damage which the Italian Government must make good in the inundated districts in the form of roads, bridges, and public buildings, without touching the question of aid to the sufferers.

There was a brilliant marriage at Christ Church, Mayfair, London, on Wednesday of last week. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Baronet, Knight of Kerry, and Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, was married to Miss Lily Bischoffsheim. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sheila and Eileen Fitzgerald, sisters of the bridegroom, and the Misses Louisa Goldschmidt and Elsa Stern, cousins of the bride. There was a most distinguished assemblage of nobility and wealthy commoners, and the wedding-presents, including those from the royal family, were many and rich. Jenkins says that "nothing could surpass the dresses."

A fashionable dressmaker in Berlin, a few days ago, emulated the example of the unfortunate Mlle. Feyghine. Her lover, a well-known speculator on the bourse named Davidsohn, informed her that he intended to break off his relations with her. She implored a final interview, produced a revolver, shot him twice and probably fatally, and then took an ounce of oxalic acid. When the police broke into the apartment they found a note beside the body asking that she be buried by the side of her lover. The event created great excitement in Berlin, both the parties being very well known.

The list recently published of candidates who obtained honors at the last examination of the University of London makes it possible to estimate the progress made by women since the means of higher education in the arts and sciences, as well as languages, were thrown open to them. From this list it appears that no woman took honors in anatomy, materia medica, chemistry, or physiology. Two women took honors in the English language. In Latin one woman's name heads the second class, and two others are in the third. In French and German the women more than hold their own, one being first in the first division, and five others appearing in the third class. A woman also heads the list in German: and women took honors in inorganic chemistry, experimental physics, and botany. The general conclusion suggested by the list is that in science female students can hardly be said to be preëminently successful, while in modern languages other than English they have secured far more than the average proportion of honors due to their numbers.

Ismail, the dethroned Khedive, bears well the weight of his 51 years, and the riotous living to which many of them were devoted. His light hair is scarcely streaked with gray, and he still wears the fez cap. He has of late grown very stout, and this change is the more noticeable on account of his short stature. He speaks rapidly in French, with many gestures, generally closing one eye when much animated. Upon two subjects—his son Tewfik and the future of the Ottoman Empire—he cannot now speak without evident pain. "For Tewfik's sake," he says, "I 'kissed the carpet' and humbled myself for seventeen years before the Sultan. I obtained for him the much-desired firman of direct succession. But he has shown himself to have no head, no heart, no courage; and all these are needed to rule Egypt. He is my son, and I will say no more. . . . The days of the Turkish Empire are numbered. The Caliphate has now practically succumbed to the untoward consequences of Panislamic intrigue. The Sultanate must soon follow it. The downfall of both has been hastened by the feeble diplomacy which has only irritated France in Tripoli, but has caused blood to flow in Egypt."

FOREIGN.

Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Egyptian Property to Be Confiscated.

Official Report of the Dangers Attending a Channel Tunnel—None to Be Built.

Probable Program of the Forthcoming Conference of Irishmen at Dublin.

Christine Nilsson to Embark Today for the United States—The Queen of Corea Alive.

Progress of the Second Trial of the Fenayron Family at Paris—The Spanish Peoples.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 13.—Seventeen natives implicated in the June massacres have been arrested in the interior and brought to Damanhour.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance is in possession of a list of the landed properties belonging to the leaders of the rebellion worth £2,000,000. It is believed the property will be confiscated.

Upwards of 3,000 persons have lodged claims amounting to £6,000,000 for losses after the bombardment of the city.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 13.—An officer who acted under orders of Suleiman Pasha revealed today what he knew of the burning of Alexandria, but the tribunal failed to extort evidence criminating the leaders of the rebellion.

One of the principal Egyptian Ministers declares that neither he nor his colleagues will remain in Egypt unless Arabi Pasha and the other rebel leaders are executed. He had complete confidence that Arabi could be proved to have given strict orders to burn Cairo.

The trial of the leaders is fixed for Monday.

Sir Edward Malet has issued a circular to the British Consular Agents of Egypt requesting them to send him a list of political prisoners in the respective towns, and to strictly watch that the Khedive's orders for humane treatment of prisoners be carried out.

Gen. Havelock Allan flatly denies the report that English soldiers slaughtered wounded Egyptians, and gives a satisfactory explanation of the so-called plundering of his baggage.

ARABI'S ATTORNEY.

TUNIS, Oct. 13.—Broadley the English barrister, has left here for Egypt to defend Arabi Pasha.

IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 13.—The Federal Council has prohibited recruiting for Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, of the Committee on the Channel Tunnel, has made a report unfavorable to the project as dangerous to England, and the report of the committee is supported by still stronger objections to the tunnel from Gen. Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge.

The committee consider the exit of the tunnel should be commanded by a fortress of the first class; that the tunnel should also be provided with a portcullis and with an arrangement for filling it for a sufficient space with irrespirable gas; and that measures should be taken for the demolition of the land portion of the tunnel, for the temporary flooding of the main tunnel, and also for its total destruction by a mine. These arrangements should be controlled by separate parties, both inside and out, commanding the fortress. When all this is done the committee admit it would be presumptuous to place absolute reliance upon even the most comprehensive arrangements. Memoranda from Gen. Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the army, are appended, even more strongly condemning the tunnel. The *Times* considers that this report has settled the question of the tunnel adversely for a long time to come.

MINERS.

A conference of the delegates of the Scottish miners advocated a restriction of the hours of labor instead of a national or partial strike. The conference adjourned until tomorrow to decide about notices for an advance, and the general feeling of the conference was in favor thereof. One hundred and twenty thousand men were represented.

NEWMARKET RACES.

The race for the Juvenile Handicap for 2-year-olds at Newmarket was won by Petticoat, Lizzie second, and Era third. Ten ran, including Lorillard's Touch-Me-Not.

The great Challenge Stakes were won by Energy, Tristan second, and Scobel third. The winner is a 2-year-old.

THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Stafford Northcote has sent a circular to the Conservative members of Parliament, enjoining upon them attendance at the opening session, in view of the importance of the questions relating to Parliamentary procedure and Egyptian affairs.

NILSSON

embarks in the Gallia tomorrow for the United States.

NEW BANKING COMPANY.

The prospectus of the Irish Banking Company is in circulation. The proposed capital is £1,000,000. The project was received favorably at a preliminary meeting.

SPEECHES AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking here tonight of the beneficial effect of the Land act, expressed a belief that the turning point had been reached in the affairs of Ireland. The number of outrages had decreased and rents were being freely paid. The Postmaster-General, in a speech, said the chief danger threatening the Liberal party was more likely to come from within. With the settlement of the Egyptian question and the improved condition of Ireland, domestic legislation would come to the forefront. Referring to the proposition for nationalization of the land, Fawcett said he could not see it was a practicable one.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Invitations for the National Conference next week have been sent to 1,500 persons, including all the delegates to the National Convention of 1881, and all the "suspects" imprisoned during the administration of Forster as Chief Secretary. The main business before the conference will be a proposition to found a new National organization, probably under the title of the Irish National League. The conference will be invited to select an organizing committee to settle the details of the new organization. This committee will be empowered to summon a regularly-elected convention, which will choose an executive, to whose guidance the affairs of the league will be intrusted. A statement of the balance of the Land League now on hand will be submitted to the conference, and a detailed account of the expenditure made to the new executive for audit. Subscribers to the Mansion House fund will be *ipso facto* entitled to membership in the new organization. It is believed the principal object of the Irish League will be the prosecution of a vigorous agitation for the amendment of the Land act as preliminary to the abolition of landlordism by purchase. Special stress will be laid on the definition of Healy's clause, so as to secure to tenants the entire value of their past and future improvements; on the admission of leaseholders to the benefit of the act, and on the advance of the entire purchase money by the State at a low rate of interest, the principal to be paid during an extended period. Proposals also will be advocated for the purchase of poor rack-rented estates for the benefit of tenants. The claims of laborers to better dwellings and allotments will be incorporated in the program. Laborers will be invited to coöperate in obtaining such an improvement in the Land act as will enable the farmers to deal generously with them. The industrial revival will be assisted by local organizations for fostering the demand for Irish manufactures. Other points of the program are the payment of members of Parliament, extension of the franchise, and the establishment of system of elective county governments. It is understood that at the conference a deputation from the Home-Rule League will announce the dissolution of that body and the resignation of its functions into the hands of the new Irish League, of which national self government will be the basis.

Sylvester Poff, ex-"suspect," and James Barrett have been arrested near Castle Island, on suspicion of being the murderers of the farmer Thomas Browne.

GALWAY.

A largely-attended convention of residents of the County Galway was held at Athenoy today, to consider questions of home government, land-law reform, Irish manufactures, etc. None of the clergy were present, and the police attended the meeting and took notes of the proceedings. The convention declared that Capt. Nolan and Mitchell Henry, members of Parliament for Galway, had both forfeited the confidence of their electors.

HUNTING STOPPED.

CLONMEL, Oct. 13.—The farmers and peasantry assembled and forcibly put a stop to the Curraghmore hunt yesterday.

SISTER COUNTRIES.

THE CYCLONE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Accounts from the Vuelta Abajo show that the recent cyclone caused a considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. Tobacco seedlings destroyed. At Herradura 300 huts and houses, including the greater number of the tobacco-drying establishments, were demolished. Two thousand palm trees were blown down. Seven hundred and sixty houses were destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of fifteen persons drowned by the overflowing of rivers were recovered. Many more persons are missing.

EARTHQUAKE IN PANAMA.

PANAMA, Oct. 12.—There was a slight shock of earthquake at midnight last night; no damage.

PERU.

LIMA, Oct. 13.—The report is privately circulated here that five northern departments of Peru have declared for Pierola, and that the other departments will follow as soon as it is positively known Calderon's negotiations have failed.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, Oct. 13.—The assailants of Hube, tax-collector in Taculaya, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from six to sixteen years. Three of the eleven criminals are still at large.

A high official states that the report concerning the recognition of the Foreign Department is untrue; that the Mexican Government has authorized nobody to negotiate with the European bondholders.

THE ORIENT.

JAPAN AND COREA.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 26.—Crops of wheat sown from California grain in Loo Choo result so splendidly that large preparations are made for similar experiments in various parts of the Empire.

The Imperial Prince Kuwan Mno Miya, a child in years, having passed several courses in the Army College at Tokio, will presently proceed to France to complete his military studies.

D. W. Stevens, for nine years Secretary of the United States Legation in Japan, returns to America by this mail, it is reported to assume the position of American Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington.

L. B. Van Buren, United States Consul General at Yokohama, presently goes home on leave of absence, desiring, it is commonly reported, to obtain one of the American Judgeships under the system proposed in imitation of the English plan for Japan and China. In case that the system carries out, Van Buren carries warm recommendations from one class of the foreign community, but is held in strong disesteem by others, led by the American Minister, who views with anxiety his indiscretions, such as writing constant compromising letters to newspapers, one of which recently led to his virtual repudiation by the balance of the Consular body.

Two of the most noted of the Radical Liberal leaders, Ttagaki and Goto, have started on a tour through Europe. They were received by the Emperor before leaving.

Extraordinary contradictions of the previous news from Corea continually arrive. It is now stated positively that the Queen was not poisoned, but was rescued and revived by members of her family, who kept all secret to insure her safety until Tai In Kum's capture and forced exile seemed to render concealment no longer necessary. Divergent reports as to Tai In Kum are also in circulation. Some declare he will be detained in Peking till all the trouble is ended, others that he has already reached Corea under pledge of non-interference with public affairs. The Envoy of Japan has started homeward from Corea, accompanied by the Corean Ambassador with apologies to Japan. The Ambassador is the son-in-law of the Queen of Corea. The Japanese Envoy and his staff were cordially received by the Corean King before leaving Seoul.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Sept. 15.—The Chinese Government is about to request that certain intelligent lads be admitted to the naval and military academies of the United States.

Li Hung Chang, when called from the seclusion of mourning for his mother to supervise the Corean business, stopped on his way at Tien Tsin Chefoo, in order to have an interview with the United States Envoy Young. The interview was interesting in view of the published predictions by a certain clique that Young would not be received by Li or Prince Kung at all. With Kung Young exchanged friendly calls immediately after reaching Peking.

GERMANY.

THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

COLOGNE, Oct. 13.—The Bimetallic Conference has passed resolutions in favor of the suspension of German sales of silver, and the calling in of all gold and paper money below the value of 10 marks.

VON HATZFELDT.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Count Von Hatzfeldt will probably be gazetted Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

STANLEY'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The *Economist* announces that the Government is about to protest against the claims of De Brazza and H. M. Stanley to the possession of the territory on the Congo River in Africa.

TURKEY.

OBEIDULLAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte has informed the Persian Envoy that, in consequence of its orders, the Sheikh Obeidullah, the Kurdish Chief, has given assurance that he will cause no further embarrassment on the frontier, but will pass the winter peacefully at Mosul.

RUSSIA.

A FRIENDSHIP WITH A NIHILIST COMMITTEE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—Police Agent Priene, who had formed a friendship with a Nihilist committee, was assasinated in the church-yard at Smolenski.

AUSTRIA.

THE ANDRASSY BURGLARS.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The burglars who robbed Count Andrassy's palace of a large amount of valuable property some time ago have been arrested.

THE FENAYRONS.

SECOND TRIAL OF THIS REMARKABLE CASE.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The second trial of the Fenayrons for the murder of Aubert commenced yesterday before the Cour d'Assizes of the Seine. There was no sensible change in the appearance of the prisoners. The result of the examination of Marin Fenayron may be summed up in the sombre and energetic reply by which he protested against the motive for murder assigned by the prosecution: "Il m'avit pris ma femme." He also at one period gave way to his emotion, and shed tears.

LUCIEN FENAYRON

sobbed bitterly throughout his examination, and compromised his sister-in-law by a terrible declaration at the close. "A few days after the crime," he said, "as I was walking with my brother I asked him if Aubert had not defended himself. He told me that but for his wife he would never have got the better of him." This statement caused a great sensation in court. Notwithstanding all this there is no idea that capital punishment will be meted out to any one of the prisoners. But even were the jury to find a verdict calling for it it is doubtful whether M. Grévy would not in this as in so many other cases use his prerogative in favor of its commutation.

THE DETAILS OF THIS CASE,

in brutality and horror, surpass even the conceptions of Zola, and stamp it as "a celebrated case" which will take its place in modern criminal annals as one of the most remarkable on record.

Marin Fenayron was the son of a country apothecary, and went to Paris in 1869, where he entered into the service of Mme. Gibon, a druggist's widow, who kept up her husband's business. He was so faithful in the discharge of his duties that he became a favorit of Mme. Gibon, and later on, in 1870, she consented to his marriage with her youngest daughter, though the bride herself was averse to the match, and only yielded out of respect to her mother's wishes. A little while after Mme. Gibon sold the shop to M. Fenayron, and in 1872 Aubert, a lad of 19, entered it as a clerk. All went on quietly until 1876, when trouble occurred. Aubert had ingratiated himself into the affections of both Mme. Gibon and Mme. Fenayron. The husband took to betting and gambling, and neglected his business, and the wife took to Aubert and other lovers, and soon the house was the scene of

CONSTANT QUARRELS.

The husband, however, was not certain of his wife's infidelity until March last, when he found an envelope addressed to her in Aubert's handwriting, though Aubert had deserted her for other women. He taxed her with infidelity, but promised to forgive her if she would confess. Enraged at Aubert's desertion, the woman confessed, and the husband then suggested to her she should join with him in a plot to get rid of Aubert. She not only consented to it, but she urged him on to the accomplishment of his purpose. Strangely enough, M. Fenayron then went to Mme. Gibon and disclosed the plot to her. She went to Aubert and demanded her daughter's letters from him, which he refused to surrender, whereupon she struck him in the face and told him he should repeat it. Aubert thereupon wrote a note to Mme. Fenayron, asking her to prevent her mother from making any more scenes of that kind. She took no notice of the letter. Her husband meanwhile had hired a house at Chatou for the commission of the crime. At his dictation she then wrote an affectionate letter, which was intended

TO LURE AUBERT

to a meeting, but no reply was received. She wrote a second and still more tender letter, but this, too, was unanswered. Then, knowing him to be in pressing need of money, she wrote, offering him a loan of 2,000 francs. Aubert replied to this letter, and on the 14th of May last she called upon him and arranged to give him the money on the 18th at a certain passage near the St. Lazare Railway Station. Fenayron meanwhile, afraid that Aubert might be too strong for himself and wife, resolved to call his brother Lucien, who never entered his house, having had a quarrel with Mme. Fenayron. He invited him to dine on the 11th, when a reconciliation was effected, and again on the 14th, when the plot was disclosed to him. Lucien was a weak man and under his brother's influence, and consented to take part in the affair. The next day Fenayron determined to drown the body, and to prevent its rising bought

A BUNDLE OF GAS-TUBING,

besides a handcart, which he took to Chatou. The fatal day arrived. Lucien breakfasted with his brother and at 1 o'clock all three set off for Chatou, Lucien having purchased a heavy stick. Arriving at the house they placed a candle, matches, and gag on the parlor mantel. At half-past 7 the brothers went back to Paris and dined at a restaurant and then returned to Chatou, Mme. Fenayron meanwhile passing the time in church at her devotions (?) until the hour for meeting Aubert. He was prompt, and found her at the rendezvous. He asked her where they were to go and she replied, "To Chatou, where we will pass the night together." They reached Chatou about 9 o'clock and walked from the station up to the house in the starlight. She lit a match in the passage but it went out. They entered the parlor, and as she took a match from the mantel to light her candle, Fenayron who had been hiding behind the door, sprang out and struck Aubert on the neck with a hammer, knocking him down.

AUBERT RECOGNIZED THE ASSASIN,

and, exclaiming, "I am betrayed," grappled with him. He might have got the better of him had not the woman pulled him away from her husband, so that he had an opportunity to strike Aubert again, felling him to the floor. Fenayron then sprang upon him, and exclaiming, "Wretch! you have made me suffer through the heart, you shall perish through the heart," stabbed him twice in the breast with the dagger of a cane. It was doubtful even then whether the victim was dead, but the accomplices came in and helped to gag and strip the victim. The leaden pipe was wound about him, and he was then placed in the handcart and covered with a rug. Rags were tied about the wheels to deaden the noise, and Fenayron pushed the cart on towards the river, followed by his wife and Lucien—a ghastly procession. It was now about 10 o'clock, and, although they passed several persons, no one noticed them particularly. Arriving at the bridge the brothers lowered the body with a rope

INTO THE RIVER

and flung the rug and hammer in after it. They then returned to Chatou and destroyed all traces of the crime, and on the following day went to Paris, where Lucien and his brother went about their business as usual, Lucien's wife supposing that he had been away on a pleasure jaunt. A few days afterwards the body, notwithsanding the tubing, came to the surface and was identified, and Fenayron was denounced by Aubert's family as the murderer. All three were arrested, and strangely enough all of them confessed their guilt. Fenayron was sentenced to be hanged, his wife to penal servitude for life, and the brother to penal servitude for ten years. An appeal was taken, and a second trial ordered.

HAD SUCH A STORY

as this been told in fiction it would have been declared improbable and impossible that a husband and wife, and brother and mother-in-law, should all have conspired together to kill a lover of the wife against whom not one of them had ever displayed any feeling until he deserted his paramour. It is noticeable that the French people were not satisfied with the first sentence, and declared that the severest punishment should have been visited upon Mme. Fenayron, who evidently conceived the revenge herself, and worked upon her husband, after a confession and forgiveness, to lend his aid to punish Aubert for his desertion. A more ghastly or incongruous conspiracy could hardly be imagined.

THE VERDICT.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association's Exhibition, Just Closed, Declared by Experts to Have Eclipsed Even the Drug Exhibit at the Great Centennial Exposition.

This was largely due to the energy and enterprise of the Chicago manufacturers and wholesalers who exhibited, although there were a few fine exhibits by Eastern houses. The exhibition managers deserve great praise. Below are mentioned the more noteworthy exhibits.

FULLER & FULLER,

a correct picture of whose immense and most perfectly equipped establishment graced the first page of the *Daily Druggist* during the exhibition, made a varied and instructive display from their fine and abundant stock, of which to give even a partial description would demand too much space. In brief their stock embraces every drug and chemical anywhere to be found, also all the apparatus and appliances required by the retail drug-trade. Fuller & Fuller are the oldest and leading firm in the West in the drug business, and enjoy a reputation second to none in the country.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO.

are the well-known manufacturers of toilet, bath, and laundry soaps, concentrated essences for the handkerchief, and colognes and toilet-waters, of which they made a fine exhibit. The superior finish and elegant quality of the above goods elicited much comment and appreciative remarks. These goods compare favorably with the best foreign or home manufactured productions at prices which have established an immense trade. The works of this firm are the greatest and their sales the largest of any house in the country in their line of business.

HURLBUT, HESS & CO., 116 LAKE STREET,

made an exhibit in keeping with the reputation of their well-known establishment. Their display consisted of various specimens of drugs, taken directly from their stock, and druggists' sundries, besides an elegant display of imported and domestic novelties for the holidays in albuloid, celluloid, Florence, rubber, gold and silver, etc., showing that they continue to deserve the high reputation their house has had for nearly forty years as the leading drug house of the Northwest.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., OF NEW YORK,

exhibited their celebrated Soluble Pills and Granules, which were awarded the highest prizes at exhibitions of the Old and New World. They are agents for the well-known London chemists, Allen & Hamburys, whose perfected cod-liver and tasteless castor oils, malt extracts, medicated throat pastilles, patented jujube pastes, and malted farinaceous food, are popular the world over. Represented in Chicago by E. H. Buehler, 105 Dearborn street.

GEO. BOHNER & CO.,

jobbers of lamps, chandeliers, glassware, etc., No. 55 and 57 Wabash avenue, made a fine exhibit of their goods. They carry the largest stock in the country of these goods, and their double-extension library lamp, finished in ebony and gold, French bronze, or verde, is an article that all dealers find ready sale for. Druggists should give this firm a call when in the city.

ANDERSON'S

show-cases are known all over the country for reliability of work, elegant finish, and low prices. Several of them are exhibited around the hall. Send to his manufactory, No. 57 State street, for illustrated catalogue.

FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON

exhibited superior lamps, chandeliers, etc. This firm enjoys the perfect confidence of the trade. Their store, No. 91 Wabash avenue, is worthy a visit by all druggists.

VANE, CALVERT & CO.,

of St. Louis and No. 201 Randolph street, Chicago, were the only paint-house exhibiting goods in their line. Their ready-mixed paints are the best in the market.

THE ST. LOUIS "DRUGGIST,"

published by the Druggist Publishing Company, No. 618 North Second street, St. Louis, is the only weekly drug paper outside of New York. Fifty-two pages. All market changes noted. Subscription $2 a year.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Neat Job of Sneak-Thievery at Hartford, Conn.—Theft of $1,000 on a Sleeping-Car—The Daily Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—Facts were made public today of a sneak-thieving operation at the office of the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in this city Wednesday. Fortunately the thief secured no Government funds and nothing more than a tin box filled with private papers of Deputy-Collector House. They are valueless to the thief. Mr. House was alone in the office at noon, his clerk having gone to dinner. A man pretending to be an expressman called Mr. House down to the street to identify an express package, and detained him in conversation several minutes. Meanwhile a confederate who had been concealed in the corridor entered the office, seized a tin box from the vault, and left the building. The box contained only private papers. On two previous occasions in years past Mr. House has suffered from sneak-thieves in much the same way, losing each time quite a sum of Government funds, which he had to replace.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 13.—Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, and party left here on the east-bound thunderbolt train at 8 o'clock. Before arriving at La Junta the Governor's wife was robbed of about $1,000 in money and jewelry in the sleeping-car.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 13.—United States Secret-Service agents arrested Thomas McCarter, Charles P. Marker, and McCullough Marker last night for passing counterfeit money. Fayette County and the adjoining country has been flooded with spurious coin for years past, and it is believed the parties arrested are members of an organized gang of counterfeiters.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Oct. 13.—Eugene Hurd, convicted of the murder of his brother Aug. 5, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 13.—The greatest excitement prevails over the beating and robbing of Cashier Rise, from whom highwaymen took $30,000 in bank notes. The reward for their apprehension is increased to $3,000. Rise, though badly cut and bruised, is in a fair way toward recovery.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—Probably the last act in the Redman killing drama took place here today by the grand jury finding an indictment of conspiracy against Gill, Floyd, and McFadden, and then their release under $1,000 bond each. The bondsmen, all of Posey County, represent over $2,000,000. If necessary the whole county would have become their bondsmen. The condition of the other four wounded raiders is not improving, and it is possible that two of them may die.

TURF NEWS.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 13.—Mile and one-eighth—Sir Hugh won easily, Gwyantiva second, Kite third. Time, 2:03.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Wakefield first, Reporter second, Maggie C. third. Time, 1:33.

Mile—Hotachamie first, Hostage second. The Judge burst a blood vessel and walked in. Time, 1:49.

Mile and one-quarter—Ida B. first, Gwyantiva second, Malise third. Time, 2:17. Gwyantiva finished on three legs, badly broken down.

Mile and one-quarter, hurdle race—Nol. Pros. first, Buster second, Lilly Morson third. Time, 2:25.

Postponement of the Lexington Races on Account of Inclement Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—The trotting races today were postponed on account of inclement weather. In the first race were entered Nellie L., Annie Wilson, Col. Stevens, Abdallah Forest, and Gofetch Cap. In the second race are Kenilworth, Kitty Silver, Tucker, and Catchfly. In the third race, a running race, one and one-eighth miles, are Belle of the Highlands, Taxgatherer, Wendover, and Frenchie Sby.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Metropolitans beat the Detroits 3 to 1 in seven innings, game being called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

Henry II. and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

A DEADLY FEUD.

It Has Been Inaugurated in Berrien County, Georgia, by a Fatal Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—Probably the most desperate shooting affray ever witnessed in Georgia occurred at Tifton yesterday. The scene of the difficulty was in a justice-court room, and the particulars, as nearly as they could be gathered last night, are briefly as follows: Green Mayo, who is well known throughout this section of the State, and Matt Harrell, both of whom are engaged in the turpentine business near Tifton, were the principals. It seems that they had a falling out about some land, or the land line between the respective possessions, and met each other in a justice court yesterday to contest their claims. Meantime Harrell had written Mayo a very insulting letter, and Mayo had told his friends he intended to make him retract or take a whipping. When they met each party had his friends with him, and when Mayo made his demand upon Harrell it was the signal for the opening of hostilities. My informant did not know which man drew his pistol or fired first. Both seemed willing enough to shoot it out, and as soon as they fired on each other friends joined in on both sides and the fight became general. Between forty and fifty shots were fired, and both principals were mortally wounded. When the train left Tifton yesterday afternoon neither of them was expected to live until this morning. A man named Jordan, a friend of Harrell, was killed instantly, and Vickers, Harrell's bookkeeper, was seriously shot. Another man, named Lawrence, was slightly wounded in the hand. Others may have been, and my informant thought doubtless were, wounded in the affray, but he could not give their names. Great excitement prevails in and around Tifton over the affair, and it is thought that there will be further trouble, as some of the participants avow that they are not yet satisfied, and that they will not be arrested. It is generally regarded as a desperate opening of a deadly feud, and is very much regretted by all the good citizens of Berrien County.

To the Western Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—Mayo, one of the men engaged in the Tifton fight, is dead. William Vickors is reported dead. Harrell is at the point of death.

MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Webster's Description of It.

The following letter from Mr. Webster describes Marshfield as it was at the time of his first residence there:

MARSHFIELD, May 28, 1842.—DEAR MRS. CURTIS: You are one of those unfortunate persons who have not seen Marshfield. It would be cruel to speak of its beauties if your fate, in this respect, were irreversible; but as you may, and I trust do, cherish the hope of one day beholding it, I must prepare you for something like an ecstacy. And yet a single sight would hardly produce that effect. Superficial observers see nothing at Marshfield but rocks and sands and desolation, as one uninitiated runs his eye over the pictures of an old master and wonders what folks can see that is pleasant in such a grim and melancholy looking thing. Marshfield is to be studied. Do not come, therefore, without weeks before you. Some may tell you that its excellence is, like transcendentalism, so refined and invisible as to hang on the very verge of nonsense or nonentity. But these are malignant persons and not to be believed. And now from generalities to facts. An old-fashioned two-story house, with a piazza (stoop?) all round it, standing on a gentle rising, facing due south and distant fifty rods from the road, which runs in front. Beyond the road is a ridge of hilly land, not very high, covered with oak woods, running in the same direction as the road and leaving a little depression or break exactly opposit the house, through which the southern breezes fan us of an afternoon. I feel them now coming, not over beds of violets, but over Plymouth Bay, fresh, if not fragrant. A carriage-way leads from the house, not bold and impudent, right up straight to the front door, like the march of a column of soldiers, but winding over the lower parts of the ground, sheltering itself among trees and hedges, and getting possession at last more by grace than force, as other achievements are best made. Other houses are in sight, one a farm-house cottage, built at the end of the avenue, so covered up in an orchard as to be hardly visible; the other a little further off in the same direction—that is, to the left of the road, very neat and pretty, with a beautiful field of grass by its side.

Opposit the east window of the east front room stands a noble, spreading elm, the admiration of all beholders. Beyond that is the garden, sloping to the east and running down till the tide washes its lower walk. Back of the house are such vulgar things as barns, and on the other side, that is to the north and northwest, is a fresh-water pond of some extent, with green grass growing down to its margin, and a good walk around it on one side, the walk passing through a thick belt of trees, planted by the same hand that now indites this eloquent description. This pond is separated on the east by a causeway from the marshes and its salt water, and over this causeway is the common passage to the northern parts of the farm. I say nothing of orchards, and copses, and clumps interspersed over the lawn, because such things may be seen in vulgar places.

But now comes the climax. From the doors, from the windows, and, still better, from twenty little elevations, all of which are close by, you see the ocean, a mile off, reposing in calm or tossed by storm, as the case may be. Here you now have Marshfield, and let us recapitulate. 1. The ocean; as to that, when it is mentioned enough is said. 2. A dry and pure air; not a bog, nor a ditch, nor an infernal gutter in five miles; not a particle of exhalation but from the ocean and a running New England stream. 3. A walk of a mile, always fit for ladies' feet, when not too wet through the orchard and the belt. 4. Five miles of excellent hard beach driving on the seashore, commencing a mile and a half from the house. 5. A region of pine forest three miles back, dark and piney in appearance and in smell as you ever witnessed in the remotest interior. Yours truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

STRUMATICA COMES TO CHICAGO.

Some time in 1879 THE TRIBUNE called the attention of "Home" readers to an almost unknown remedy for asthma, catarrh, oczema, or salt-rheum, rheumatism, and other forms of scrofula, and as we have since learned the demand then created has steadily increased all over the country with no further advertising. The proprietor of this remedy claims, we believe, that these complaints are so common that any medicine which really is a specific requires little aid from printers' ink. His position is possibly correct in this single instance, for in the midst of newspapers and periodicals, filled with the boisterous assertions of "cheap patent" medicines, there has perhaps never been another instance of equal success, in which a remedy has sustained itself so exclusively by its inherent virtues, and the voluntary testimony of its patrons. Probably no other specific ever gained more eminent indorsements throughout the country, while refusing to purchase "influence," with commissions to agents. The demand has reached a point where a more central location is essential, and in May next the headquarters for its sale will be transferred to this city. It is not a patent medicine and cannot be found at drug stores, but those who may be interestrd in learning more of this specific can address the sole proprietor, Mr. J. A. Gates, Box 286, Kalamazoo, Mich., and in return receive price-list and letters of indorsement from prominent people in all parts of the country. The name of this remedy is "Strumatica," which is the trade mark protected by law. We shall refer to this subject again when the change of location is completed.

A Thames Launch Propelled by Electricity.

London Times.

Having been one of a privileged party of four, the first ever propelled upon the waters of the River Thames by the motive power of electricity, I think some details of this latest departure in the application of electric science may be of interest.

At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon I found myself on board the little vessel Electricity, lying at her moorings off the wharf of the works of the Electrical Power Storage Company at Millwall. Save for the absence of steam and steam machinery the little craft would have been appropriately called a steam launch. She is 26 feet in length and about 5 feet in the beam, drawing about two feet of water, and fitted with a 22-inch propeller screw. On board were stowed away under the flooring and seats, fore and aft, forty-five mysterious boxes, each a cube of about ten inches in dimensions. These boxes were nothing else than electric accumulators of the latest type, as devised by Messrs. Sellon and Volckmar, being a modification of the well-known Planté accumulator. Fully charged with electricity by wires leading from the dynamos or generators in the works, they were calculated to supply power for six hours at the rate of four-horse power. These storage cells were placed in electrical connection with two Siemens' dynamos of the size known as D 3, furnished with proper reversing gear and regulators, to serve as engines to drive the screw propeller. Either or both of these motors could be "switched" into circuit at will.

In charge of the electric engines was Mr. Gustave Philippart Jr., who has been associated with Mr. Volckmar in the fitting up of the electric launch. Mr. Volckmar himself and an engineer completed, with the writer, the quartet who made the trial trip. After a few minutes' run down the river, and a trial of the boat to go forward, slacken, or go astern at will, her head was turned citywards, and we sped—I cannot say steamed—silently along the southern shore, running about eight knots an hour against the tide. At thirty-seven minutes past 4 London bridge was reached, where the head of the launch was put about, while a long line of onlookers from the parapets surveyed the strange craft that without steam or visible power—without even a visible steersman—made its way against wind and tide. Slipping down the ebb, the wharf at Millwall was gained at one minute past 5, thus in twenty-four minutes terminating the trial trip of the Electricity.

For the benefit of electricians I may add that the total electromotive force of the accumulators was ninety-six volts, and that during the whole of the long run the current through each machine was steadily maintained at twenty-four ampères. Calculations show that this corresponds to an expenditure of electric energy at the rate of three one-eleventh horse-power.

It is now forty-three years since the Russian Jacobi first propelled a boat upon the waters of the Neva by the aid of a large but primitive electro-magnetic engine, worked by galvanic batteries of the old type, wherein zinc plates were dissolved in acid. Two years ago a little model boat was shown in Paris by M. Trouvé, actuated by accumulators of the Faure-Planté type. The present is, however, not only the first electric boat that has been constructed in this country, but the very first in which the electric propulsion of a boat has been undertaken on a commercial scale.

SYLVANUS P. THOMPSON.

OBITUARY.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 13.—William A. Carroll, a reporter of the New Haven *Register*, formerly city editor of the Hartford *Post*, and a member of the Fifth Avenue (New York) Theatre Company, died today from an overdose of a drug taken to induce sleep.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—Stewart Pearce, historian of the Wyoming Valley, and ex-Postmaster, died today, aged 62.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 82 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Warranted to Kill

cockroaches, bugs, etc. Arend's Infallible Insect Powder. Only depot, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Silks, Plushes, Velvets.

Large Foreign Purchases
Just Received
Complete an assortment surpassing in
Variety, Magnitude,
AND
Excellence of Selection
That of any previous season.

Extreme Novelties
IN
Fancy Plush, Velvets,
AND
Ottoman Silks,
In Blacks and
Rare New Shades!

Solid Colored Plush
Velvet and Dress Silks
In Every New Shade,
At Lowest Prices!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
Madison & Peoria-sts.

Stylish and Elegant Novelties in

Fall Dress Goods

Of our own importation (consequently only one small profit between manufacturer and consumer), in choicest and latest shades, designs, combinations, and effects, all fresh from the Custom-House, for this week's trade. We guarantee the

Highest Style
FOR THE
Lowest Cost!

AMONG THE LATEST ARE

Parisian Embroidered Robes, in boxes.
Chenille Embroidered Robes.
Sontache Embroidered Robes.
Stylish Braided Suitings in Rich Autumnal Tints.
Cheviot Suitings and Damasses to match.
Check Suitings and Brocades to match.
Plisse Hair Lines and Figured Plisses to match.
Rich 45-inch Alsace Cloth Foules.
45-inch Parisienne Foule Cloths.
Extra Weight Serges and Cordurettes.
Extra Weight Drap d'Cashmeres.
All in an endless and rich variety of colorings.
44-inch All-Wool Camelettes for 50 cts.
Double-width Fr. Wool Serges at 50 cts.
Double-width Fr. Cordurettes at 50 cts.
Fr. All-Wool Cashmeres, bargain at 45c. 44-inch All-wool Checks, 65c. 44-inch All-wool Diagonals, 75c. 46-inch Alsace Foule Cloth, $1.10.

Thoroughly fulled, in over 22 different shades. These goods were made for and imported by us, and make a very desirable Dress Fabric.

C. H. SLACK,
79-81 State-st.,
210-212 North Clark-st.,
Is now receiving from the
CELEBRATED ROLLER
FLOUR MILLS
Of Minnesota and Missouri,
FRESH GROUND
FLOUR
From choice selections of
NEW CROP
White and Red Winter,
Minnesota Spring,
Wisconsin White Rye,
Pennsylvania Buckwheat
And Illinois Corn.
$4.60, $5.75, $6.00, $6.50 to $8.00
PER BARREL.

The new crop of wheat just harvested is said to be the FINEST secured for many years. FLOUR milled from the SELECTIONS is guaranteed to make 20 per cent more FINE WHEAT BREAD than on previous crops.

Every barrel guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, special attention to
Catarrh,
THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.
The only office in Chicago where the
Compound Oxygen
Is freshly generated daily and administered.
Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

HASKINS,
TAPESTRY
DECORATOR,
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
CHOICE
UPHOLSTERY,
DRAPERIES,
And SPECIALTIES in
FURNITURE, &c.

Blood Regenerator.
AROUD'S
FERRUGINOUS WINE
COMBINED WITH QUINQUINA AND THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT,
will be found an excellent Tonic, especially beneficial to those suffering from a vitiated state of the blood.
General depot, J. Ferré, successor to Aroud, 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
Messrs. E. Fougera & Co., Agents, No. [illegible] North William street, New York.

THE RAILROADS.

The Rock Island Road Awarded One-Third the Immigrant Traffic to the Northwest.

Grain from the Southwest Will Hereafter Be Carried to Chicago at Old Rates.

A Certificate of Incorporation Refused the New York & Boston Inland Railroad.

Startling Developments in the Foreclosure Suit Against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Commissioner Fink Decides that the Rock Island Should Have One-Third of the Northwestern Emigrant Business.

About two years ago a misunderstanding arose between the Eastern trunk lines and the roads West, Southwest, and Northwest from Chicago and St. Louis regarding the division of rates on the emigrant business. The Eastern trunk lines had been in the habit of charging the Western lines 25 per cent of the through rates for securing the business and expenses connected therewith. The Western lines rebelled against this charge, claiming that after deducting the amount from their proportion it left them no profit at all. They wanted this extra charge done away with, and as the Eastern trunk lines refused, they combined and formed the Western Trunk Lines Passenger Association, with Mr. W. H. Dixon as Commissioner, and they adopted a tariff of arbitrary rates, they compelled the Eastern trunk Lines to pay them. The Rock Island Road was the only Western line which refused to join the Western association, and consequently the Eastern trunk lines got even with their Western brethren by diverting all the emigrant business they could over the Rock Island route. As the bulk of the emigrant business was going to the Northwest, and the Rock Island had just formed a line to St. Paul and Minneapolis (the Albert Lea route), it secured most of the business, much to the discomfiture of the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, which formerly had been carrying nearly all of the business. About six months ago the difficulties between the Eastern and Western lines were compromised, the latter agreeing to prorate with the former and allow them 10 per cent for commissions and expenses in consideration that the Eastern lines should cease to discriminate against the roads in the Western Association. Since then there has been considerable trouble in regard to the division of the Northwestern business. The Rock Island demanded one-third of that business, and the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to allow it more than 10 per cent. About a week or two ago Mr. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, went to New York to consult the Eastern trunk lines and get them to intercede in his behalf. The matter was laid before Commissioner Fink, and he was requested to decide what amount of the Northwestern emigrant business the Rock Island should have. The Rock Island managers were made happy yesterday by the receipt of a dispatch from New York announcing that Commissioner Fink had decided that the Rock Island should have and was entitled to one-third of the business.

Reduction in Grain-Rates from Missouri River Points and in Lumber-Rates to Missouri River Points.

About two months ago the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Railway Association, in view of the heavy wheat crops and the prospective heavy traffic in this article, decided to advance wheat-rates from Missouri River points from 25 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago to 30 cents. Considerable opposition to this action was made, and some of the roads refused to accede to such an advance. In order to bring about harmony between the roads desiring such advance and the roads not desiring it the matter was compromised by agreeing upon an advance of two and a half cents per 100 pounds. THE TRIBUNE contended at the time that the advance was unnecessary and should not have been made, and that the roads by making it would not only not benefit themselves, but would suffer serious loss on account of that action, because it would tend to stop shipments or divert the grain to the barge lines on the Mississippi. After trying the new rates for about two months the Southwestern roads have found that THE TRIBUNE was correct in its prediction. Business has not been coming forward as freely as was anticipated, producers refusing to sell at the prevailing prices. In order to stimulate the business and rectify the mistake heretofore made the Southwestern roads have decided to reduce the grain rates. Accordingly Commissioner Midgley gives notice that, taking effect Oct. 16, wheat rates from Southwestern Missouri River points will be 25 cents to Chicago, 20 cents to St. Louis and Mississippi River points, and 30 cents to Toledo. On other grain the rates will also be reduced, and will be five cents per 100 pounds less than the wheat rates quoted above.

The lumber rates from Chicago to Missouri River points will be reduced from 23 cents per 100 pounds to 18 cents.

Meeting of Representatives of Peoria Roads—An Effort to Restore East-Bound Rates from Peoria.

A meeting of representatives of the freight departments of the Rock Island, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and the Wabash Railways was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to take some action regarding east-bound freight shipments from Peoria. The Peoria railroads have thus far been unable to carry out the pooling arrangement on east-bound business from that city owing to dissensions among them. Under the east-bound pooling agreement the Peoria roads are to charge 110 per cent of the Chicago rates. Lower rates, however, have been made, and besides they have had an advantage over the Chicago lines on account of not charging for switching cars from elevators as is done here. It is now proposed to not only make an agreement to maintain the regular rates but also to make the same charge for switching cars from elevators as is made by the Chicago lines. It is found that such action is necessary to avoid trouble among the Chicago roads, as the latter cannot afford to let the business be diverted via Peoria, especially as the grain business of the Western roads has been steadily decreasing during the last week or two, and the business is getting very light. No action could be taken at yesterday's meeting owing to the absence of representatives of one or two of the roads interested in the east-bound business from Peoria, and it was therefore decided to hold another meeting for the same purpose next week, when it is expected that all the lines will be represented, and that an agreement between the various roads, as outlined above, will be made.

Looking for the Money They Invested in the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

The Toronto *World* says: Among the arrivals from the East yesterday were two gentlemen possessing the unpronounceable names of Eigher and Haydecoper, of Amsterdam, Holland. On the announcement of these gentlemen's names the stock-jobbers and railway-men of Toronto ought to become quite interested. They represent the interest that certain "poor victims" of Amsterdam have in the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

It will be remembered—and the facts were published in the *World* recently—that a few years ago this railway was built as a feeder to Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Road, and at the eleventh hour a loan was effected in Amsterdam. The unfortunate Dutchmen of Amsterdam and Rotterdam at last like dying men grasped at a straw and sold out their bonds at something like 20 per cent, throwing in the stock for nothing. Today the bonds are worth considerably over par, and the shares which Angus, Hill, and company got for nothing out of these poor Dutchmen now sell at 158. The truth of the matter is that they are now finding out that they have been "gobbled." And it is quite possible that Messrs. Eigher and Haydecoper are sent out by the "victims" to see if there is any chance of getting their money back. Considering the interest that Mr. Osler, the sydicate agent here, is taking in these two gentlemen since their arrival, it at least betokens nervousness.

Completion of the Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad.

The Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad, between Humiston and Shenandoah, Ia., which has been jointly built by the Wabash and Burlington Railroad Companies, was opened for local freight business Oct. 10, and it will probably be opened for through freight and passenger business Nov. 1. This line is of considerable importance to Chicago, as it will give the Wabash a short line to Council Bluffs from Chicago via Keokuk, and the Burlington an additional route to Pacific Junction. At present the Wabash is doing its Council Bluffs business via Hannibal, which is rather too long a route for transacting business with dispatch. By the completion of the Humiston & Shenandoah Road the Wabash will have as direct a line from Chicago to Council Bluffs as any of the other Iowa lines, and all its Chicago business will go via the new route, and the St. Louis business via the old one.

The business of the new road is pooled between the Burlington and Wabash Roads, and Mr. F. O. Wyatt is the General Manager. The stations on the new line are as follows: Humiston, Le Roy, Weldon, Van Wert, De Kalb, Grand River, Beaconsfield, Wirt, Tingley, Kew, Goshen, Clearfield, Sharpe's Siding, Gravity, New Market, Clarinda, Yorktown, Norwich, and Shenandoah.

Through freight rates to all these stations are quoted from Chicago by the Burlington and Wabash Roads.

New Freight Rates to Louisiana, Mo.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Alton Railroads have issued a joint circular to connecting lines giving notice that on and after Oct. 16 all freight business destined to Louisiana, Mo., will be subject to the following named minimum charges:

From Chicago and Joliet—First class, 50 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 40 cents; third, 25 cents; fourth, 20 cents; class A, 24 cents; class B, 20 cents; class C, 17½ cents; class D, 15 cents; lumber, lath, and shingles, 12 cents; coal, coke, and pig-iron, 10 cents; salt, cement, plaster, etc., per barrel, 35 cents; horses and mules, $40 per car; cattle and hogs, $35; sheep, single deck, $30.

From Bloomington and Peoria—First class, 43 cents; second class, 34 cents, third class, 20 cents; fourth class, 16 cents; class A, 18 cents; class B, 16 cents; class C, 13 cents; class D, 10½ cents; lumber, lath, and shingles, 10 cents; salt, cement, and plaster, per barrel, 30 cents.

Subject to classification governing at initial point of shipment. Any article not therein provided for will be governed by revised joint classification.

Railroad Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the first week in October were as follows: Freight, $117,520; passengers, $54,695; miscellaneous, $27,780; total, $199,995. The gross earnings for the corresponding period last year were $202,391.

The earnings of the St. Paul & Duluth Road for the fourth week in September were $40,810, as against $20,029 for the corresponding week last year. For the month of September the earnings were $119,802, an increase over the same month of last year of $54,706. For the year, to Sept. 30, the earnings show an increase of $235,406.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Road earnings for the first week in October were $78,400, as against $65,700 for the corresponding week last year; increase for 1882, $12,700.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road for the first week in October were $509,000, an increase of $140,982 over the corresponding week last year.

The Manitoba earnings for the first week in October were $195,500, an increase of $77,100 over the corresponding week of last year.

Refusal of the Massachusetts Commissioners to Grant a Certificate of Incorporation to the New York & Boston Inland Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The New York & Boston Inland Railroad Company, which was to construct an independent line to New York, shortening the time from Boston to that city to four hours, had its application for a certificate of incorporation denied by the Railroad Commissioners today. The principal reason given is that the parties are not responsible, and in their decision the Commissioners expose the method pursued by some corporators in starting a concern. In regard to this company the Commissioners say:

The capital of this company is $500,000. Seventy-five shares are subscribed for by individuals as to whom no question is made. The remainder are subscribed for by the New York Construction Company. That company's capital has been fixed at $36,000. It has had in its treasury a little over $30,000, almost all of which has been paid out for surveys and other services. Its assets, excluding surveys, would be all required to pay its present liabilities. In addition to this, it has subscribed about $600,000 for construction in Connecticut and $200,000 in New York. Some of the stockholders are men of wealth, but as individuals they have taken only three shares each. Of course their wealth would be of no avail to the railroad corporation or to its creditors. If each of those corporators were worth a million the construction company's responsibility would not be increased. The question is whether such a subscriber is a "responsible" party. If the word has any meaning, the answer must be No. The object of subscribing through a corporation is to avoid liability, or, in other words, to avoid responsibility. The definition of "responsibility" in its common use is, capable of discharging an obligation. In this sense a chartered company, with a capital of $36,000 and with no available assets, is not responsible for a subscription of $500,000. A good test of responsibility is to ask what sum the note of such a corporation would command, and the answer is plain. The liability of the company is today limited to $36,000, and this sum has been expended. The note of the company would be worthless. It is said that the object in having the capital of the construction company so small is not to evade the railroad, but simply to avoid taxation. However innocent and praiseworthy such a motive may be, it does not make the corporation "responsible." The board has been asked to trust the honor of the stockholders in this construction company, but the statute calls for legal responsibility, and no rule of honor has ever held that stockholders were even morally responsible for the obligations of a properly conducted corporation, because it is universally known that they are not legally bound.

Proceedings in the Foreclosure Suit Against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—The hearing before Special-Master Ryan in the matter of the foreclosure suit of Barnes, trustee, vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was continued today, and the proceedings proved of a most interesting character, claims of an unusual and almost sensational nature being put in. M. L. Comstock of this city, and J. L. Ricker, of New Jersey, formerly a bond broker in New York, presented and proved bonds in their possession. A firm of Chicago lawyers presented an immense amount of bonds belonging to their clients in New York. Claims were presented in bonds which have been converted into stock under the foreclosure amounting to the total of over $3,000,000, principal and interest. The master declined to allow the admission of these claims, on the ground that such matters were not covered by the order under which the hearing is held, but must be presented to the court for final decree. Mr. William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., trustee, in whose name the suit was brought, presented a claim amounting to $1,170,000, principal and interest, being the amount of money paid by the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, when that company was in possession of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, to redeem the prior mortgage, usually known as the second mortgage, on the Eastern Division, the money having been advanced Dec. 30, 1865. The question in this claim was partially argued, and the matter postponed for further argument and the decision of the special masters. The hearing was then adjourned till tomorrow.

Formation of a Colorado Pool, to Take Effect Nov. 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—At the conference of the roads engaged in the Colorado traffic held here today an agreement was signed pooling all business done at Denver and along the Denver & South Park and Rio Grande lines from the 1st of November next until July 1, 1883. Among those taking part in the conference were Mr. Z. J. Potter, of the Burlington & Missouri; General-Manager Clark, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; and Col. Dodge, of the Denver & Rio Grande. The basis of division is the same as proposed in the meeting in July last—namely: Union Pacific, 51 per cent; Burlington & Missouri, 30 per cent; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, 19 per cent. The right of the Burlington & Missouri to build extensions in the West was not discussed, and does not enter into the pooling agreement. This, it will be remembered, was the point on which the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri people split in July last, the former insisting that the latter should not build any more road in Colorado. The General Managers of the four roads were constituted an Executive Committee to manage the pool business, and will meet in Denver Wednesday next for the purpose of selecting a Commissioner.

The Thunder Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct., 13.—The Thunder Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway is still in the hands of the contractors, and will not be taken off them by the Government until the contract is finished. Meanwhile the contractors for public convenience are going to carry passengers and freight from Thunder Bay to the junction with the Canada Pacific Company's Line at Rat Portage. The contractors will carry the freight and passengers on their own responsibility, but it is understood that their freight charges are satisfactory to the Department of Railways. The contractors will have the line thoroughly equipped this week with all the rolling-stock necessary to carry the large quantity of freight which they expect. Three vessels are now at Thunder Bay having their cargoes unloaded for transshipment to the railway cars. It is also stated that the Government Engineer has reported that the road is in first-class condition for traffic.

It is stated that large cargoes of coal are to be accumulated at Thunder Bay before the close of navigation, for the winter supply of the people on the Red River. This will have a tendency naturally to reduce the cost of fuel there. It is also stated that at the Bow River in the course of six months coal will be delivered at the mouth of the pit at from $4 to $5 a ton.

Increased Receipts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The gross receipts of the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company for September were $80,000, an increase of $24,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The receipts of the Oil City & Chicago Railroad for September were $11,000, against $9,000 for the corresponding month of 1881. Total gross earnings of the entire company, $91,000. This is $26,000 in excess of the same period last year.

Fourteen Millions Spent on the Canada Pacific in Eighteen Months.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—On the best authority it is learned that the Canada Pacific Railway Company have expended on the Pacific Railway proper within the year and a half that it has been in their hands no less than $14,000,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in one car-load of European emigrants.

Mr. Oscar Vanderbilt, agent of the Rock Island at its ticket office No. 56 Clark street, has resigned, to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is understood, is to be Traveling Agent of another Chicago road.

The troubles between the Albany and Burlington Railroads regarding Quincy and Louisiana passenger rates were amicably adjusted yesterday, both roads agreeing to keep out of each other's territory hereafter.

Mr. William Pingree, for many years City Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has resigned his position on account of ill-health. Mr. Pingree goes to Florida to raise oranges. It is not yet known who will be Mr. Pingree's successor.

Mr. Henry W. Gays has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, in addition to performing his present duties as General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, with headquarters at Louis.

Although the Union Pacific Railway Company has requested connecting roads to stop selling excursion tickets at reduced rates to Denver, yet a number of the Chicago roads are still selling such tickets. The Union Pacific demands that the sale of such tickets be stopped, and if it is not done it will cease to honor them.

The master car-builders who attended the annual convention of the Master Car-Builders' Association at Niagara Falls last week express their thanks and gratitude to the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company for courtesies extended to them by these companies while going to and returning from the convention.

The General Freight Agents of the Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline Association held another meeting yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office, and completed the new freight tariff to these points. The new rates differ but little from those published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. Commissioner Carman expects to have the tariff ready by next Tuesday.

The Chicago & Evanston Railway Company has its tracks now laid to the city limits. The contract for constructing the road from the limits to South Evanston was awarded yesterday to Wells, Harrison & Green, of Milwaukee. The road is to be completed and ready for business by Jan. 1 next. All the right of way to South Evanston has now been secured.

Commencing tomorrow night the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road will run a daily sleeper between this city and Jacksonville, Fla., via Louisville, Nashville and Montgomery. This train will leave here every night at 11:20, which will give passengers from connecting roads ample time to visit any one of the city theatres. Via this route the running time is 45 hours and 25 minutes.

Mr. S. P. Brown, Commissioner of the Wabash-Alton pools in Illinois and Missouri, has also been placed in charge of the Decatur (Ill.) pool, consisting of the Illinois Central, Wabash, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Illinois Midland Railroads, and of the Lafayette (Ind.) pool, consisting of the Wabash, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Lake Erie & Western, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railways.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, who was in the city yesterday, states that his company expects to open for business its extension to Des Moines next Monday. This gives the Wabash a direct line from Chicago to Des Moines via Peoria and Keokuk. At Des Moines connection is made with the Wabash narrow-gage system, known as the Little Wabash, running northerly from that point to Fonda, and which is to be extended as speedily as possible to Spirit Lake.

A joint circular issued by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Burlington, Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Rock Island Roads to connecting lines, gives notice that from Nov. 1 those companies will require the following divisions to St. Paul and Minneapolis on all second-class or emigrant tickets reading to or through those points—viz.: From Chicago, $9; from Milwaukee, $8. Second-class and emigrant rates to all points in the Northwest beyond St. Paul or Minneapolis, including Manitoba points, should be issued accordingly from the date above named.

Mr. A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central, has issued a circular to connecting lines requesting them in view of the early issue of winter tourist tickets to New Orleans, to place on sale Oct. 15 round trip tourist tickets via Chicago and the Illinois Central. He also requests that round trip tourist tickets be placed on sale on same date for Houston, Tex., Austin, Tex., Galveston, Tex., and San Antonio, Tex., via the Illinois Central and New Orleans. These tickets should be of the ordinary ironclad form, good to return until June 1 following date of sale, with provision for continuous passage in both directions.

Mr. William Edgar, General Passenger Agent of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, informs General Ticket Agents that until further notice a train will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Sunday on the arrival of the Pacific Express at Hamilton (2:45 p. m.). This will enable passengers from territory east of Hamilton, and also passengers from the West who arrive in Hamilton at 11:20 a. m. per Atlantic Express to reach Toronto Sunday afternoon, and, should they so desire, take the early morning trains out of Toronto on the line of the Grand Trunk proper. A Sunday train will also leave for Hamilton until further notice at 1 p. m., after arrival of train leaving Montreal and Ottawa Saturday night previous. The trains will connect at Hamilton with the Pacific Express west on the Great Western Division for London, Detroit, and Chicago and the West, and at Paris with train for Sarnia and Port Huron and points reached via Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

WASHINGTON.

Brady Sells Another of His Newspapers, the "Sunday Capital."

Still More Money Will Be Required to Finish the Tenth Census.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions—Guiteau's Bullets.

An Important Departmental Appointment—The Garfie d Fair—Land Sales in Indiana.

STAR ROUTES.

BRADY SELLS ANOTHER NEWSPAPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Gen. Brady has sold his newspaper, the *Sunday Capital*, to the Army and Navy Register Publishing Company. This tends to confirm the rumor that Gen. Brady, prior to the next star-route trial, intends to dispose of all his newspaper property in Washington. The experiment of using instrumentalities of that sort to assail all who have opposed the star-route methods has not proved satisfactory, successful, or profitable. At the time the star-route trials began he owned the control of three newspapers here—the *Republican*, the *Critic*, and the *Sunday Capital*—and he rests under the suspicion of having paid considerable subsidies to one or two other newspapers in consideration of an agreement that he should not be attacked by them. The *Republican* was sold long since to a stock company, the purchase having been negotiated by George Bliss, who was the prosecuting counsel for Government in the star-route cases, and it is

AN OPEN SECRET

that one of the conditions of the sale was that the *Republican* should not be used to attack Gen. Brady. Whether that was a condition of the sale or not, the *Republican*, under this new ownership, at the head of which Bliss stands, certainly has not attacked Gen. Brady, and it has not spoken of the late administration of the Post-Office Department as it formerly did. It seldom failed to improve the opportunity to sneer at the prosecution. Gen. Brady has now unloaded another newspaper venture, the *Capital*, but it is not probable the purchasers have accepted any such ignominious conditions as to the criticisms of the actors in the star-route conspiracy. It is said the *Critic* is also for sale. Possibly the money which it takes to run them may be needed to pay lawyers for the second trial.

THE "CRITIC"

tonight has this pertinent comment upon the recent action of the Attorney-General in transferring the investigation of the bribery charges from the District-Attorney to a special officer of the Department of Justice:

The Assistant District-Attorney who was investigating the charges had taken all the testimony necessary to acquaint him with the character of the offenses committed and the identity of the parties committing them. It was an open secret that warrants were about to issue for the arrest of certain employés of the Department of Justice, when, with lightning celerity, the Attorney-General ordered the investigation to cease. A day or two after the whole matter was turned over to another special counsel, the District-Attorney's office being released from all connection therewith. Now this special counsel announces that he is ready to proceed to take evidence. Thus the whole matter is to be gone over again in secret. So much for the prompt investigation the Attorney-General pompously announced through the newspapers should be given those charges.

PENSIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The annual report of W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 285,695 pensioners had been classified, as follows:

Army invalids	173,133
Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives	76,448
Navy invalids	2,361
Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives	1,933
Survivors of the War of 1812	7,134
Widows of those who served in the War of 1812	24,661

The names of 27,634 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the names of 649 whose pensions had previously been dropped were restored, making an aggregate increase to the rolls of 28,318. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various offenses, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the pensions paid to each pensioner averaged $102.70, and the aggregate annual value of the whole roll was $29,341,101.02. The report says:

The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dollars—that is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions as were allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, was $53,924,566.20; the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due from new pensions computed from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid soldier, and from the death of the soldier where pension was not allowed to the widow or others.

THE AMOUNT PAID DURING THE YEAR

upon first payments to new pensioners was $26,421,669. This amount was paid to 27,703 pensioners.

The report gives in detail the operations of the bureau covering the period since 1861, the tables being arranged by years for the purpose of ready comparison. A table has also been prepared which shows the number of pension claims filed and allowed since 1861 and the disbursements on account of pensions since 1862. This table shows that the total number of claims filed during the period mentioned was 837,361; the total number allowed, 472,776; and the aggregate disbursements made, $560,641,824.75. Included in this amount is the sum of $25,234,232.85 paid to pensioners for and on account of service rendered during the War of 1812.

Another table shows that there are 290,966 claims for pensions now pending, and 75,268 on the rejected files of the office. This exhibit also shows that there were 75,087 claims filed during the last fiscal year. The special examination system substituted by Congress at the suggestion of the Commissioner for the "Special Service" is said to be giving great satisfaction. On this subject the Commissioner says:

This new system does away with the ex parte evidence formerly in use, so that the claimant is now afforded the opportunity to face the witnesses and to appear in person or by counsel in the examination of his case.

The expenses incurred in this service during the year amounted to $88,275.23, while the gross saving to the Government resulting from the adoption of this system was about $645,183.

THE CENSUS ELEPHANT.

FURTHER GLIMPSES AT GEN. WALKER'S JUMBO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The report that Mr. Wattles, of Philadelphia, who had been engaged to collect educational statistics for the census, declines to surrender to the Government the material which he has prepared, in view of the fact that the Census Bureau owes him $7,000, is another illustration of the great magnitude of the census work and of the great miscalculation as to the cost of it. Inquiry here of the proper authorities today shows that Mr. Wattles' story is substantially true. He was engaged by the proper officers, who agreed to pay him. He has not been paid, but he has been informed that

THE APPROPRIATION IS EXHAUSTED.

Meanwhile he seems to have expended some $7,000 for the Government, and now the Census Officers are endeavoring to take from him the results of his investments without compensation. It is well known the large deficiency appropriations made by Congress this summer for the census will be inadequate, and large sums will still have to be appropriated if the twenty volumes which it is proposed shall constitute the census cyclopedia are to be completed.

NOTES.

GUITEAU'S BULLETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—A small piece of lead fell today from the steam-heater at the depot where Garfield was shot. The piece of lead appeared to be a portion of a bullet. The steam-heater was directly in line the bullet fired by Guiteau would have taken if the assasin had stood where two of the witnesses who saw him fire said he did. Other witnesses did not agree, and it was thought the ball took another direction. If the lead found today was part of the first bullet fired by Guiteau, the putty in the glazier's box must have contained another bullet, yet there were but two shots fired.

LONGEVITY PAY.

Nearly 1,400 claims of retired officers of the army for "longlevity pay," under what is known as the Tyler decision, have been filed in the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury. They represent from $200 to $2,000 and $3,000 each.

THE POST-OFFICE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The statement of the financial condition of the Post-Office Department at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows total receipts of $41,876,410; total expenditures, $40,039,634; excess of receipts, $1,836,775.

PATENTS.

The number of applications received at the Patent-Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, and labels, was 24,906; during the last fiscal year, 30,062; increase, 5,156.

CLAIMS.

During the past fiscal year 20,000 claims for bounty, back pay, etc., have been disposed of and over 40,000 are still pending. Claims have been filed so rapidly during the year that the grand total has been reduced but 2,000. Auditor Ferris recommends that limits be fixed for filing war-claims, and a supplemental letter will be sent to Congress asking the appointment of thirty additional clerks to aid the bureau on claims already pending.

THE INSANE.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors for the Government Hospital for the Insane shows the whole number under treatment 1,172; number discharged as recovered, 81; improved, 69; unimproved, 7; not insane, 2; died, 101; total discharged and died, 230; number patients remaining under treatment June 30, 1882, 942.

THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

has decided to light Hell-Gate at New York by electricity. The tower will be 250 feet high.

APPOINTMENT.

W. S. Peterson, editor of the Warren (O.) *Tribune*, has been sworn in as Custodian of the Plates and Dies of the Treasury Department. The appointment was unsought by Mr. Peterson, and the first intimation he had of a vacancy of the office was when he received a tender of the same for his acceptance. It is not a bureau appointment, but is made directly by the Secretary of the Treasury. The office is considered one of the most responsible in the Treasury Department.

GARFIELD MONUMENT FAIR.

The Art Commission of the Garfield Monument Fair, to be held here the latter part of next month, has appealed to artists and friends of art throughout the country for contributions, and it is hoped that the appeal will be liberally responded to either by donations or contributions for the exhibition. The commission has 4,000 square feet of the wall of the rotunda at the capitol upon which to display the majority of the works at night. The rotunda will be brilliantly illuminated by a circle of electric lights.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES IN INDIANA.

J. W. Donnelly, Chief of the Division of Accounts in the General Land Office, has just prepared a statement showing the total sales of public lands in the State of Indiana from Jan. 1, 1817, to June 30, 1882, and the amounts received therefor. A similar statement of each of the other States will be made hereafter. This statement shows that 16,918,882 acres of public lands were sold in Indiana during this time, for which the Government received $21,611,219.42. The largest sales for any one year were made in 1836, being 3,155,742 acres, for which $3,974,727.60 were paid. The first year 993,2.9 acres were sold, which, at $1.25, brought $1,158,922.89. The last sale was in 1878, when only 4 88.100 were sold for $12.60. In the years 1864, 1867, and 1868 no public lands were sold in this State.

YELLOW-FEVER.

An Appeal for Aid for the Sufferers—The Situation at the Various Infected Points.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Maritime Exchange appeals to the public for contributions to relieve the sufferers by yellow-fever at Pensacola. The following telegram was received today:

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 13.—*George W. Robinson, New York:* There are between 400 and 500 new cases under treatment. Expenses for nurses and supplies average $500 daily. Contributions are almost exclusively from South, and are falling off. There is no hope of any abatement of the fever before frost. The destitution must of course increase as the pestilence is prolonged.

D. G. BENT,
Chairman Board of Health.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 13.—There are no sick here or in Fort Brown. Gen. Smith's command continues in good health. The fever has reached Guerrera, forty-five miles above Mier, towards Laredo. In Mier and Camargo the average death-rate is eleven daily. There is no fever outside the cordon, and none on the Texas side of the river higher up than twelve miles from here. The weather is very hot.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 13.—The following appeal has just been issued by the Board of Health of this place:

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 13.—The Board of Health of Pensacola find themselves reluctantly compelled to appeal to the benevolence of fellow-citizens throughout the country in behalf of the sick and destitute of this community. There has thus far been no abatement of the epidemic. On the contrary, its malignity and fatality seem to be on the increase. Business and trade are paralyzed. There is no work for hundreds dependent upon daily labor for daily bread. They cannot go abroad in search of it, for we are isolated from the world by a rigorous and impenetrable quarantine. The care of the sick and poor devolves almost exclusively upon this board. Our own resources are exhausted. We are dependent upon the generosity of our fellow-citizens abroad for the means of supplying the urgent wants of the sick, dying, and destitute. It is not improper, under the circumstances, to say that our own services are rendered gratuitously. No member of this board receives either fees or salary for his services. As such, we have no personal interest in the matter except the common interest of humanity. In that interest we need help, and need it promptly.

R. B. S. HAYES, M. D.,
J. C. WHITING, M. D.,
D. G. BRENT, M. D.,
W. F. FORDHAM, M. D.,
Members present.

The Young Men's Christian Association have also issued an appeal for aid. Forty-six new cases and five deaths were reported today. Total cases to date, 1,485; total deaths, 133. Among the deaths today was Mrs. Rosasco, wife of the Italian Consul. This young lady had just arrived from Italy, where she was affianced and married by proxy to Mr. Rosasco. She had crossed the Atlantic to join her betrothed husband. She was shipwrecked, but rescued and landed in Boston. Telegrams from Rosasco urged her not to come to Pensacola, but she disregarded them and arrived here Saturday evening last. The marriage was formally ratified Sunday, and today she was buried. Heavy rains today have slightly cooled the excessive heat of the last two or three days. Josephine, daughter of Francis Marschalk, of the *Advance-Gazette*, died, being the second in the family. The fifth death today was R. Reuter, son of Col. R. W. Reuter, a prominent citizen.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The alarm from Box No. 334 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by smoke issuing from one of the upper windows of No. 21 South Halsted street. No damage.

The alarm from Box 412 at 5:35 yesterday morning was caused by a blaze in a woodshed at No. 240 Holt avenue, owned by Andrew Stepanowicz. Damage, $50; insured. Cause of fire unknown.

ADAMS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Several dwellings and three barns and their contents, including three horses, were burned here this morning. A. B. Hudson, in trying to rescue a valuable horse, was badly burned.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 13.—John Hurd's large elevator burned this morning, together with 50,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 30,000 bushels of mixed grain. Loss, $135,000; insurance, $45,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—At Brainerd today fire destroyed a building owned by the Northern Pacific Railway and known as Forsythe's boarding-house. Loss, $10,000; insured.

OSCAR WILDE ARRESTED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 13.—Oscar Wilde was arrested at the instance of the Young Men's Christian Association on the ground of a breach of contract. Oscar settled the case, paying $100.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Formation of a Stock Company to Mine Silver in Woodford County, Illinois.

No Wheat Corner at Milwaukee—The Biggest Cattle-Steal on Record—Deaths.

ILLINOIS.

THE SILVER EXCITEMENT IN WOODFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 13.—Fred Gassner, on whose land in Woodford County was made the alleged discovery of ores a few days ago, has formed a stock company, which has already put men and teams to work to divert Panther Creek and build a coffer dam in order that they may begin mining at once. There is no doubt that curious mineral specimens have been taken from the creek, and that some of them are very rich in copper and lead, but there seems to be no reason to believe there is any trace of silver. The finding of a crucible in the stream containing melted copper has occasioned additional interest. It is thought by some that a counterfeiters' den of olden time has been discovered, though this can scarcely be credited.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT WENONA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Oct. 13.—Coal was reached here today in the shaft put down by Hamilton, Hodge & Mouser, at a depth of 333 feet. The coal vein is between four and five feet in thickness and the coal of the finest quality. Mr. Atherton, a miner of many years' experience, who has had charge of the work of sinking the shaft, pronounces the coal so far as extra fine. Preparations for mining are being made.

FUNERAL AT FREEPORT OF H. C. HUTCHINSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 13.—Ex-City Clerk H. C. Hutchinson, who went to Denver some months ago, died at that place. His remains were brought to this city for interment, the funeral occurring today under charge of Freeport Commandery Knights Templar, No. 9, of which deceased was an active member, having at one time held the position of Eminent Commander. The deceased was very popular among the people, and there was a large attendance at the last sad rites.

DEATH OF H. G. TORRENCE AT DUNDEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., Oct. 13.—H. G. Torrence, a prominent merchant of this place, died very suddenly this morning. He was one of the oldest residents, having come here in 1844. He was 68 years of age, and leaves a wife and three grown up children and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

FUNERAL AT STREATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Oct. 13.—The remains of the late Mrs. B. D. Shackelton, of this city, were taken to Ancona today for interment, the services being held at her late home in this city. She was a lady highly beloved and esteemed by those who knew her, and her death is a severe blow to her large circle of friends and relatives.

THE FATAL RAILWAY FROG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 13.—William Kelly, of this city, an employé of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was killed in the yards of the company at Rockford last night. His foot caught in a frog, causing him to fall under the wheels. He lived but a few moments. Deceased was 21 years of age, and leaves a widowed mother in this city.

A FOOL AND HIS GUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA HARPE, Ill., Oct. 13.—The only daughter of Mr. H. M. Carter met a horrible death yesterday from the load out of a shotgun in the hands of her brother, the discharge entering the girl's mouth, causing death instantly. It was accidental.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The soldiers' reunion at this place today was a grand success. A large number of veterans are in camp tonight on the ground where the reunion was held.

"A SALUTARY LESSON."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 13.—The result of the election in Ohio has been the sole discussion on the streets here. Democrats are exultant; Republicans anticipated other losses, though not quite so crushing, hence are more or less diffident, but condemn party-meddling with the whisky question, which caused it, and hope the lesson may prove salutary in the future.

IOWA.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 13.—Last night burglars went through the iron safe of Orville Fonda, a general merchant doing business on the west side of the river near the bridge. They entered the store through the cellar, drilled a hole in the safe between the lock and handle, and, inserting a punch, broke the dog that held the bolts in position and quietly opened the safe and walked off with $100, all there was in the safe. Ten persons sleep on the second floor of the building, but nothing was known of the burglary until morning.

THE BIGGEST CATTLE-STEAL ON RECORD.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 13.—Deputy-Sheriff McCord returned this morning with Jim Bailey, alleged cattle thief, whom he captured after a desperate hand-to-hand fight on Gen. Meen's stock-farm, twenty-five miles from Harrisonburg, Va. The fight occurred in a long hall of the house, and Bailey was shot three times, but not wounded seriously. Bailey's operations were on a most extensive scale, taking a large herd north from this county and sending them back by another man 128 head short. Six car-loads shipped and sold in Chicago and ten head sold to a Hancock County farmer accounts for all the missing. Bailey in an interview gives disconnected and contradictory excuses for the deficiency, saying the men were drunk, the herd stampeded, and improperly branded cattle were lost among other herds. He didn't want to come back, for he had no money to defend actions that would be brought against him. This is probably the biggest cattle-steal on record in the West. A preliminary examination has not been held yet.

WISCONSIN.

NO WHEAT CORNER AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Interviews with leading Chamber of Commerce men show that not the slightest confidence is felt here in the story that Vanderbilt, McGeoch, and others have formed or are about to form a syndicate to corner the wheat crop of this year. Mr. McGeoch is now in Chicago, as are other gentlemen alleged by sensational New York dispatches to be connected with the alleged gigantic deal, and no word has been received from them on the subject. But those here interested in business with the gentlemen named say that the story is simply ridiculous.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE FOX RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 13.—Col. Fuller, United States Engineer, has a full corps of workmen replacing the upper lock in the Government canal at this place. On account of this navigation has been suspended for several days, but is now reopened. Work will be pushed rapidly, but it is not expected the lock will be completed before next season.

INDIANA.

A DISASTROUS WRECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 13.—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific freight trains ran into each other in this city at 11 o'clock this morning, producing a disastrous wreck. The crew of the east-bound train were instructed to run to this city and wait for the west-bound train to pass, but they disregarded orders and moved on toward Peru. The two trains met opposit the Panhandle shops with a terrific crash. Seven cars were splintered and the contents scattered over the neighborhood. One engine was almost a complete wreck, and it required six hours to separate the two locomotives from their iron embrace. The wreck was a clear case of carelessness, if not of criminal disobedience. The track was blockaded for nine hours. The train men jumped and escaped injury.

DEATH OF A LEADING CITIZEN OF BEDFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 13.—Nathan L. Hall, a leading citizen and prominent business man, died yesterday, after an illness of ten or twelve days, with erysipelas. He was the first man to develop the stone trade in Bedford, and accumulated quite a fortune in carrying it on. Some five years ago he sold out to a Chicago company, and had since then lived in privacy on his farm adjoining town.

A WEDDING AT VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 13.—Mr. Robert McLaughlin, of Pittsburg, Pa., was married last evening at the Presbyterian Church to Miss Adelia Heberd, one of the belles of Vincennes society. It was a very elegant affair.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Murderers Legally Strangled and a Third Strung Up by a Mob.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—William Austin was hanged at Lancaster, Ky., for the murder of his aunt, Betsy Bland, an old and estimable lady, aged 84 years. The crime was committed Friday evening, Jan. 20, 1882. On that day Austin met some schoolboys returning from Lancaster, and in a hurried and excited manner told them that his aunt had been murdered. The boys paid little or no attention at the time to his story, seeing him in a state of intoxication. Together they rode back to the house, some little distance, and on reaching it a ghastly and horrible sight greeted them. There lay the gray-haired lady in a pool of blood, her head cleft open, her brains oozing out from the head. The first blow must have proved fatal. Two others were delivered after. The officers of Lancaster, apprised of the murder, hurried to the spot. Suspicion attached to Austin, who was examined, and blood was discovered on his pants and gray hairs sticking in mud on his right boot heel. He was arrested, incarcerated in Lancaster Jail, indicted by the grand jury on Jan. 24, tried during by the Circuit Court, convicted on the 17th of February and sentenced to be hanged by Judge Owsley on April 18. During his trial Austin was seemingly composed, and when the verdict was read remained impassable. The Court of Appeals affirmed the case and overruled petitions for rehearing. The time of the execution was set for Oct. 13, and Austin was doomed to death according to the law. His spiritual advisers remained with him to the end. On the scaffold he conducted himself firmly, and in his farewell speech confessed his crime and charged whisky as the cause. The fatal trap was sprung at 1 o'clock, and Austin's soul was launched into eternity. The body hung some minutes, and was then cut down and delivered to his relatives.

MANSFIELD, La., Oct. 13.—Crowds have been pouring into town since early this morning to witness the execution of Paul Pringle, colored. Over 2,000 were present. Pringle's wife and family were in the crowd. He slept well, but made no confession. He was hanged at 10 o'clock. The execution was public. The drop was four feet. Two other condemned prisoners witnessed the hanging from a jail window. Pringle was a minister, and did his own praying on the scaffold.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo., Oct. 13.—A *Boomerang* special from Fort Fetterman, this county, says: "J. H. Capp last night shot and instantly killed R. R. Elgin, bookkeeper for Searight Brothers, and dangerously wounded Mike Egan. The latter and a party of cowboys took Capp from custody and lynched him. This is the second lynching in this county within three days.

A FALLING PLATFORM.

Several Persons Injured During the Ceremony of Dedicating a Soldiers' Monument at Beverly, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct., 13.—While the ceremonies of dedicating the soldiers' monument at Beverly were in progress this afternoon a portion of the speakers' stand broke in two and the guests upon the rear portion were carried down by the giving way of the supports beneath, and were pinned in the mass of débris and broken seats by the fall of those in front on them. The break occurred directly beneath Gov. Long's seat, but he, with Dr. Loring, the Hon. John I. Baker, Congressman Stone, and members of the Governor's staff, being in front, were quickly got out. There was a rush by the crowd, which was instantly checked by the orator, who stated that no one was seriously hurt, and urged the people to calm their excitement. The Beverly Light Infantry was quickly on hand and cleared the ground in the rear of the stand. The committee desired that no further exercises be held, but immediately after, at the personal request of Gov. Long, the oration was proceeded with. Stretchers were obtained and the wounded were taken as quickly as possible into the neighboring houses. The following is a list of the casualties: Dr. W. W. Eaton, of Danvers, collar bone broken and left shoulder dislocated; Abraham Wentworth, of Danvers, was taken out unconscious, but slightly hurt; Henry Fitz, baker, of Lynn, a one-legged veteran, crushed by a settee pressed against his ribs and injured internally, will probably die; Comrade Philip Cressey, of Post 49, of Newburyport, bad sprain of the left ankle and right leg bruised; the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of the Dane Street Church, slightly injured, taken out unconscious; James Woodbury, of Beverly, three ribs broken; the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Beverly, injured in neck and face. An examination of the platform showed it to be a most flimsy affair, lacking proper supports, and with no braces except a few strips of thin scantling, while the top was made of heavy two-inch plank. One or two practical carpenters examined it and pronounced it in every way unsafe and unfit for the use intended. The front portion rested on a stone wall, but the rear part, which was six feet above the ground, needed but the slightest sway to send the whole structure to the earth. The neglect to place braces beneath was a piece of almost criminal carelessness. The accident was caused by people trying to climb on the rear portion.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

"Bob" Taylor, One of the Hamilton County (Tennessee) Murderers, Shot While Resisting Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—A special from Marshfield, Mo., says: The Sheriff of Laclede County, R. P. Goodall, killed Bob Taylor this morning in attempting to arrest him, a few miles from Lebanon, on board a passenger train. Taylor is one of three brothers that murdered the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on the 14th of September last. He has been hiding in the vicinity of Lebanon some time past, and Sheriff Goodall has been after him two weeks. This morning Goodall encountered Taylor on the train between Marshfield and Lebanon, and, stepping up to him, presented his revolver and demanded his surrender. Taylor instantly drew a pistol, but the Sheriff was too quick, and fired, killing Taylor instantly. The body was taken to Lebanon. The Sheriff has telegraphed the authorities in Tennessee.

It is thought that another of the Taylor brothers was on the train, as the pistol that fell from the dead man's hand was picked up in the excitement by a man who passed into another car, and was seen no more.

It is said that $16,000 reward is offered for the three Taylors.

Since the above news came here, the *Post-Dispatch* has received a special from Chattanooga, Tenn., saying that a noted desperado named Taylor is surrounded near Rockwood, and that a posse has gone out from Chattanooga to assist in his capture. This is probably a brother of the man killed by Sheriff Goodall this morning.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose. 25 cents.

LOCAL POLITICS.

John F. Finerty Begins His Campaign—He Is Warmly Received.

Sheridan and Doane to Be Put Up Today in the First and Second Districts.

John H. Clough to Get the Senatorial Nomination in the Third District.

The First Ward Primaries—Eleventh Senatorial—The Plans of the Machine.

A Great Finerty Turnout—The Hearts of the People with Him.

Westphal's Hall, on South Halsted street, was packed full last evening of Seventh Ward voters, who had assembled to ratify the nomination of John F. Finerty for Congress. About 600 were present, and James O'Neill presided.

John Comiskey was the first speaker, and said the Second District needed a representative who reflected the character and sentiment of the people—a man who would do credit to the city and himself. He had never seen such a gathering brought together by a call of the Democratic Central Committee. After referring to the primary farce two or three weeks ago he said that it was claimed that Sheridan was the regular nominee, though he had refused to accept, being afraid to incur the displeasure of Joe Mackin. As there was no candidate the people got up a call, held a convention themselves, and put Mr. Finerty in the field. [Applause.] He thanked God that the Democrats were getting to be intelligent. They were no longer willing to be slaves and cattle, and when objectionable, unfit, and dishonest candidates were put up by ballot-box stuffers, the people would rebel (applause) and vote for their own nominees. The district was aroused, and would send Mr. Finerty to Congress, and then the district would have a bright and able representative in Congress. They wanted a man there who would be heard from. [Applause]. The speaker adverted to Mr. Finerty's ability and integrity, saying that he was well qualified for the position, and would not be like the present Representatives. Mike McDonald was running the city government today, and wanted to get control of the Sheriff's office, so as to run the Criminal Court, in order to protect the thieves who had money enough to pay for protection. Would the honest, respectable mechanic and laboring man who paid taxes submit to the rule of such men?

JOHN F. FINERTY

was then introduced. He had been invited into the district, he said, by voters who, he supposed, knew what they were about. He stood on the broad platform of the people's candidate, irrespective of faction. [Applause.] He had not sought the office, but, having been invited into the field, he felt it to be his duty to show his appreciation of his friends by fighting the battle out for all it was worth, and winning a victory. [Applause.] He would not go in to be beaten. [Applause.] He had lived in Chicago twenty years, and the people were acquainted with his principles, and prepared to judge him upon them. He believed the people were the supreme power in the land, and hence did not consider it necessary to go through the process of a primary election in order to become a nominee. He wanted the voters of the Second District to show on election-day that they were superior to cliques [applause]—that no coterie of politicians could wrest from them their franchises and deprive them of the representative of their choice. He would not resort to any political tricks to gain their votes. [Applause.] He represented the workingman as well as the merchant, and, if he went to Washington he would do all in his power to forward the interests of Chicago, the County of Cook, and the State of Illinois. [Applause.]

He had a right under the Constitution of the United States to represent the Second District. [Applause.] He spoke of the imprisonment of American citizens abroad, saying that it should not be done without his strong protest. It was time this country got over being afraid to spend a few dollars in defense of her honor. [Applause.] If he went to Washington, it would be unhampered by political pledges, his only pledge being to work for the interests of the people. [Applause.] If the convention had nominated him he would have shown his respect for it by accepting the nomination. The gentleman who was nominated had not accepted. Hence he (Finerty) was free to act, unbound and unpledged. He was not a sorehead or a bolter, but was the first in the field. [Applause.] He felt prouder at being the candidate of the whole people than he would feel if the choice of a section, and, if elected, no one would be able to say that John F. Finerty went back on his plighted word to the people of the Second District. [Applause.]

P. T. McElherne followed, and said the people, when they had such an opportunity, should rise in their might and say, "We will elect a man who is preeminently fitted and honest and brave—a man who can be depended on at any hour of the day or night to stand up for us on every occasion."

Richard Powers, President of the Seaman's Union, also made a strong speech in favor of Mr. Finerty.

After appointing a Campaign Committee of three from each precinct, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for "Finerty, the people's candidate."

The following Campaign Committee was appointed: William Rawleigh, William Horgan, James Maher, James O'Neill, H. A. Hogeman, Matthew Smith, John Hickey, L. Fuerstein, Thomas Rawleigh, T. J. Tierney, John Griffin, John Whitture, Dan Collins, James Breen, John Ankbrose, Charles Monean, C. M. Lynch, Richard Dooley, J. P. Coan, Thomas Connell, Dan O'Sullivan, John Lyons, E. E. S. Eagle.

The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for "Finerty, the people's candidate."

FINERTY'S ACCEPTANCE.

The last number of the *Citizen*, Mr. Finerty's paper, has the following "personal" editorial:

> The editor of the *Citizen* has been called upon by a mass-meeting of the voters of the Second Illinois Congressional District to accept their nomination for Congress, and has, bowing to their demand, accepted accordingly. For this he offers no apology. He needs no excuse. As a citizen of the United States, his services will always be at the disposal of his country. He did not seek the nomination. He did not intrigue for the nomination. It was purely spontaneous, and whosoever asserts anything to the contrary must be either malignant or misinformed.
>
> The editor of this paper has been called "a bolter" by certain interested parties. He is nothing of the kind. He simply allowed his friends to go on record, without, for a moment, expecting to carry a convention which resulted from a manipulated primary "election." He has small faith in the existing primary system, and his doubts are shared, he may say fearlessly, by the great body of the voters of the Second District of Illinois.
>
> The gentleman who received the nomination from the convention, which resulted from the manipulated primaries, has not, up to this writing, accepted it. Therefore the editor of this paper claims that he is really the first man in the field on the broad platform of THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
>
> He had double pleasure in accepting the nomination because he felt it was the vindication of the people's constitutional right to select a candidate who fully represents their views from any district in Illinois without resort to fraud or intrigue.
>
> He does not intend to fling mud at any opponent, but he wishes it distinctly understood that he will not allow any one to fling mud at him without proper retaliation—unless the mud-slinger, as can hardly help being the case, is utterly beneath notice, or even contempt.
>
> The gentlemen who are opposed to him in candidacy will be treated with consideration and courtesy. He expects nothing less from them; but asks no favors. If he should be elected to Congress he need hardly assure his friends that it will be his endeavor to so deport himself as not to make the most sensitive among them regret the enthusiasm which has made him, unsolicited, a candidate.

Democratic Primaries in the First Congressional District.

The Democratic primaries for the First Congressional District were held yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the selection of the following delegates, most of whom, it is believed, are in favor of the nomination of Mr. J. W. Doane, who, it is understood, is ready to undertake the impossible task of defeating Mr. Dunham. The convention meets at noon today in the Palmer House.

First Ward—Luther Dearborn, Moses J. Wentworth, Joseph Mackin, Michael Burke, Swayne Wickersham, Thomas McNally, Henry F. Merritt, P. White, George P. Everhart.

Second Ward—Frank G. Hoyne, George Brandt, J. S. Hendrickson, J. H. S. Quick, William J. Bryar, E. C. Hayde, George R. Kessler, and Frank Kennedy. The delegation will favor J. W. Doane.

Third Ward—J. C. Cozzens, John Stack, John Lyons, J. R. Taylor, M. Murray, and S. R. Keogh.

Fourth Ward—Charles B. King, Louis Meyer, Charles Kern, R. Stone, F. W. Tourtellotte, J. S. Mulliner, S. P. Cady, William Best, J. S. Grinnell.

Hyde Park—Joseph B. Lewis, E. S. Hawley, P. F. Ryan, M. Rogan, W. H. Taylor. The delegates are said to favor the nomination of J. W. Doane.

Sheridan Assured of Another Nomination.

The Democratic primaries for the Second Congressional District were held yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the choice of the following individuals, all of whom are in favor of Henry F. Sheridan. There was no opposition to his ticket in any of the wards, and everything went off with remarkable quietness:

Fifth Ward—Thomas English, John Sheehan, T. O'Shea, Charles Hoerstel, D. Tracey, Fred Sommer, William Honan, Thomas Corcoran, D. Diest, J. A. Dooley, William Brady, Thomas Coughlan, M. McNamara, M. Mulcahy, Fred Emmerich, John Kerrigan, F. O. Eckstein, William O'Brien, John Prendergast, George Miller, Michael Haley.

Sixth Ward—Con Griffin, John W. Garvey, M. Myers, Albert McCarthy, John Foley, Patrick Fitzgerald, Bryan Lacey, M. Powers, C. E. Hildreth, Charles Doerner, Daniel Collins, M. Gilday, M. Conroy, James Quigley.

Seventh Ward—Patrick Carroll, James Hurley, Michael Kenny, Dennis Dwyer, James Denney, George Shea, Simon Brew, Dennis Murphy, John Sheridan, Dennis O'Brien, Michael Riordan, Patrick Downs, John Boyle, Joseph Walsh, Thomas Gallagher, Thomas Fox.

Eighth Ward—Dan O'Sullivan, Patrick Hammill, Thomas Kavanaugh, Ald. Thomas Purcell, Michael Dooley, William A. Turner, Daniel Sullivan, James Doran, James E. O'Brien, Jerry Flynn, Redmond Sheridan, James E. Murray.

The Third Senatorial Primaries—Clough Comes Out Ahead for Senator.

The Republican primary for the Third Senatorial District in the First Ward was an exceedingly lively, not to say interesting, affair. The polling-place was at 73 Jackson street, in a blacksmith shop kept by one D. Connell. The window through which the votes were to be handed in was built on the old Hatch House style, so that no one could see in. On the sidewalk was built a sort of frame coop, open at either end, just wide enough to allow a man to pass through. The Easton and Healy men had succeeded in securing the judges of election, and it was proposed to freeze out the regular Republicans, who, however, refused to be frozen out. One of the judges was a real-estate agent named J. R. Charles, who was a little off when he entered the polls. Arthur Dixon, Dan Wren, Constable Major, Constable Brokoski, D. W. Nickerson, Col. Taylor, and others, demanded the right to have a challenger inside the polls. Long John and several others refused to allow them to have one. The result was a war of words, in which Mr. Wentworth used his favorite expressions. The regulars vowed that if their rights were not recognized they would put in a challenger by force, and take out the judges if necessary, and put others in their place. Arthur Dixon suggested that they tear down the partition. Constable Major opened the door and desired to be admitted as a challenger. Charles said that he shouldn't come in, and the blacksmith Connell brought out a red-hot poker to run it through Major. The latter drew his revolver, and Connell dropped the iron very rapidly, and whined for police protection. Major then went outside, and Arthur Dixon and Dan Wren said that they would tear down the outside boarding. There was much excitement and yelling, and the crushing against the framework was very great. Charles drew his revolver, and threatened to kill Arthur Dixon, pointing his weapon through the window, if he dared to touch the partition. Dixon and his men proceeded with the work of destruction, and Constable Major made Charles draw in his horns, which he did with dispatch.

The judges still remained obdurate, and then a battering with 4 by 4 inch scantling was commenced. The row now threatened to become serious. Long John reached over the heads of the crowd and embraced Arthur Dixon's back hair, knocking off Dixon's hat, which was crushed to pulp in the elephantine grasp. Dixon in turn seized Wentworth's ancient straw tile, which he refused to give up until the latter gave him an order for a new hat. In the meantime a truce had been called, and Dixon succeeded in getting in a challenger, Mr. D. W. Nickerson, a most excellent gentleman. For a while Wentworth stood bareheaded, but he delivered to Dixon an order for a hat, so that later on a new tile crowned his head. The fuss lasted until nearly 5 o'clock, when the voting commenced, and proceeded quietly until the polls closed. There were 289 votes cast, and out of these not over half of those for the defeated ticket were cast by residents of the ward. The following ticket was elected, receiving 131 votes: Abner Taylor, Arthur Dixon, E. R. Brainard, Charles E. Cobb, W. B. Clapp, F. A. Brokoski, I. R. Gardner, F. W. Hunneberg, F. W. Warren, Joseph Houser. This delegation is for Dan Wren for State Senator and for W. G. Kerchevai for the Legislature. The latter is a printer, a member of the Typographical Union, and would prove a strong representative of the trade and labor element in the district.

THE OTHER WARDS.

The following delegation was elected in the Second Ward, by a vote of 325 to 53, for the Bliss ticket: William R. Page, I. P. Rivers, William H. King, John H. Howard, Morris Selz, M. A Farwell, Robert Clayton, William H. Reed, L. S. Sims, Albert Heller, and John Cunningham. The delegation is for J. W. E. Thomas for Representative, anti-Purington on the Senatorial question, and probably for Clough.

In the Third Ward there was a hot fight between the Purington and Clough men, and the unusually large number of 642 votes was cast in three hours. Simon Fish, who name was on the Purington ticket, received 325 votes, and W. C. Grant, whose name was on the Clough ticket, received 321 votes. The former is a Clough man, however. The Clough men got the best of the fight by a vote of 341 to 294. Following are the delegates: Eugene Cary, Leopold Strauss, Ira W. Buell, D. L. Shorey, D. E. Hall, P. B. Smith, Louis Wills, A. B. Hallock, D. F. Crilley, B. C. Cook, and Simon Fish.

The primary for the lower part of the Fourth Ward, embracing two precincts, elected Messrs. William Garnett, E. O. Seymour, and L. Gollhardt, the Clough delegation, they receiving the largest part of the 135 votes polled. All was very quiet about the poll.

The appearances are that Mr. Clough will be nominated as Senator. As to the two to be selected for the Lower House it is uncertain on whom the choice will fall. If the Third Ward does not try to take one the strongest men appear to be Mr. Kercheval, of the First, and some one from the Second. The convention meets at 10 a. m. in Judge Anthony's court-room.

What the Machine Intends Doing—Feeling Among the Probable Delegates.

There was apparent yesterday among Republicans who are very likely to find their way to the Republican Convention as representatives of their various wards something like a change of sentiment regarding some of the candidates who have been most industriously engaged in foisting themselves upon the party for nomination. Such a change cannot fail to be beneficial, and the greater the number of delegates who experience such a change of sentiment the better will be the ticket, and the better its chances of success. But the machine is powerful, and the machine candidates are working earnestly and confidently, thinking that it is now almost too late for any one to step in and beat them out of their nominations, unless perchance the very men whom they have already designated as delegates experience a change of heart between now and next Tuesday morning.

There were no new schemes or combinations heard of yesterday beyond a few unimportant ones, such as the possible candidacy of ex-Sheriff John Hoffmann. During the past week Mr. Hoffmann has been engaged making his own way smooth in case Gen. Stockton was nominated for Treasurer. Mr. Matson may, however, come in a winner in such an event, and he is by no means as weak a candidate in any event as some of the other candidates would have it appear. He will capture the Seventh, Eighth, and Fourteenth Ward delegations entire, and will have a very liberal following and perhaps entire delegations from elsewhere in the city. He has made no enemies in the campaign, and has been making no promises.

Hutt, Matson, and Hanchett are all looking for new and anti-machine candidates for the minor offices and the Commissioner-ships. They appreciate the fact that candidates outside the machine are needed to draw out the full Republican vote, and that is how the machine proposes to do it. The small fry will be killed off by the greater. Among the number whom they propose to kill is Commissioner Dave Clark. He is quite confident of renomination, and does not appear to realize that the county machine is cutting into him daily. And Clark is not the only one who may be startled at the developments between now and Tuesday.

Notes.

A meeting of the Democratic Senatorial Committee of the First District was held last evening. It was decided to hold the primaries Wednesday evening from 5 to 7, and the convention in Wall's Hall Thursday at 2 p. m.

Mr. William Manierre, of the Eighteenth Ward, a son of Judge Manierre, and a well-to-do, upright, and enterprising citizen, is to be strongly urged for the position of a County Commissioner. He will have the undivided and steady support of the Eighteenth Ward delegation, and if elected will be an admirable member of the board.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 448 West Chicago avenue. Several gentlemen gave their ideas as to the best method to be pursued by the Republicans in the ward and city. Among them Mr. Filbert, Mr. Phelps, Mr. O. Raabe, Mr. H. S. Haris, and Mr. Nicholson.

The owners of the names recently put into nomination by the Democratic party met last evening, together with their friends and backers, at Room 23 Palmer House, for the purpose of naming ten additional members to the Campaign Committee. Mr. Seipp was represented by City-Treasurer Brand. The meeting was strictly private, and what little business there was on hand was quickly and quietly transacted.

The Democratic Convention in the Eleventh Senatorial District, held yesterday morning at Westphal's Hall, on Halsted street, was an entirely one-sided affair. J. J. Kerrigan presided. The only candidates before the convention were Thomas Cloonan, of the Sixth Ward, for State Senator, and William McNeil and John O'Shea, of the Fifth Ward, for the Lower House. They were nominated by acclamation, and the convention having no further business to transact adjourned.

William C. Seipp is said to have arrived home from New York yesterday, but all efforts to find him proved unavailing. At a meeting of the nominees of the Democratic party held at Room 23 in the Palmer House last evening, it was confidently expected that Mr. Seipp would show up, but he disappointed them by sending as proxy Rudolph Brand, the City Treasurer. It is reported about town that Mr. Seipp is a very unwilling candidate, so unwilling in fact that he refuses to make any personal campaign for the office, but will of course willingly accept if elected. He is tired of being made a mark of by the unterrified, and hopes by taking no active part to escape a great deal of the annoyance to which he has been subjected in former campaigns.

The Prohibition Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District met last night. The attendance was small. G. C. Abbott was called to the chair. A discussion of the situation was had, after which a candidate for Representative was named by ballot. G. C. Abbott receiving the highest number cast was declared the nominee, after which the following resolutions were passed: "Whereas, We, voters of the Fourth Senatorial District, in convention assembled, condemning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a crime against God and a curse to man, hereby affirm and ratify the principles and platform of the Home-Protection party adopted at Bloomington. Resolved, That we call upon all honest men to disregard old party lines and vote only for such men as are unqualifiedly in favor of the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people."

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Mary Anderson in "The Lady of Lyons" at McVicker's.

Miss Anderson appeared at McVicker's Theatre last evening as *Pauline* in Bulwer's beautiful play, "The Lady of Lyons," before a large and fashionable audience, which was quick to recognize the merits of her fine performance and reward her with generous applause. The more one sees of this young lady the more apparent it is that she is succeeding in rapidly developing the dramatic power which is certainly in her. As *Pauline* she shows vast improvement, and the scene at parting with *Claude* in the fourth act she has made very strong. Robert L. Downing did excellently as *Claude*, and gave another evidence of his ability as an actor. Though young, he shows promise and will improve. Thomas Coleman as *Deschapelles* was acceptable, and Mrs. A. Pennoyer gave a good performance of *Mme. Deschapelles*. The play was well mounted and enthusiastically received.

This afternoon Miss Anderson appears as *Galatea* in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and in the evening as *The Countess* in "Love."

Amusement Notes.

The rumor that Mr. Miln and Col. Burleigh have been traducing one another is declared foolish and false by the tragedians.

"O. R." is informed that the song introduced in "Chispa" by Miss Marion Elmore is an English song entitled "Oh, You Little Darling."

Dr. Charles T. Barnes, the tenor, is authority for the statement that the chorus of the Bijou opera company, which sang for a few nights at the West End Opera-House, were paid salaries in full, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Last evening at Haverly's Theatre Mr. John McCullough repeated his splendid performance of *Virginius* before a very large audience by special request. It was as perfect as ever, which is the highest praise that can be awarded it.

Miss Laura Don received a benefit at the Grand Opera-House last evening to a good house. Edwin Cleary has left the company, and his place has been taken by another actor who is not quite so idiotic in the part. It is pretty well decided that the season of the company closes here.

MICHIGAN BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 13.—The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Baptist Convention convened in the First Baptist Church of this city today, the Rev. A. E. Mather, Vice-President presiding. About 100 ministers were present when the convention was called. Their looks would indicate good constituencies at home, and that their salaries were generous and promptly paid. The Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, Secretary, read the report of the Board of the Convention, which evinced a good work accomplished during the past year. During this time seventeen new churches were organized, thirteen new houses of worship dedicated, with ten in process of erection, five new parsonages built, and fourteen ministers ordained. Five ministers died. Thirty ministers have come to the State, and thirteen removed from it. Forty-five pastors have changed their fields of labor, and thirty have resigned without definit settlement elsewhere. The Baptist denomination has 352 churches in the State, and 320 ordained ministers, with a total membership of about 30,000. The annual sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. J. F. Hill, of Muskegon, after which the Rev. J. H. Dudley, of this city, delivered an address of welcome.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Tariff Commission opened its session today. An argument was made on the part of New England manufacturers of bar-iron for the admission of foreign scrap-iron free of duty, and on the part of fourteen wire manufacturers for a specific duty of 8 per cent per pound on steel wire-rods. The President of the Bethlehem Iron Company and the President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company expressed dissent from recommendation of the Cresson Convention to impose a duty of 80 cents per ton on iron-ore, and suggested 50 cents as a sufficiently high rate.

In the afternoon session representatives of the iron-ore interest made arguments in favor of increasing the duty on iron-ore to 80 cents per ton as recommended by the Cresson Convention.

CHARLEY THORNE.

Proceedings at Boston in the Divorce Suit Instituted by His First Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The divorce case of Charles R. Thorne Jr., the actor, which has caused a stir in New York and Boston, came up in the Supreme Court today. The libel sets forth that the libelee, Ellen Thorne, of this city, is the lawful wife of Charles R. Thorne Jr.; that they were married in Boston April 24, 1859, and that Grace E. Thorne, a daughter by that marriage, was born in October, 1860, and is now living with her mother in Boston. Furthermore, the libelee petitions that the union may be dissolved and divorce be granted on account of the alleged unlawful relations existing between Charles R. Thorne Jr. and Mary Swift Brown and other women. This libel was filed in April, 1880. Postponements have from time to time been obtained by the libelant, and the court in June, 1880, ordered the payment of alimony at the rate of $1,000 per annum during the pendency of the suit. Mrs. Ellen Thorne was called to the witness stand. She is a rather petite woman, presumably about 40 years of age, with dark hair and eyes, a good complexion, and shapely physique. She was richly attired in dark silk of fashionable adjustment, with long black gloves buttoning nearly to the elbow, and revealing a shapely hand and wrist. She was of modest demeanor, but somewhat agitated, and supported her libel, stating that she had not lived with Thorne since 1871. Employés at the Parker House testified that in the month of April, 1880, the libelee and Mrs. Mary Swift Brown registered at the Parker House as man and wife.

An answer to an interrogatory propounded to the libelee before a referee in New York was to the effect that in 1872 a divorce was granted the libelee as against the libelant, in Hancock County, Indiana, and that, later in the same year, the libelee was married to Miss Mary Swift Brown, of Jersey City, N. J., and that he had lived with her as his wife ever since. Mrs. Thorne, being recalled, said that no notice whatever of the divorce proceedings had been served upon her, nor until the filing of her own libel had she been aware that the libelee made any claim of having been divorced.

Augustus Russ, for the libelee, stated that Mr. Thorne had always supposed that the Indiana divorce was granted in good faith, but he would not set it up as a defense. Finally the case was continued until Tuesday next, in order that depositions bearing on the question of alimony may be taken in New York. Mary Swift Brown, the lady in question, was the daughter of the late John Swift, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, from whom she has recently received a bequest of over $600,000. Previous to her marriage with Mr. Thorne she was the wife of Mr. Horace Brown, of Baltimore, from whom she was divorced before assuming her present relations with the actor. Mr. Brown, it may be mentioned, was also a beneficiary by the will of John Swift. It is understood that Mrs. Ellen Thorne now seeks to obtain $20,000, as a single payment and a large annuity.

THE CROPS.

Thrashing Advanced Sufficiently to Show that Previous Estimates on Some Grains Were Too Hopeful—Advices Regarding the Movement of Crops, Prices, and Present Condition of Crops.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Oct. 10.—Thrashing in the West at the present time has advanced enough so that the oat and spring wheat crop is pretty well comprehended. From all over the great States of Illinois and Iowa come the reports that oats are not up to the first estimate from a quarter to a half. If the farmers are thus deceived, what must the trade be? especially when we consider that there were no old oats in the country, and that farmers commenced feeding new oats in the bundle, and with the free movement in July (reaching 400 cars a day in St. Louis and Chicago). A much larger hole than usual has been made in the crop up to date. The "bears" themselves concede that the break from 62 to 30½ cents was too severe. Hence the gradual advance in prices.

Latest reports from Iowa and Dakota say that spring wheat has been largely overestimated. This is more marked on old ground in Iowa. As to corn, with the exception of a few weeks of good weather in August and September, the whole season has been adverse. A wet, cold spring, followed by a remarkably dry September, with frost in many States! Who ever heard of a good corn-crop being the result of such a season? The fact is that the present corn crop will prove the most deceptive in reference to quality of any crop ever raised in the West. The drouth has been even more destructive than the frost, because more general. Corn does not like to stand with its feet in water. To avoid this it was compelled to root near the surface. Consequently the shrunken appearance of the ears where there has been no frost is easily accounted for. Said Mr. Becker, of the firm of Becker & Underwood, of Dixon, Ill., to me the other evening in the cars: I have traveled in five different States this fall looking at wheat and making selections for our mill, and, while I do not look to see wheat much above $1, I am looking to see No. 2 corn sell very high another summer. There will be no good corn unless it is hand-sorted this fall when it is cribbed; and, added he, some one is selling May corn too cheap. It is a purchase at present figures. At present prices of hogs old corn, if there is any anywhere in the States of Iowa or Illinois, is worth from 70 to 80 cents per bushel to feed. If farmers are wise they will fatten and sell their hogs and beef, pay their taxes and small debts, and then quietly become "lookers-on in Venice," and hold their grain until another summer. For where is there an intelligent, reasonable man who does not believe that (discarding all corners) corn and oats will sell as high next summer as the past. It has become an adage out West that a dry season always pans out better and a wet season poorer than expected, especially when the spring is wet and the crop has to be muddied in, as was the case this year. To my mind it is evident that as the season advances and the corn and oat crops are better understood two words will be more frequently used—disappointing, deceptive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—Advices from all parts of Montgomery and Macoupin Counties continue to report an unprecedented acreage of wheat sown, and all in good condition and the growing crop looking fine. Seeding has about finished. There was another good rainfall last night. The rains the past season have come just at the right times. The outcome of the corn crop is going to be vastly better than was anticipated in September, the warm, wet weather of the past fortnight greatly favoring it. Slight damage by chinch-bugs is reported in a few places, but the general report is highly favorable. Corn-cutting is in full progress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Telegraphic advices received tonight from the news centres in the grain-growing and grain-trading sections of the country contain information of much interest in connection with the movements of the crops, present and prospective prices, effects of the late heavy rains on the growing winter wheat, etc. Nearly all points throughout the Northwest report heavy rains during the past few days. These rains have had the effect of causing considerable uneasiness relative to and a change in the prospect of the early movement of corn. At the same time the drenching moisture has been generally beneficial to the newly-sprouted winter wheat, giving the grain an excellent start and bringing it forward in some sections so rapidly as to excite fear of danger from the Hessian fly. These fears, however, are neither widespread nor serious enough to attract much attention. The movement of wheat toward the seaboard has been fairly large, as the September shipments from the West are beginning to appear, but tonight's advices from the lake ports are to the effect that arrivals there have been on a comparatively moderate scale, with no present indications of an increase. At the same time, farmers continue to manifest a disposition to hold on to their grain, at least so long as present prices prevail, and to maintain the policy began at the very commencement of the harvest, of keeping the control of prices in their own hands to the exclusion, so far as possible, of the manipulations of the speculators. Many complaints are received from Dakota tonight of damage to grain by rain—the result of poor stacking. The movement of barley is some smaller than last week, and shipments of corn and oats are very light. Advices from points of trading and speculation state that the general tone of markets at the beginning of the week was firmer. Cash and futures advanced nearly two cents, but the advance was not maintained, and by this morning was nearly all lost, though the close tonight saw a return to the figures of the opening of the week. All reports agree that the most marked feature in the position has been the conservative action of the farmers, already mentioned, in holding back their crops. A few weeks ago the best-posted observers of the markets agreed that a continuance of the liberal movement and larger exports of the early fall was more than probable, and the result would almost inevitably be lower prices. Under this view foreign markets sank to a very depressed condition, with sales almost impossible. The holding back of grain by the farmers of the Northwest has resulted in a moderate falling off in the supply, which has been followed by a change in the situation, and the markets have assumed a healthy tone. The entire Northwest reports a fairly active export demand, and confidence is restored. All agree that the future demand will be good, and the home consumption of food and seed is on the increase. Corn has been in light demand, and the anticipations of an early movement of the new crop have been dispelled by the bad weather, causing a sharp advance in prices and a slight rise in distant futures.

DRESSED BEEF.

How It Is Prepared at Armour's Packing-House for Shipment to the East.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Philip D. Armour a representative of THE TRIBUNE visited the packing-house of Armour & Co. at the Stock-Yards yesterday, and was shown the process of shipping dressed beef from the moment the steers are landed in the yards till the dressed beef hangs in the refrigerator car ready for shipment for the East. With the earlier stages of the process the public is familiar, and it may be briefly told as follows:

After arriving in the yards the cattle are allowed to rest for two days, during which they are carefully fed and watered. When ready for killing they are driven into an inclosed alley, from which open ten stalls. As they stand in these stalls a man shoots them from above with a Remington rifle. They are then attached to a chain and in a few minutes are cleaned, and dressed, and ready for the cutting department. One day's supply of slaughtered cattle is kept in advance of this department, so that cattle killed and dressed one day are cut up the next. In the cutting department the carcasses are cut into the various shapes and sizes needed for shipment and are put into the ice-house or chill-room. This room has a capacity of 100 tons of meat, and there is another of the same capacity, and a third which holds 50,000 pounds of dressed meat. The temperature in these rooms is kept at 28 degrees Fahrenheit, but has been upon occasion reduced to 16 degrees and maintained at that point for twenty-four hours. This temperature is produced by the circulation of "salt pickle" through inch iron pipes, which seem to be everywhere, and are covered with an inch and a half of pure white frost. This arrangement is in strict accordance with natural laws, as the cold pipes attract the moisture which contains whatever impurities there may be in the air of the room, and renders the air dry, which is as essential as to have it cold. This method of refrigeration is equal to the presence of fifty tons of ice in each room, and its superiority in point of space and convenience can be readily seen. When ready for shipment the meat is taken from the hooks in these rooms and

PUT INTO THE REFRIGERATOR CARS.

The cars composing the new Armour Line are a new patent—Bayley's—and are the result of experiments made during the past year. They are about the ordinary size, and are painted yellow—the favorit color of the firm. Here again everything is constructed in strict accordance with Nature's laws. The cars have a rounded top, in order to escape the direct influence of the sun's rays, and to further carry out the principle, four-inch slats, about two inches above the top of the car, and painted alternately red and white, extend its whole length. This arrangement throws it a shade upon the top of the car, and allows a current of air to circulate under the slats, and is, of course, immeasurably superior to a flat, unbroken surface of one color. The inside of the cars is finished in hardwood, and varnished. On each side of the door in the centre, and about half the distance to the end of the car, stand galvanized iron cans, about 30x12 inches, reaching from the top to the bottom of the car. Inside of the cans are two "spirals," or spiral coils of stout wire, which insure a clear circulation of air through the ice. The ice is broken into small lumps and put into the cans from the top of the car, about three tons being put into each car at this point, with a reicing at Cleveland. In the car, suspended from framework, were 20,000 pounds of beef in quarters, of as fine quality as one would wish to see. A glance at the arrangement of the inside showed the same strict conformity to Nature's laws. The cold air generated by the atmospheric circulation through the cans falls to the bottom of the car, driving the air, heated by contact with the meat, to the top of the car. This warm air is then attracted by the ice, passes through the can, becomes cold and dry, and thus a continuous circulation is kept up throughout the car, and an even temperature and dry air assured.

The door is heavily and closely padded, and when the car is properly packed and the door closed no further attention is needed until it arrives in Cleveland, where the cars are restocked with ice.

Nothing smaller than quarters of beef is at present sent in the refrigerator-cars; but as soon as the line is in full operation, choice cuts, ribs, and loins, which are now shipped by express, will also be shipped. It is stated that the cost of shipment by express is two cents per pound, and by car will be about one-quarter cent per pound. Refrigerators are about to be erected in several of the large Eastern cities. At present the beef is

SHIPPED DIRECTLY TO CONSUMERS;

but upon the completion of the refrigerators a stock will be kept on hand in those cities, and a large number of the yellow delivery-wagons, similar to those in this city, will be established.

Ten cars are now completed and in operation, and with the 240 which are now being built, the firm will ship 500 head of cattle per day. This capacity for business will be increased as rapidly as the demand increases.

A conversation with one of the members of the firm upon the advantages of the system may be thus briefly summarized: The enterprise must succeed, because from beginning to end, it is in strict conformity with Nature's laws. Not only is this true of all the arrangements as regards the transportation of the meat, but it is also natural and reasonable that cattle should be killed where they can be cheapest killed and where the facilities are such that every particle of the animal can be utilized to the best advantage.

In the shipment of live stock the shrinkage in weight is alarming, the meat is often bruised and damaged, and freight is paid on the gross weight of the animal. By the shipment of dressed beef these objections are avoided, and the meat is all the better for the time consumed in its transportation. New York and Eastern butchers see the truth of these facts, and are coming here in droves to see how they can get on the right side of the situation.

DEATH AT A RAILWAY CROSSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATICK, Mass., Oct. 13.—Mattie, aged 13, and Minnie, aged 7, daughters of Lewis L. Wright, of this town, while on their way to school this morning attempted to cross the railroad track near Wolcott factory, and were struck by three freight cars which were being thrown on a side-track. Mattie was picked up by her father, who was passing by, and died in his arms. An arm and both legs were terribly crushed, and the wheels passed across her body. Minnie had an arm crushed, and received injuries about the head and other places. Little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The best tall Dutch clocks were made about the year 1680, although some very fine ones are of earlier date. The style of the Dutch is more ornate than the English, the latter being angular and severe in form. The moving ships, turning windmills, etc., are peculiar to the Dutchman, while musical chimes and in old cases were made on both sides of the North Sea. Howard & Co., of Fifth avenue, New York, collect annually in Holland all the really fine clocks they can find. They have the cases taken entirely apart and put together again with fresh glue, so as to stand this climate. The movements are made absolutely perfect by practical clockmakers (not watchmakers), every defective part is replaced, and when offered for sale they are good as new. At the present time Howard & Co. have some thirty of these clocks on hand, including some which play from four to twelve tunes, and in rich inlaid and mahogany cases. No one who lives within a thousand miles of New York should buy a tall clock till they have seen this assortment.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man 40 years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp, and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment, with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months. Reported by F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, said that through Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, which entirely cured me, so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

LEN. M. FRAILEY, 84 South-st., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood-Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

Sanfords Ginger
SANFORD'S
JAMAICA
GINGER
SANFORD'S GINGER

Impure water, unhealthy climate, unripe fruit, unwholesome food, malaria, and the thousand and one ills that beset the traveler are nothing to those fortified and sustained by the use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious" and only combination of True Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy. No other remedy is at once so sure, palatable, and safe. Beware of imitations said to be as good. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS'
PLASTERS

LIGHTNING Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving Pain and Weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.......Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS.......Manager.

SECURE TODAY. TODAY. SEATS

FOR THE THREE GRAND

THURSBY

Concerts to be given Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 17 and 20, and Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 21. Miss THURSBY will be assisted by Miss Emily Winant, Contralto. Miss Maud Morgan, Harpiste. Sig. Ferranti, Buffo Baritone.

And the Distinguished Pianiste, Mme. Teresa

CARRENO.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.

Reserved Seats will be sold at the very popular prices of 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.

FARWELL HALL—TONIGHT.

"The Delights of Travel Without its Discomforts."

"LONDON, FROM THE TOP OF AN OMNIBUS."

FIRST OF

The Ragan Illustrated Lectures.

Comprising a brilliant series of popular lectures upon Foreign Travel, magnificently illustrated by

Superb Photographic Dissolving Views.

DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:

Oct. 14—London from the Top of an Omnibus.
Oct. 16—Venice, Milan and the Italian Lakes.
Oct. 19—Florence and Pisa.
Oct. 23—Ramblings in Rome.
Oct. 26—Spain, from the Pyrenees to Seville.
Oct. 30—Southern Spain and Morocco.
Nov. 2—Glimpses of Scotland.

Music by Lyon's Orchestra, 7:30.

Lecture at 8 o'clock. Course Tickets (including seat), $2. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Now on sale at Farwell Hall Box-Office, 148 Madison-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager.

Last Night and Matinee

Of the Engagement of the Eminent Tragedian, Mr. JOHN

McCULLOUGH.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2,

INGOMAR.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT,

THE GLADIATOR.

Monday, Oct. 16—Engagement of A. M. PALMER'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY in

The Lights o' London

Reserved Seats now on sale.

EXPOSITION.

Open day and evening.

Admission: Adults, 25 Cts.; Children, 15 Cts.

THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS OF

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, and ART.

Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

Liesegang's Orchestra and the Great Cornet Soloist, SIG. LIBERATI. Immense attendance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.

Commencing SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 15th, 1882, every evening during the week, also WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON and CRANE,

In the Extravagant and Most Laughable Comedy, in 4 acts, called

D. A. M.

By A. C. GUNTER, Esq.

Moliere Shakspeare Ambigue Mr. STUART ROBSON
The Dramatist of the Future.
Z. Blackstone Perkins.......Mr. WM. H. CRANE
The American abroad.

SEATS NOW READY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager

RESERVED SEATS now on sale for the engagement of A. M. PALMER'S

UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,

In Simms' Great Popular Drama,

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

TO COMMENCE

MONDAY, October 16th,

Every Evening for one week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The original Cast, Scenery, Music, Effects, and Costumes.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES!
Matinee Today at 2. This Evening at 8 o'clock.
OF

SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,

In their Great Success,

GREEN-ROOM FUN.

REMEMBER—LAST CHANCES TO SEE THE GREAT FUN-MAKERS.

Tomorrow (Sunday) Night—ROBSON AND CRANE in their new 4-act comedy, D. A. M.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

America's Tragedienne,

MISS MARY ANDERSON,

Supported by J. B. STUDLEY and R. L. DOWNING.

At the Grand Matinee today Miss Anderson will appear as GALATEA in PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

This Evening, at 8 o'clock, as THE COUNTESS in Sheridan Knowles' great play, LOVE.

Next Week—Miss Anderson's Farewell Performances.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Today, Matinee at 2. Evening at 8, the charming Comedienne,

Miss LAURA DON,

Who will appear in the Fascinating Novelty, her own Original Comedy-Drama,

A DAUGHTER OF THE NILE,

Supported by an excellent NEW YORK COMPANY.

"*The Most Original and Interesting Play that has so far been produced this season.*"—N. Y. World.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison streets.
DAN'L SHELBY.......Proprietor and Manager

During this week, Great Success of the Drama,

"MAID OF ARRAN."

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE.......Manager

The only first-class variety house in the city. Admission, one-half that of any other theatre.

ALL THIS WEEK,

BARRY & FAY COMEDY COMPANY.

Monday, Oct. 16, M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Company.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,
American Express Building, 72 Monroe-st.

Private classes and private instruction a specialty. Unexcelled in this city in rapid and accurate instruction in fine waltzing and all the latest dances. New classes now forming. Call from 11 to 12 or evenings. Classes at Gleason Academy, West Madison-st., corner Robey-court, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

PROF. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
137 Twenty-second-st.,

Evening Class—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Afternoons—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Residence, 2313 Wabash-av.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH BLOCK.

JEROME HOPKINS' MATINEE.

Second and last "PIANO-LECTURE CONCERT" of this great artist THIS SATURDAY afternoon at 2:30. Tickets at Lyon & Healy's.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER FOR THE CORRUGATED STOVE PIPE ELBOW. Made of one piece, and take no other.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. A. Reed, Montpelier, Vt., is at the Leland.

Internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $32,012.

The collections from dutiable goods yesterday were $12,354.

Postmaster-General T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

There were $15,000 in silver taken in yesterday and $10,000 in gold paid out by the Sub-Treasury in this city.

Chief Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue . C. Springer has gone on a brief tour of recreation through Minnesota.

The People's Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., has reinsured in the Niagara, of New York, of which Critchell is the agent.

Mayor C. E. Webber, of Minonk, Ill., is a guest of Mr. E. A. Davis, No. 310 West Washington boulevard. Mayor Frank Hitchcock, of Peoria, is at the Grand Pacific.

At a meeting of the Saloonkeepers' Association yesterday it was decided to send delegates to the National Liquor-Dealers' Convention to be held at Milwaukee, Oct. 18.

An adjourned meeting of the First Regiment veterans was held at the armory on Jackson street last evening. Only routine business was transacted and the meeting adjourned after a social time.

Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, N. Y.; United States Senator and Mrs. O. D. Conger, of Michigan; and ex-United States Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, were registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Justice Brayton yesterday decided against Ald. Nelson in the case wherein the latter gentleman was tried for violating the building ordinance—putting in a frame basement to a building that was moved and raised. The Alderman was fined $10 and costs.

The annual review and inspection of the police will occur at the parade ground at Lincoln Park Tuesday, Oct. 17. The commands will form on La Salle street in front of police headquarters at 1 o'clock. The Mayor, Aldermen, City officers, and public, are invited to be present.

Thomas H. Whipple, an old newspaper man of this city, who for three years or more was connected with Turtle's, has transferred his services to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency of New York, and has been placed in charge of that company's Chicago offices as Superintendent.

James E. Mack, alias Clark, the alleged $6,000 forger from Michigan who jumped a $1,500 bond, was not produced by his bondsman, George T. Dalton, yesterday as per promise. Apparently Mr. Dalton don't know where Mack is to be found, and doubtless wishes that he had never signed as surety.

James Murray Kay, St. John, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Cullen, California; George L. Brander, San Francisco; John A. Greene, New York; S. B. Couneid, New Orleans; Mr. Schweizer, Paris, France; J. C. Starkweather, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Suydersee, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 9 a. m., 62; 10 a. m., 62; 11 a. m., 65; 12 m., 67; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 62. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.60, with rising barometer.

Charles Francis Adams Jr., Boston; Smith D. Atkins, Freeport; State-Auditor Charles P. Swigert, Springfield; John I. Rinaker, Carlinville; Warden R. W. McClaughrey, Penitentiary, Joliet; Warden J. C. Salter, Penitentiary, Chester; J. B. Chiriside, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bate, England; and A. H. Voight, Germany, are at the Grand Pacific.

Sarah R. Bell, the young girl whose erratic ways induced her papa to cause her arrest, and who was accordingly locked up at the armory Thursday night, was married yesterday to Frank P. Mitchell, her first love. The ceremony was performed by Justice Wallace in his private office in the presence of the girl's papa and mamma and a few friends.

The case of alleged conspiracy against W. L. Newman and W. A. Paulson, Mr. John Bluhm, the brickmaker, being the complainant, was called before Justice Brayton yesterday, but continued to Oct. 21 for the prosecution. Mr. Newman, the only one of the accused who was arrested, announced himself ready for a hearing, but some of the witnesses for the prosecution were absent.

Pat Kenny, an express-driver, found a man at the Canal Street Depot yesterday who wanted to go to a Clark street ticket office. Kenny told him the distance was five miles, and by this ruse secured the job of driving the stranger to the ticket office. Then he charged $5 for the service, and on complaint of the victim was arrested and locked up at the armory on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Inquests were held yesterday in two cases of suicide. One of the victims was Lizzie Johnson, the depraved girl who strangled her young life out with the aid of a silk handkerchief in a cell at the West Chicago Avenue Station. The other was Mrs. Mary Davis, of No. 3041 Main street, who took a dose of "Rough on Rats" to end a fit of despondency. She was 49 years old and the mother of a family.

Post-Office-Inspector D. A. Ray returned from Springfield yesterday, where he has been working up a case against Charles Gaylord for sending obscene literature through the mails. This Gaylord was a physician at Paris, Ill., from which point he advertised in some of the Detroit papers as a specialist. Inspector Ray found evidences of guilt. Gaylord was arrested, and placed under bonds of $5,000.

Last Saturday, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE the day following, a warrant was sworn out at the armory charging William M. Ford, Treasurer of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association, with embezzling the funds of the organization—about $75. Ford was arrested yesterday at his home, No. 630 West Indiana street, and brought before Justice Wallace, who continued the case in $500 to Oct. 16 at the request of the accused.

Mr. W. R. Dawson, of No. 236 South Sangamon street, was driving along State street yesterday, when his horse took fright near the corner of Van Buren street and ran away. At the corner he was thrown out against a telegraph pole breaking his nose, cutting his face, and knocking him senseless. The Central patrol wagon was called, and removed him to his home. His injuries are not serious. His wagon was badly broken up.

Just before noon yesterday Mr. Linsenbarth, of No. 518 Dearborn avenue, caught a man on the stairway leading from the basement to the main floor, and turned him over to officers from the Webster Avenue Station. The fellow, whose name is James Gallagher, says he had a partner named Sutton, who managed to make his escape. Gallagher had a number of keys with him, and it was with one of those that he gained an entrance to the house. He is booked for burglary.

The Woman's Presbyterial Society of Chicago met yesterday. As the Rev. Mr. Thackwell, who for thirty years was a missionary in India, was present he was invited to speak. Mr. Thackwell spoke specially of women's work and of the great good they are doing. He urged the special necessity of providing medical missionary aid in India. The Rev. Mr. Perkins, son of the Rev. Justin Perkins, a missionary, also spoke of the special work accomplished by the woman's missions. Reports were received from the suburban societies showing their healthy activity.

Patrick McDonald, a trampish looking chap, was picked up by Officer Tom Beck and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station last night. McDonald is the last of a trio of sneak-thieves, one of whom is 70, one 65, and one 50 years of age, who have been doing some stealing along Washington boulevard. McDonald was identified by Mrs. Hunt, of No. 232, as a man she had employed to work for her. He got away with a big chair and some household goods. He is supposed to have been in the burglary at No. 252, Mrs. Johnson's, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A regular meeting of the State Microscopical Society was held last evening in the Museum rooms, No. 263 Wabash avenue. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the announcement of a number of donations the President, Dr. Lester Curtis, gave an account of the recent meeting of the American Microscopical Society at Elmira, N. Y. This society will hold its next meeting at Chicago. Mr. W. H. Bullock then described and exhibited a new apparatus for testing the accuracy of microscopical ruling. After some discussion the meeting adjourned.

The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association met in Standard Hall last evening to make arrangements for the second annual charity ball. The committee having the matter in charge reported that they had secured Armory Hall, Battery D, for the evening of Dec. 12, and were trying to get the cavalry hall adjoining for a dining-room. This committee were given full power to act. The Decoration Committee were also given full power, and hoped that they expected to expend about $3,000. Action in regard to the Music Committee was postponed. It was suggested that Gilmore's New York band be secured for the occasion. The banquet and other committees were given power to act. A committee of ten was appointed to urge the sale of tickets, and another of five, consisting of J. M. Schnadig, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Maurice Rosenfeld, Joseph Schaffner, and H. L. Frank, to distribute the tickets. Dr. Hirsch made a few remarks, expressing the hope that the proceeds would be large enough for them to assist other charities, and thus show that their work was not exclusively among the Hebrew people.

The coopers in the employ of the different packing-houses and other institutions at the Stock-Yards and in Chicago are on a strike, acting under orders from the Coopers' Union. They have been out since Tuesday to the number of several hundred, but so quietly has the strike been conducted that the general public has not been aware of its existence. They have been averaging $2.75 per day and demand $3. At the packing-house of Armour & Co. most of the striking coopers returned to work at the advance demanded, and the strike as far as this firm is concerned may be said to be at an end.

At the weekly entertainment of the Union Catholic Library Association last night J. J. McConnell read an interesting paper on Dakota, eulogizing the country in the highest terms. He told an anecdote of a young man who took a homestead and a timber-claim, and after improving them sold them for over $3,000. Then he sent to Maryland for his girl to come and take up another set of claims before they should be married, and he availed himself of his remaining preëmption rights. The paper was listened to with great interest by the young couples who were seated about the hall, and many of them will doubtless go West and grow up with the country.

The story of a dolman was told to Justice Wallace at the armory yesterday afternoon. The garment, a valuable silk affair, belonged to Miss Etta Lawler. Etta wore it to Hooley's Theatre, and upon leaving there carelessly left the dolman on the seat. She went back after it, but it was gone. She advertised for it, but got no response. A few days ago some one told her that Charles Bennett, one of the ushers at Hooley's, had taken the dolman and given it to his wife. Miss Lawler visited Mrs. Bennett and found the long-lost article, but it was all cut up preparatory to being dyed. After Justice Wallace had heard the story he issued a warrant for larceny against the usher.

Burglars have lately been making big hauls from residences along Butterfield street, and yesterday the Twenty-second street police sent to the armory a couple of prisoners—Henry Johnson and J. W. Robinson—who are charged with complicity in these crooked jobs. Justice Wallace held the prisoners to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,500 for burglary. The evidence of the officers went to show that the accused had participated in the burglaries at the respective residences of J. P. Johnson, Daniel Ray, and Henry Potely, upwards of $1,000 worth of valuables having been lost by these gentlemen. A portion of the stuff was recovered, and in that way the work was traced to the two prisoners.

The first meet and parade of the Aeriel Bicycle Club will be held at 3 p. m. this afternoon, starting from the Leland Hotel, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue. The line will start in the following order: Milwaukee Bicycle Club, Milwaukee Tourists' Chicago Bicycle Club, Hermes Bicycle Club, Owl Bicycle Club, Aeriel Bicycle Club, and the unattached. The line will move over the following route: Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-fifth to Grand boulevard, to South Park, to Sixtieth street, to Drexel boulevard, to Oakwood boulevard, to Grand boulevard, to South Park avenue, to Cottage Grove avenue, to Calumet avenue, to Twenty-first street, to Michigan avenue, to the Leland Hotel and disband.

Mrs. Sarah Crank was before Justice Hammer again yesterday ready for a hearing in the case brought against her by J. J. Bernstein, who caused her arrest on a charge of sending a false telegraphic message, but the complainant did not appear and the case was dismissed for want of prosecution at five minutes after the time set, which was 2 o'clock sharp. Mr. Bernstein appeared about three minutes later and was apparently much put out by the discovery that he was too late. He will swear out another warrant. The false message in this case, it was alleged, was sent as a ruse by which the Bernstein family, who rented from Mrs. Crank, were induced to leave the house long enough to allow Mrs. Crank to "fire" the Bernstein furniture into the street and take possession of the premises.

At a recent meeting of the City Council Ald. Lawler charged that Mr. Paxton, the agent of the Citizens' League, had been giving minors money with which to buy beer in the saloons, the purpose being to make cases against the saloonkeepers for selling liquor to minors, etc. THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of copies of letters from Mr. Elmendorf, President of the league, and Justices Wallace, Ingersoll, Summerfield, and Prindiville, and State's-Attorney Mills and C. S. Cameron, City Prosecutor, all of which are of the same import, flatly contradicting the charge. They say that they never heard of anything of the kind in prosecutions in which they have been concerned, and Mr. Elmendorf calls upon the Alderman to make an open and complete retraction of the charge.

The Montjoie Commandery, Knights Templar, held a conclave at the Apollo Asylum last evening, and conferred for the third time the order of the Red Cross. About seventy-five members were present, among whom, including the visitors, were Very Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan, G. S. W. of the Grand Encampment of the United States; Very Eminent Sir and Rev. Clinton Locke; Eminent Warren G. Purdy; Eminent N. T. Gassette, G. W., Grand Commandery of Illinois; Eminent J. G. Elwood, G. G. G. C., of Joliet; Eminent John C. Meley; Eminent W. M. Burbank; Eminent Walter A. Stevens; Eminent E. B. Meyers; H. S. Tiffany; Sirs D. R. Crego, C. G.; J. R. Seismig, of Mount Pleasant, Ia.; W. H. Farrar, of Macon, Mo.; F. Q. Ball, of Chicago; A. L. Seacomb, of Milwaukee; and H. S. Burkhard, of Louisville, Ky. After the conclave a banquet was held at the Palmer House, the plates being turned at 9 o'clock. Speeches were made by Very Eminent Hugh McCurdy, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, N. T. Gassette, and others, and an exceedingly pleasant time was had.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Officers Dudley and Mitchell, in reconnoitering among the brick-yards on the South Side yesterday morning, found John Straw working a team of three mules with one shoulder of each very sore. They arrested him and took him before Justice Wallace, who fined him $5 and costs. They afterwards found Louis Bender, of 310 Blue Island avenue, using a very lame horse belonging to Müller, a coal-dealer, at same place, and caused the driver to take it home under penalty of arrest if he was found working it again in that condition.

In the afternoon, at an urgent call from the Desplaines-Street Station, they went over and found a young woman near confinement who stated that her maiden name was Ada E. Walker, of Newport, N. H., and that she was married to Lincoln H. Damon of Turner Falls, Mass., the 23d day of February last, and produced a marriage certificate to that effect. She says her husband started with her from New Hampshire to go to Fargo, Dak., but on their arrival here he went off without her, and she did not know what to do. The officers procured an express wagon and sent her and her trunk to the County Hospital. It was somewhat out of their ordinary line of business, but the case seemed to urge immediate action and there was no one else conveniently near, to attend to it.

A large, fine gray horse belonging to Charles Maginn, of North State street, was stricken down on the street by spinal meningitis and taken home in the ambulance.

A list of contributions for September is mailed to each donator for the month. Parties having made donations and failing to receive the slip will confer a favor by notifying the President, John G. Shortall, or Mrs. E. A. Forsyth, Solicitor.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION.

The commission to examine into the workings of the Chicago Custom-House completed its labors yesterday, and expects to have a report ready to present to the Treasury Department by Monday or Tuesday next. Mr. Grimm departed for Washington last evening. The primary object of the commission was to look into the workings of the Custom-House, in order to form an estimate of the amount necessary to be appropriated for its running expenses next year. The commission finds that the force is very efficient, and the office is run on an exceedingly small percentage of expenses. The commission will recommend a slight increase in the working force, and thinks that reductions in certain quarters can be made which can be profitably added to other points. The additions will not commence until June 1, 1883.

THE CITY-HALL.

Controller Gurney was in his office in the morning, but was so weak that he had to go home before noon.

The bridgetender at Clark street bridge has been suspended for neglecting his duties. North-Siders will be happier if he never swings the bridge again.

No small-pox cases were reported yesterday, but there is scarlet-fever at No. 3535 Shurtleff avenue, No. 47 South Ann street, and No. 13 South Ada street. There were two deaths from the former—one at No. 42 Orchard street, and the other at No. 162 Hurlbut street.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Bullock Manufacturing Company, two-story factory, 167x60 feet, Tallman street, near Lake, $20,000; S. P. Parmly, three-story stores and flats, 50x83 feet, Nos. 302 and 304 Douglas avenue, $20,000; J. J. Sutter, two-story dwelling, 20x57 feet, No. 460 North State street, $5,000; J. W. Robson, two-story dwelling, 25x50 feet, No. 402 North State street, $5,000; A. B. Lawther, two-story machine-shop, 50x75 feet, Nos. 118 and 120 North Market street, $9,000; Fred O. Ernest, two-story dwelling, 22x40 feet, No. 1028 North Halsted street, $4,500; James P. Dwyer, three-story dwelling, 30x70 feet, No. 180 Cass street, $12,000.

The Committee on Markets held a meeting in the afternoon and decided to recommend the abolition of the market on North Wells street, and the amendment of the ordinance so that the hours for the one on West Randolph street shall be from 4 a. m. to 12 m. from Nov. 1 to May 1, and from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. from May 1 to Nov. 1.

DISINFECTION IN ORDER.

"Anything new," said a TRIBUNE reporter to Tenement-House-Inspector Gruenhut yesterday.

"Yes," he replied. "The season is coming when the inclemency of the weather will compel people to close the doors and windows and fill up the cracks in their frame houses. Then the sewer-gas and odors from refuse and garbage and water-closets will contaminate the air of the sleeping-rooms and cause zymotic diseases. Tenants should not wait until they are reminded of the impure atmosphere by diphtheria, and scarlet and other fevers, but should, without delay, ask the Health Department to have the sanitary defects remedied a cording to law by the landlords or their agents. The dampness caused by undrained basements, cellars, and areas under the sidewalks is causing the autumn sickness now in the lower localities, and the close of navigation will put about 10,000 sailors and others into the already overcrowded habitations of the working classes, so the enforcement of the ordinance in regard to ventilation of places of employment and of habitation should be insisted upon. The department is doing all it can, but a great many defective buildings escape overhauling because no complaint is made. A postal-card sent to the office by the sufferers may save many a life."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Board meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of Monday.

The registration books are ready, and the County Clerk desires that the judges of election recently appointed will call and get them. The registration, under the law, commences Tuesday, and the judges should not neglect their duty in the matter.

The voting-district boundaries have been printed, and it appears that in Commissioner Albright's Ward (the Twelfth) there is still some doubt as to what the lines are. The eastern boundary of the Seventh Precinct, it is claimed, should be Oakley street, whereas it is printed Leavitt street. The Commissioner will seek to rectify this and other troubles at the meeting today.

TRYING TO GET EVEN.

Report was current yesterday that ex-County-Attorney Willett had circulated a story to the effect that the Commissioners had received $30,000 on account of the letting of the contracts for the steam-heating of the new infirmary and the additions to the County Hospital. He told the story, it is alleged, to Justice Brayton, and when he returns from New York will be called upon to explain. The ridiculousness of the charge will be made apparent when the facts are presented, which are that the contracts in question aggregated about $88,000, and in each case were let to the lowest bidder, and this in open board without even so much as referring the bids. The Commissioners say they are reminded by the report of the fact that they have refused to pass upon a bill of Mr. Willett for "expert" testimony in a pending case, and also of the further fact that they failed to employ him to look into certain cases for the county after his successor had been named.

FRANKLIN L. CHASE.

SERIOUS CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF AN ASSIGNMENT OF A JUDGMENT.

The following document was received at the Controller's office yesterday morning:

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—*Mr. T. T. Gurney*—DEAR SIR: On Nov. 15, 1882, Fred A. Menge, August Menge, and William Menge obtained a judgment against the City of Chicago for the sum of $2,000 in the Circuit Court of Cook County (c se general number 32,778). You are hereby notified that a certain pretended assignment of said judgment by said plaintiffs to Franklin L. Chase is a forgery, and hence the City of Chicago will not pay the same to any one but said plaintiffs. ROSENTHAL & PENCE,
Attorneys for said F. A. Menge, August Menge, William Menge.

A reporter made a copy of the letter, went to Chase's office, read the contents to him, and asked him what he had to say. He seemed very much astonished, and replied:

"Nothing."

It seems that the Menges owned a building which was injured by the construction of the Blue Island avenue viaduct, and brought suit against the city in October, 1879, claiming $2,600 damages. After some negotiations, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rigney case, the city law officers made a compromise, believing it would be cheaper to pay $2,000 than to fight the claim. Accordingly judgment was entered up by the plaintiffs Nov. 15, 1881, for that amount. Subsequently Chase, who was their attorney, took a certified copy of the order of judgment to City-Attorney Grinnell, who wrote on it that no appeal or writ of error would be taken. This is frequently done, as it facilitates assignments, judgments against the city being much sought after, as they draw 6 per cent interest until paid, and they are not paid until the Council appropriates the necessary money. The next thing the Law Department heard of the judgment was that it had been assigned to A. S. Trude. After this fact was learned one of the Menges called on a city law-officer and inquired about its status, he having an idea that Mr. Chase had secured $2,600. He was told that the amount was $2,000, and that an assignment was of record.

THE LATTER FACT ASTOUNDED HIM,

and he stated that the judgment had not been signed—that he and his brothers had signed a paper at the request of Mr. Chase, but his understanding was that it was a release to the city. To protect the money, he notified the Controller not to pay it to any one but the plaintiffs; and then he employed Rosenthal & Pence to get the amount from Chase, if possible, and thus avoid litigation, for when there are two claimants to a judgment the city pays the money into court in order to stop the interest, and lets the parties fight over it there. Rosenthal & Pence did their best to make Chase disgorge, but all they could get from him was promises. The recent exposure of other instances of his appropriating the money of his clients convinced them that hoping longer was useless, and hence the second notification to the Controller.

The document signed by the Menges at Chase's request was, they say, a release to the city for the amount of the original claim—$2,600. It was written on one side only of two or three sheets of paper, their names being on the last one. As executed the document had no money value to any one, but by destroying the first pages, and substituting others containing an assignment of the judgment, it could be made negotiable. Owing to the compromise, the interest commenced at the date the judgment was entered up instead of the usual time—Jan. 1. Chase found a purchaser in Mr. Trude, who passed it along afterwards to Mr. West, of West & Bond, who now holds it. Owing to Chase's financial condition, Mr. Trude stands in the gap, through no fault of his own, and he will be the sufferer by Chase's act. The Menges will get their money from the city after a fight. This will cut off Mr. West, who will of course go back to Mr. Trude, so the latter will perhaps be "stuck," as the assignee to him is believed to be unable to pay.

No steps so far as known have yet been taken to commence proceedings against Mr. Chase, nor is it known that any will be.

DISEASED MEATS.

THE CONDITION IN WHICH CATTLE AND SHEEP ARRIVE AT THE STOCK-YARDS—URGENT NEED OF A LIVE-STOCK INSPECTOR.

A great deal has been said of late regarding the quality of cattle, etc., received at the Stock-Yards, and to some it seems strange that the Stock-Yark Company does not use some means to prevent bad meats being received or sold at their market. Of course, it is palpable that such stuff has a tendency to ruin the market, but the Stock-Yard Company is not particular who eats the poor mutton and beef as long as they are free from it and get pay for taking care of it. There are persons who subsist on this kind of meat for the simple reason that it is cheap; but if they were aware of the condition of the animals previous to being slaughtered it is highly probable that they would have some scruples in feeding it to a dog for fear it would poison him. The presence of a Live-Stock Inspector at the Stock-Yards—one who is proof against corruption—would be hailed with profound pleasure by scores of respectable dealers in live stock. A number of men who will not deal in dressed stock were seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, and all felt heartily pleased with the idea that the paper brought before the public for the first time a few days ago—that of an incorruptible Live-Stock Inspector at the Stock-Yards. This point is a far more important one than either New York, Boston, or the Canadas. At those points a quarantine is established where all infected or diseased stock is speedily exterminated. Chicago, the central market for all live-stock, has since its infancy been exposed to all these dangers. Should an inspector be stationed at this point, one who would condemn all stock that is sickly and hawked around by scalpers and shysters, the markets would be better and the general health of the public would not be endangered. Just to see how matters stand in the live-stock trade, a TRIBUNE reporter set at the very unpleasant task of

FATHOMING THE SECRETS OF THE TRADE.

To all who appreciate a choice mutton-chop or a sirloin steak when it is served in a first-class manner, the results of the reporter's tour will be interesting. For the purpose of catching the trains when they arrive at the yards the reporter arose at an early hour, and was at the stand when a Burlington stock-train got in. What he saw is not imaginary, but can be seen by any person who takes the pains to visit the yards between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock in the morning. The train consisted of sixteen cars of cattle from the Far West and Texas. It was many hours since the cattle had had an opportunity to eat or drink, and consequently they were weak and emaciated. Several car-loads were driven into the pens, and they appeared to be all right, or would be after a little feed and water.

But this was not what the reporter came to see. The cry was and is that a large number of the cattle and sheep received were unfit for food, and in order to verify this a visit was paid to the head of the train, and in a brief time a surfeit of "matter" was placed before the reporter's eyes. The fence was mounted a few moments before the car-door was opened, and subsequently several "yarders" appeared with long pikepoles and proceeded to assist the cattle into the pen. The first animal that made its way across the platform to the pen was an emaciated black cow whose head was the size of a beer-keg. Under both jaws was a swelling of great dimensions, and the poor brute seemingly fearing that the spot would be touched darted up the platform. Its headway was stopped, however, before it had gone far, and it was quietly driven back, where a most disgusting sight was exposed to view. Below the ear was an orifice possibly two inches in diameter and about four inches in circumference. The black hair partly obscured the opening, but from the matter that oozed through the hair it was plain that there was some injury. After due observation and inquiry the reporter came to the conclusion that the beast had a cancer, and his conjecture was soon verified by several men who viewed the sight and expressed their feelings in no weak terms. That such diseased stuff should be offered for sale is a crime. The persons who may eat it are exposed to manifold dangers.

The rest of the car load were also troubled with sundry ailments, but were free so far as could be seen from cancer. Several of them were afflicted with small sores on the sides and hips, the tails were entirely destitute of flesh, and many of them were bleeding freely. However, this is nothing, in the eyes of an impecunious "scalper," but he is careful that none of that kind of beef ever graces his table. A visit to several other railroad stands was made, and in many cases there was nothing specially in the appearances of the stock. After waiting awhile it occurred to the reporter that he might inspect the sheep department of the Northwestern Road, and

EATERS OF MUTTON-CHOPS

will, it is thought, read and reflect. The trains had all arrived, and a view of the mutton in the cars was accordingly not to be had. However, a visit was made to the pens and their contents examined. The sheep, in many instances, were diseased, having an ailment called "snuffles." A stringy, white matter issued from their mouths and nostrils, they were unable to walk, and lay in a corner with heads and limbs distorted, unable to help themselves. Some of them had no wool on their backs, it having been torn off by the stronger ones while on the road. Many cuts were visible on their naked sides and backs.

Here would be an excellent opportunity for an inspector to exercise his authority if one were stationed at the yards. That such stuff should be offered for sale is a wrong, and the persons who deal in it are criminals. But who buys it is an interesting question, and who eats it is also another. The residents of Chicago will have an opportunity today to pick out their beef and mutton from the Jackson street stalls, or else their butchers will save them the trouble and do it for them, for everything that the reporter saw yesterday was driven to a slaughter-house on Archer avenue, and from there it will be taken to Jackson street. What is "good" of the carcass will be retailed in quarters to local butchers, and what is not will be sold to a prominent canning company, and shipped to Europe as Chicago corned beef, and when it arrives at its destination it is very well corned. The diseased sheep were driven from the Stock-Yards about noon yesterday, and when they arrived in front of the police-station several of them sank down in the mire exhausted after a walk of two blocks. A cart was speedily procured, and the future mutton chops were thrown into it and taken to the Archer avenue hospital, where their wounds will be dressed and their carcasses gracing some $2 per day hotel table this morning. A Live-Stock Inspector is a necessity for the welfare of the community. The State appoints health officers and humane officers, and why not appoint a Live-Stock Inspector?

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

It was generally supposed that the vexed "dummy" question was settled after the State Supreme Court had decided against the railroad company. But such seems not to be the case. The North Chicago City Railroad Company, through its attorney, Mr. Goudy, has asked for a rehearing, and if the Supreme Court grants it the prospects are good of keeping the case in court for six months or a year to come before a final decision is reached. It is even intimated that before the company will give up the use of steam on its Evanston avenue and Graceland line it will appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The ground on which the attorney of the company claims to be able to get a hearing in the United States Court is that it involves a constitutional question—namely; the impairing of the obligations of a contract between the town and the railroad company. This "dummy" question is again arousing considerable ill-feeling towards the railroad company, especially among the people immediately interested and residing near and along the line of the road. It is claimed that the company is breaking faith with the town authorities in the matter, as one of its officers at a late meeting of the board promised that, since the decision of the Supreme Court was against the company, it would take off the dummy in ten days; and it was only a question with the company whether it would substitute horse-cars or abandon the street altogether and relinquish the right of way. For these reasons the company asked the board not to begin any legal proceedings against it or any of its employés during this short time. While the board did not commit itself to any agreement, it very properly allowed the matter to rest for the ten days. The motion to dissolve the injunction, which prohibits the towns prosecuting the railroad company for violating the ordinance, which was obtained at the beginning of the suits over a year ago, will come up for hearing Monday.

It is understood that a suit in trespass will be commenced today against Supervisor Parkes and the policemen who had a hand in the forcible ejectment of Police-Capt. James Sullivan from the town-hall, in which he and his family were residing, and had legal possession under the authority of the Board of Trustees. The damages are placed at $10,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lake Shore Club was held Thursday evening. A committee report on the encroachments on Evanston avenue and Clark street and the steps taken to have them removed received the approval of the club. The present status of the "dummy" was explained, which showed that the prospects for its early removal were not very good. A number of new members were elected. Under the head of new business the attention of the club was called to the necessity for the organization of a fire department and the purchase of hose and hose-carts. A resolution was passed and a committee appointed to prepare a petition and memorial setting forth the great danger that threatens the town from fire on account of the very large number of wooden buildings erected in close proximity to each other, and suggesting plans for a better protection of the property. The report of the committee is to be made to the club at the next meeting, and in time, after the plans are matured, the subject will be brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last evening. In the matter of the adjustment of the rights of the property-owners who own property fronting south on Forty-first street, the committee to whom the matter was referred reported that the majority of the property-owners had been seen, and that $6,000 would settle all claims for damages provided settlement were made at once, and recommended that all further improvement of said street be discontinued until the matter should be settled. The report was adopted.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of Oakland square, from Thirty-ninth street to Drexel boulevard, was ordered engrossed.

The Commissioners estimated the cost of the eight-inch water-pipe on Ninety-first street, from Commercial avenue to Green Bay avenue, thence south to Harbor avenue, at $7,345.

An ordinance for the improvement of Fortieth street, from Hide Park avenue to Langley avenue, was ordered engrossed, as was also an ordinance for the condemning the property to be used as approaches to the proposed bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-second street.

An ordinance for the improvement of Woodlawn avenue from Forty-sixth street to Hyde Park avenue, was ordered engrossed.

The Village Engineer was instructed to report at the next meeting an estimate of the cost of a suitable bridge over the Stony Island avenue ditch at Eighty-third street.

Mr. John A. Cole, Consulting Engineer of the Village, presented his final report on the construction of the new water-works, at a cost of $270,000.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the improvement of Superior avenue and the Strand in accordance with the specifications of the ordinance recently passed, the contractors to take in payment warrants drawn on the special assessment for that purpose. G. Howard Ellers was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Village.

The petition of the Roseland Fire Company for three public fire cisterns on Michigan avenue was granted.

It was resolved that the board should meet hereafter on Mondays and Fridays of each week at 4 o'clock.

Adjourned to Monday at 4 o'clock.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees convened at the town-hall yesterday afternoon. Stewart avenue was ordered to be improved from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first street, the improvement to consist of a ditch on either side and the roadbed to be macadamized. The contract for removing all dead animals from the streets was awarded to the Union Rendering Company, and a bond of $10,000 was ordered filed. The contract for building a vitrified pipe sewer from Thirty-ninth street to Dearborn and from Butterfield to Root was awarded to Samuel Webber at $2.05 and $2.15 respectively.

EVANSTON.

A ripple of excitement is caused by the action of a Mr. Crawford, of the second year class in the Preparatory, in causing the arrest of four members of the third year class and two sophomores for stealing the provisions which were to serve as the second year's banquet supper. The value of the provisions stolen was $2, and they consisted principally of candy and nuts. The seven arrested students will have their trial this morning before Justice Kearney in case the matter is not settled.

PULLMAN.

The Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, accompanied by Canon Knowles, visited Pullman last evening and organized an Episcopal church. About 150 were present, and a membership of 100 was enrolled. A sermon was preached by the Bishop in Market Hall, and at its close addresses were made by him and Canon Knowles, and $800 was subscribed towards the support of the church. The congregation will occupy rooms in the Arcade Building.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Celebration of the Forty-ninth Anniversary of His Consecration as Bishop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—Archbishop Purcell today celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of Cincinnati. He is one of the oldest Bishops in the world. His consecration took place in the cathedral in Baltimore in 1833, in the presence of a congregation which was estimated to number 4,000. He was then 33 years of age, and had become distinguished for his theological acumen and devotion to the church. He was consecrated by Bishop Whitfield, the fourth Bishop of Baltimore, assisted by Bishops Dubois and Kendrick. An intimate friend, Father Eccleston, preached the consecration sermon. Of those who participated in the ceremonies none but Archbishop Purcell are now living. The anniversary was celebrated at the Convent of the Ursulines, in Brown County, where the venerable Archbishop has been in retirement for the last two years. Bishop Elder, Bishop Toebbe, and Bishop Chatard were among those who paid their respects to the aged prelate. Tokens of esteem were presented to him, and an address was prepared expressive of the high estimation in which he is held by the clergy of the diocese. His Grace is quite hearty, and, though very infirm, is still able to help himself. He has every prospect of living to celebrate, one year hence, the golden jubilee of his consecration.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

What the Postmaster-General Says About Postal Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Postmaster-General Howe, who departed for Chicago last evening en route for Washington, says the figures for the past month will show a revenue to the credit of the Post-Office Department of $1,500,000. He is not yet prepared to recommend a cheaper rate of letter postage. He will repeat his former recommendation that newspapers circulate free through the mails.

Complaints having been made to Mr. Howe that the New York mails did not arrive in Milwaukee until 2:30 p. m., he promised a change immediately, whereby the New York mails should arrive in Chicago at 8 a. m., instead of 10:30, as at present, and be forwarded here on the morning train.

NEW YORK DETECTIVES.

A Branch of Mooney & Boland Opened in Chicago.

A TRIBUNE reporter ran across James Mooney, the widely-known New York detective, yesterday, and asked him what he was doing in Chicago.

"I have come here to stay," he replied.

"Are you going to open an office?"

"Not a going to; I have already done so."

"Where?"

"In Kent's building, Nos. 151 and 153 Monroe street."

The Detective Bureau of Mooney & Boland, No. 132 Broadway, New York, has a wide reputation on account of the excellent work it has done. The great bulk of the business of all such agencies is, of course, of a private character, and the results rarely come to the surface. But now and then a case that affects the community at large is handled, and the manner in which the culprits are ferreted out shows what the agency is capable of. It was Mooney & Boland who got at the bottom of the stupendous forgeries on the Bank of France, and on the Union Trust Company of New York, capturing Becker, the principal forger, with all his tools; and they also arrested the famous Italian brigand, Esposito, in New Orleans, after a search of eighteen months. Mr. Mooney was the officer who brought Charles Lawrence, the silk smuggler, from England for the United States authorities, who employed this agency in that case. And the agency's officers arrested in France Alfred E. Legrave, who swindled New York merchants out of $500,000, Stewart and Claflin being among the victims. These cases are selected from quite a number that Mooney & Boland have worked out, and they are evidence that the agency is a first-class one—the equal of any in the country. Their establishment of a branch in Chicago will give the people of the West an opportunity to secure efficient detective services should they need them.

EXPOSITION MUSIC.

Following is the musical program at the Exposition this evening:

March—"Liberty"	Schramm
Overture—"Devil's Part"	Auber
Waltz—"Pesther"	Lanner
"Remembrance of Meyerbeer"	Godfried
Overture—"Oberon"	Weber
Cornet Solo	Sig. Liberati
Polka—"Sleighride"	Faust
Fantasie—"Preciosa"	Weber
(By request.)	
Overture—"One Day in Vienna"	Suppe
Cornet Solo	Sig. Liberati
Selection—"Chimes of Normandy"	Planquet
March—"Ahead"	Gungl

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Among the passengers by the City of Peking are Treoshuma Muneri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan, and Woyena Keigenari, similarly accredited to Germany.

$2.00 WORTH OF MUSIC FREE.

Any reader of THE TRIBUNE who will cut out this notice and mail it to S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, with their address and three-cent stamp for postage, will receive by return mail a sample copy of *Brainard's Musical World*, containing $2.00 worth of music and our large catalogue of 20,000 popular musical publications.

B. C. STREHL & CO.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of B. C. Strehl & Co., 157 Wabash avenue. They are the only direct importers of human hair and hair goods in the city, and are also large manufacturers. Those dealing with them will find their goods the finest and their prices the lowest of any house in Chicago.

PEOPLE WITH EDUCATED TASTES

about the matter of house-decorating in art wall-papers will be delighted with the effect produced this fall by F. H. Hilger & Co., 207 Wabash avenue. Their stock of art hangings is larger and more desirable than ever before.

FREE VISITORS' ART GALLERY.

No one should go home without getting one dozen of Mosher's beautiful "Souvenir" photographs for friends. 125 State street. Crayon portraits cheapest and best in the city.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 cents. Druggists.

An Indignant Lawyer.

Montreal (Can.) Witness.

A very strange case is about to be taken to the courts. A young law student in a well-known advocate's office recently took unto himself a wife, and their happiness was consummated in the birth of an heir. The student sought the kind offices of his patron as godfather, which were cheerfully accorded, and all appeared to go as merry as a marriage-bell. The company went to St. Bridget's Church, where the christening ceremony was performed. The priest closed the book, and the happy company prepared to sign the register in accordance with the custom, but it was closed. They expressed surprise and expostulated with the cure, but the register was not opened to them. The godfather opened the book, and it is asserted found there an entry that the parties were unable to sign their names. They were very indignant and remonstrated with the cure, but, it is claimed, with little result. On the following day the advocate served upon the priest a request for an extract from the Register of Births containing the entry complained of. This was refused. An application is now to be made for a writ of mandamus ordinary, the cure to amend the register and permit the entry of the signatures.

Where machinery is used the Drew oil-cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Herman Berg, Chicago	28
Antonia Keich, Chicago	21
Karl Mily, Chicago	23
Albertina Pummerary, Chicago	25
August Linden, Pullman	24
Augusta Swenson, Pullman	28
Patrick Ryan, Chicago	39
Ellen O'Brien, Chicago	31
Johann Schuhmacher, Chicago	27
Susanna Mimger, Chicago	21
Philip Ford, Chicago	30
Amanda Brooks, Chicago	34
Victor Lonnegren, Normalville, Ill.	29
Carolina Pehrson, Normalville, Ill.	28
Jacob Bauhuber, Chicago	32
Augusta Rost, Chicago	30
Louis Peterson, Chicago	27
Mathilda Westerberg, Chicago	25
Anton Stoutt, Chicago	35
Anna Kron, Chicago	32
Patrick McLaughlin, Chicago	23
Mary O'Brien, Chicago	22
Edward A. Preusser, Chicago	24
Augusta Benning, Chicago	23
Franz Kupka, Chicago	26
Mary Bus, Chicago	22
Diedrich Hahm, Rich, Ill.	52
Mary Ehlers, Rich, Ill.	50
Thomas Elzett, Chicago	55
Maggie Farrant, Chicago	45
Patrick Kane, Chicago	35
Maggie Welsh, Chicago	25
Frank P. Mitchell, Chicago	23
Sarah R. Bell, Chicago	16
William H. Wilkowski, Watertown, Wis.	24
Thusnelda Puraski, Chicago	20
Patrick Condon, Chicago	31
Honore Kirby, Chicago	24
Conrad Wienecke, Palatine, Ill.	42
Sophia Boeckler, Palatine, Ill.	24
Gustav R. Thorngren, Chicago	27
Maria J. Peterson, Chicago	28
Jean P. Doerr, Chicago	23
Anna Doerr, Chicago	18
John L. O'Brien, Chicago	28
Maggie Ryan, Chicago	24
Fred Riemenschneider, Lake	23
Augusta Richard, Worth	18
James L. Worthington, Chicago	30
Ella L. Anderson, Chicago	22
Henry J. Haines, St. Louis	44
Imogene S. Cobb, Chicago	45
John Monohan, Chicago	25
Susie Sharkey, Chicago	24
Julius S. Erbe, Stevens Point, Wis.	26
Thekla Prasal, Chicago	23
Peter H. Meyer, Chicago	55
Christina Neff, Chicago	52
John Ritzman, Chicago	23
Lizzie Ludolf, Chicago	18

MARRIAGES.

STOKES—WHITE—At the residence of the bride's mother, Millard-av., Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 12, by the Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, T. Oliver Stokes, son of the late Thomas Stokes, of Ongar, Essex, England, to Fanny R. White, youngest daughter of the late James J. White, of this city.

CATSBOROUGH—PITTETTS—At Chicago, Oct. 12, 1882, by the Rev. Cannon Knowles, Ellis Sylvester Catsborough Jr. to Mary Mott Pittetts. No cards.

DEATHS.

QUINLAN—Oct. 12, at the residence of his parents, No. 12 Seymour-st., Richard J., son of James A. and Elizabeth Croak Quinlan, aged 6 years 6 months and 28 days.

Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock by cars to Calvary.

☞ Kenosha (Wis.) and Waukegan (Ill.) papers please copy.

BAXTER—At 150 Newberry-av., Mrs. Jane Baxter, aged 86 years and 9 months.

Funeral today at 2 p. m. sharp to Graceland.

☞ Brechin (Scotland) papers please copy.

BOURK—Oct. 13, at 11:30, Mary F. Bourk, beloved daughter of Margaret and the late Patrick Bourk, aged 23 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, 72 West Indiana-st., at 11:8, to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

She has gone to join her beloved Father. May her soul rest in peace.

WILLIAMS—At 51 West Hope-st., Oct. 12, Kate Herbert Williams, aged 61 years, beloved wife of Edward Williams.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m. by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE BAR WILL BE held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Judge Blodgett's court-room to take appropriate action upon the death of the late George Herbert, who was a member of the bar of many years' standing.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at Armory Hall, on Indiana-av.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eighteenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock in Lower Turner Hall. Delegates to the Republican County Convention will be selected.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Tenth Ward will meet this (Saturday) evening at 268 West Lake-st. for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Republican County Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Sixth Ward will meet this evening at 772 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON'S GREAT INFIDEL, THE EX-Rev. GEO. CHAINEY, of Paine Hall, Boston, will lecture in Hershey Hall, Sunday evening, on the suppressed work of Walt Whitman, "Leaves of Grass." Admission 50 cents.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROOMS of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place Tuesday evening of next week. On this occasion the parlors, library, Chinese room, class-rooms, the "Senate," gymnasium, etc., will all be open to public inspection.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will lead the Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall at noon today.

YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, 148 Madison-st., at 7:45 this evening.

OSTRANDER'S
TIP TOP
BAKING POWDER
MADE ONLY OF Pure Grape Cream Tartar, Finest Bi-Carbonate of Soda and Whites of Eggs.
$10,000 FORFEITED IF FOUND OTHERWISE.
It is STRONGER, Requires LESS, Cans are LARGER, ONE-THIRD than any other Baking Powder in the world.
Trial package sent for a 3c stamp. Sold by grocers.
SYRACUSE BAKING POWDER CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE ONLY PERFECT WRITING MACHINE MADE.
FAIRFIELD & TAYLOR, Agents,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago.
Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.,

JAPANESE WARES.
CURIOS | We invite inspection of our new goods direct from Japan.
CURIO DEPARTMENT OF
FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO.
88 State-st.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS,
At his Bird Store,
127 Clark-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Will sell at Auction
Monday, Oct. 16,
A Large Line of
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
Made expressly for Fine Retail Trade.
Come and see them.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, Oct. 17, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Oct. 19, 9:30 a. m.
1,000 Lots Dry Goods Merchandise in Each Sale.
SPECIAL OFFERINGS.
An Importer's Consignment of LACES.
Twenty Cases Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR.
Five Hundred Doz. Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES.
Twenty Cases White and Colored BED BLANKETS.
Twenty Bales 4, 5, and 6 lb. CAMP BLANKETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE
OF
Boots, Shoes,
AND
Rubbers
FOR
Wednesday, Oct. 18,
WILL BE ONE OF OUR LARGEST AND BEST.
No Retailer Should Fail to Attend.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

WE SHALL SELL
ON
Thursday, Oct. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
25 Casks White Granite,
30 Casks Hotel China,
40 Crates Porcelain,
Also a large stock of Glassware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
NOTICE!
ALL PERSONS who have purchased Goods at our sales,
209 Wabash-av.,
OR AT
RINK,
Are requested to pay bills and remove goods
TODAY.
All goods not taken today will be sold at
GREAT CLEARING SALE
TUESDAY NEXT.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

IMMENSE DOUBLE SALE.
Furniture, Carpets,
AND
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise,
AT
Elison, Flersheim & Co.'s,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WILMERDING, HOQUET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
PEREMPTORY PACKAGE SALE
OF
BLANKETS.
Messrs. M. W. Cooper & Co.,
WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE
On Wednesday, Oct. 18,
Through Wilmerding, Hoquet & Co., New York,
Two Thousand Cases White and Gray Blankets,
The entire production to date of various mills.

By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock, will sell at Auction 200 Cases Men's Hand and Machine Sewed Sample
BOOTS & SHOES,
100 Cases Chicago Calf Boots, and full line Fall goods.
JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

By R. MORRISON.
This Saturday morning, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Entire Contents of No. 179 Ashland-av.,
Corner of Adams-st., consisting of E. B. Brussels Carpets, Marble-top Furniture, Bedsteads, Stoves, Kitchen and Dining-Room Furniture. Must be sold, as the property is sold and will be used for an academy. Sale rain or shine. R. MORRISON, Salesman.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark st.
Best Gum Sets
Best Plain Sets
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HATS $1.00 TO $2.50.
OVER 10,000 FINE HATS.
FALL STYLES AND COLORS.
LESTER'S, 10 NORTH CLARK-ST.
Near the Bridge.
DON'T PAY $3 TO $4 FOR SAME GOODS
Elsewhere to encourage big rents and fancy expenses.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES IN WINDOW.
Fall Style Silk Hats, $3 to $3.50.

FRENCH
ILLUSTRATED WO

We have recently received di
Paris a choice lot of French il
works, consisting mainly of r
tions of the works of the great
We mention the titles of a fe
principal ones:

REMBRANDT. L'œuvre complet
crit et commenté par Charles Blan
Academie Française; comprising the rep
tion of all the plates of the master, ex
under the direction of M. Firmin Delang
There are 353 plates in all, of which 78 are
subjects, 45 allegories and fantasies, 2
ants and beggars, 19 academic and free
21 portraits of known persons and 70
known, 48 of Rembrandt and his famil
45 landscapes and animals. Unique
composed of one folio volume of text a
large volumes of plates. Cloth. Paris,
The same on Holland paper, with plates
states
BOUCHER (François) Le Moine & N
par Paul Mantz.
A beautiful volume with over 40 fullpag
gravures and etchings and more than
gravings in the text after the new pro
direct reproduction; one folio volume,
fully printed on vellum paper
The same with the plates in two states
HOLBEIN (Hans) par Paul Mantz.
et gravures sous la direction de E
Lièvre.
A magnificent volume with 27 full-page
ings and 300 engravings in the text. Pa
One folio volume
The same printed on Holland paper w
plates in two states
VAN DYCK (Antoine). Sa vie et son O
avec le catalogue de ses tableaux et
dessins. Par Jules Guiffrey.
A magnificent volume with 30 full-page
gravures and etchings by the best maste
100 fac simile engravings in the text. On
volume beautifully printed on vellum
Paris, 1882
The same with plates in two states
FROMENTIN (Eugène). Peintre et E
par M. Louis Gonse. Ouvrage augmente
Voyage en Egypte, et d'autres notes e
aux inédits de Fromentin.
There is a fine portrait of the artist, to wh
added 15 full-page engravings and 45
text. Paris, 1881. One large 8vo,
beautifully bound in half-polished moro
ALBERT DURER. Sa vie et ses
A fine volume, illustrated with severa
dreds of engravings in the text, and
full-page plates. There is a fine portrai
artist, reproduced from a picture by hi
the Pinacotheque of Munich. Paris, 1
One large 8vo volume, on vellum paper
The same, printed on Holland paper, a
the plates in two states
CELLINI (Benvenuto). Sa vie écrite
même, traduction de Leopold Léclanch
et index de M. Franco, illustrée de
fortes par F. Laguillermie, et de reprod
des oeuvres du Maitre. Paris, 1881.
One large 8vo volume, in paper
The same, printed on Whatman paper, a
the plates in two states (only 80 copies
The same, printed on Imperial Japan pap
with the plates in three states (only 20
made)
LA CHANSON DES NOUVEAUX
Par Madame Adam. (Juliette Lamber.)
Illustrated with 10 full page etchings, by t
eminent artists. 4to, in portfolio, whi
with beautifully gilt title. Holland
Paris, 1882
MILLET. (J. F.) La Vie et L'Oeuvr
fred Sensier, manuscrit publié. Par P
A splendid work illustrated with 12 fine
heliogravures, and a large number of
in the text after the most celebrated o
of the master, followed by a catalogue
engravings. Large 8vo., paper, plates o
land paper. Paris, 1881
L'EVENTAIL. Par Octave Uzanne.
de Paul Avril.
"L'eventail d'une belle est le sceptre
A History of The Fan, published in a
artistic elegance which constitutes a tru
vation in the trade. The profusion and
fect of the colored engravings can only
pared to the original compositions w
amateurs have sometimes caused the ma
their favorite books to be decorated. Man
esting anecdotes are introduced in wh
fan has played a prominent part. 8vo;
Paris, 1882
The edition of this work is entirely exh
and no second will be issued. A boo
same author, entitled "L'Ombrelle,"
pear before the end of the year and will
the same attractive features.
L'EXPOSITION DE 1878. L'Ar
L'Art Moderne. Sous la direction
Gonse, Redacteur en Chef de la Gazett
Arts.
Two splendid volumes in large 8vo, on
paper, containing each more than 300 pa
illustrated with several hundreds of eng
in the text and 45 full-page etchings and c
plates; half morocco. Paris, 1879
CHANSONNIER HISTORIQU
XVIII. SIECLE, publié avec introd
commentaire, notes et index par Emile
nié, orné de 30 portraits a l'eauforte par
selle. Recueil de chansons, vaudeville
nets, epigrammes, epitaphes et autres
tiriques et historiques, formé avec la
tion de Clairambault, de Maurepas et
manuscrits inédits.
Paris, 1879–1882. 6 vols. 8vo., half morocco
THEVENEAU DE MORANDE,
sur le XVIII. siècle par Paul Robiquet
trait and 5 full-page plates.
8vo., half morocco. Paris, 1882
MANON LESCAUT de l'Abbé
preface de M. de Lescure, Eaux fortes
lauze, variantes et bibliographie. Facs
a letter from the Abbé Prevost. Portr
8vo., half morocco. Paris, 1879
L'IMITATION DE JESUS CH
qu'aucuns attribuent a Jessen, d'autre
sen, et d'autres a Thomas a Kempis.
ment traduit. Edition d'Amateur. Ill
with 10 etchings of compositions by Je
Laurens, which give this edition a high
value. Crown 8vo. Turkey morocco.
1878
L'ANCIEN HOTEL DE VIL
PARIS, 1533–1871.
An account of the origin and constru
the HOTEL DE VILLE, which was de
by the Communists in 1871. There are
of the building as it was in 1583 and a
peared in 1870, together with 124 engra
full page) illustrating parts of the buil
some of the artistic treasures it co
Paris, 1882. Folio, paper
CARPEAUX (J. B.) Le statuaire,
son oeuvre par Ernest Chesneau. P
full-page plates, and 17 in the text.
Paris, 1880, 8 vo., half morocco
BELLANGE (Hippolyte) et son Oe
Jules Adeline. Portrait and numero
ings.
Paris, 1880, 8 vo., half morocco

Popular French B
A new and large importation,
in which will be found many
latest publications. We mention
of some of the authors whose
represented in our stock:
Hugo, Taine, About, Lamarti
Balzac, Michelet, Molière, Racin
Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Labo
det, Henri Gréville, Erckman
George Sand, Souvestre, De Vign
De Musset, Droz, St. Beuve, Bou
Gaboriau, Gagneur, Belot, Che
Amicis, Du Boisgobey, Goncou
Malot, Berthet, Houssaye, Ka
&c., &c.

30 CENTS FOR THE FR
is our price for French books, po
if sent by mail.
JANSEN, McCLURG
117 and 119 State-st.,

DEDICATED TO
"WEE BABI
"Babies short and babies tall,
Babies big and babies small,
Blue-eyed babies, babies fair,
Brown-eyed babies with lots o
The new book printed
Now ready at all booksto
E. P. DUTTON
PUBLISHERS
39 West Twenty-third-st.,

WEDDING CARDS, Crests, Mo
Stationery
ing at lowe
BIRMINGH
113 Dearbor

O. P. GORE & CO.
GORE & CO.,
216 Madison-st.,
Will sell at Auction
day, Oct. 16,
A Large Line of
hoes & Rubbers,
ressly for Fine Retail Trade.
GOODS
PARTMENT.
R TRADE SALES
17, 9:30 a. m., and
ursday, Oct. 19, 9:30 a. m.
Goods Merchandise in Each Sale.
IAL OFFERINGS.
nsignment of LACES.
dies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR.
. Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES.
ite and Colored BED BLANKETS.
and 6 lb. CAMP BLANKETS.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE
OF
s, Shoes,
AND
ubbers
FOR
esday, Oct. 18,
ONE OF OUR LARG-
T AND BEST.
Should Fail to Attend.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.
SHALL SELL
ON
Oct. 19, at 9:30 a. m,
ks White Granite,
ks Hotel China,
tes Porcelain,
ge stock of Glassware,
, Fancy Goods, &c.
for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
OTICE!
ERSONS who have
chased Goods at
our sales,
Wabash-av.,
OR AT
RINK,
ested to pay bills and
remove goods
ODAY.
not taken today will be
sold at
CLEARING SALE
ESDAY NEXT.
LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
NSE DOUBLE SALE.
ture, Carpets,
AND
usehold Goods,
General Merchandise,
AT
Flersheim & Co.'s,
and 86 Randolph-st.
ERDING, HOQUET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
TORY PACKAGE SALE
OF
LANKETS.
M. W. Cooper & Co.,
SELL WITHOUT RESERVE.
Wednesday. Oct. 18,
Ilmerding, Hoquet & Co., New York,
housand Cases White
d Gray Blankets,
roduction to date of various mills.
By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
orning, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock, will sell at
ses Men's Hand and Machine Sewed
OTS & SHOES,
Calf Boots, and full line Fall goods.
JAMES P. MCNAMARA, Auctioneer.
By R. MORRISON.
morning, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.
ntents of No. 179 Ashland-av.,
ms-st., consisting of B. B. Brussels
ble-top Furniture, Bedsteads, Stoves,
Dining-Room Furniture. Must be sold,
is sold and will be used for an acade-
or shine. R. MORRISON, Salesman.
. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark st.

Best Gum Sets
Best Plain Sets
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain
50 cts. All work warranted.
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.
dy
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.
dy
UNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.
$1.00 TO $2.50.
OVER 10,000 FINE HATS, FALL STYLES AND COLORS, LESTER'S, 10 NORTH CLARK-ST. Near the Bridge.
PAY $3 TO $4 FOR SAME GOODS to encourage big rents and fancy expenses.
IN PLAIN FIGURES IN WINDOW.
Fall Style Silk Hats, $3 to $3.50.

FRENCH ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

We have recently received direct from Paris a choice lot of French illustrated works, consisting mainly of reproductions of the works of the great artists. We mention the titles of a few of the principal ones:

REMBRANDT. L'Œuvre complet décrit et commenté par M. Charles Blanc, del' Academie Française; comprising the reproduction of all the plates of the master, executed under the direction of M. Firmin Delangle.
There are 353 plates in all, of which 78 are sacred subjects, 45 allegories and fantasies, 27 peasants and beggars, 19 academic and free figures, 21 portraits of known persons and 70 of unknown, 48 of Rembrandt and his family, and 45 landscapes and animals. Unique work, composed of one folio volume of text and two large volumes of plates. Cloth. Paris, 1880...$150.00
The same on Holland paper, with plates in two states........ 300.00
BOUCHER (François) Le Moine & Natoire, par Paul Mantz.
A beautiful volume with over 40 fullpage heliogravures and etchings and more than 100 engravings in the text after the new process of direct reproduction; one folio volume, beautifully printed on vellum paper........ 30.00
The same with the plates in two states........ 60.00
HOLBEIN (Hans) par Paul Mantz. Dessins et gravures sous la direction de Edouard Liévre.
A magnificent volume with 27 full-page engravings and 300 engravings in the text. Paris, 1879.
One folio volume........ 30.00
The same printed on Holland paper with the plates in two states........ 60.00
VANDYCK (Antoine). Sa vie et son Oeuvre, avec le catalogue de ses tableaux et de ses dessins. Par Jules Guiffrey.
A magnificent volume with 30 full-page heliogravures and etchings by the best masters and 100 fac simile engravings in the text. One folio volume beautifully printed on vellum paper. Paris, 1882........$30.00
The same with plates in two states........ 60.00
FROMENTIN (Eugéne). Peintre et Ecrivain par M. Louis Gonse. Ouvrage augmente, d'un Voyage en Egypte, et d'autres notes et morceaux inédits de Fromentin.
There is a fine portrait of the artist, to which are added 15 full-page engravings and 45 in the text. Paris, 1881. One large 8vo. volume, beautifully bound in half-polished morocco....$12.00
ALBERT DURER. Sa vie et ses dessins.
A fine volume, illustrated with several hundreds of engravings in the text, and about 30 full-page plates. There is a fine portrait of the artist, reproduced from a picture by himself in the Pinacotheque of Munich. Paris, 1882.
One large 8vo volume, on vellum paper........$18.00
The same, printed on Holland paper, and with the plates in two states........$30.00
CELLINI (Benvenuto). Sa vie écrite par lui même, traduction de Leopold Léclanché, notes et index de M. Franco, illustrée de 9 Eaux-fortes par F. Laguillermie, et de réproductions des oeuvres du Maitre. Paris, 1881.
One large 8vo volume, in paper........$15.00
The same, printed on Whatman paper, and with the plates in two states (only 80 copies made)..$30.00
The same, printed on Imperial Japan paper, and with the plates in three states (only 20 copies made)........$60.00
LA CHANSON DES NOUVEAUX EPOUX. Par Madame Adam. (Juliette Lamber.)
Illustrated with 10 full page etchings, by the most eminent artists. 4to. in portfolio, white cloth with beautifully gilt title. Holland paper, Paris, 1882........$30 00
MILLET. (J. F.) La Vie et L'Oeuvre de par Alfred Sensier, manuscrit publié. Par Paul Mantz.
A splendid work illustrated with 12 fine full page heliogravures, and a large number of designs in the text after the most celebrated originals of the master, followed by a catalogue of the engravings. Large 8vo., paper, plates on Holland paper. Paris, 1881........$15 00
L'EVENTAIL. Par Octave Uzanne. Illustrations de Paul Avril.
"L'eventail d'une belle est le sceptre du monde."
A History of The Fan, published in a style of artistic elegance which constitutes a true innovation in the trade. The profusion and fine effect of the colored engravings can only be compared to the original compositions with which amateurs have sometimes caused the margins of their favorite books to be decorated. Many interesting anecdotes are introduced in which the fan has played a prominent part. 8vo; paper. Paris, 1882........$15. 00
The edition of this work is entirely exhausted, and no second will be issued. A book by the same author, entitled "L'Ombrelle," will appear before the end of the year and will present the same attractive features.
L'EXPOSITION DE 1878. L'Art Ancien et L'Art Moderne. Sous la direction de M. Louis Gonse, Redacteur en Chef de la Gazette des Beaux Arts.
Two splendid volumes in large 8vo, on tinted paper, containing each more than 500 pages and illustrated with several hundreds of engravings in the text and 45 full-page etchings and colored plates; half morocco. Paris, 1879........$25.00
CHANSONNIER HISTORIQUE DU XVIII. SIECLE, publié avec introduction, commentaire, notes et index par Emile Raunié, orné de 30 portraits a l'eauforte par Rousselle. Recueil de chansons, vaudevilles, sonnets, epigrammes, epitaphes et autres vers satiriques et historiques, formé avec la collection de Clairambault, de Maurepas et autres manuscrits inédits.
Paris, 1879-1882. 6 vols. 8vo., half morocco........$42.00
THEVENEAU DE MORANDE, étude sur le XVIII. siècle par Paul Robiquet. Portrait and 5 full-page plates.
8vo., half morocco. Paris, 1882........$ 6.30
MANON LESCAUT de l'Abbé Prevost, preface de M. de Lescure, Eaux fortes de Lalauze, variantes et bibliographie. Facsimile of a letter from the Abbé Prevost. Portrait.
8vo., half morocco. Paris, 1879........$ 7.00
L'IMITATION DE JESUS CHRIST, qu'aucuns attribuent a Jessen, d'autres a Gersen, et d'autres a Thomas a Kempis, fidellement traduit, Edition d'Amateur. Illustrated with 10 etchings of compositions by Jean Paul Laurens, which give this edition a high artistic value. Crown 8vo. Turkey morocco. Paris, 1878........$15.00
L'ANCIEN HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS, 1533—1871.
An account of the origin and construction of the HOTEL DE VILLE, which was destroyed by the Communists in 1871. There are pictures of the building as it was in 1583 and as it appeared in 1870, together with 124 engravings (23 full page) illustrating parts of the building and some of the artistic treasures it contained. Paris, 1882. Folio, paper........$18.00
CARPEAUX (J. B.) Le statuaire, sa vie et son oeuvre par Ernest Chesneau. Portrait, 7 full-page plates, and 17 in the text.
Paris, 1880, 8 vo., half morocco........$12.25
BELLANGE (Hippolyte) et son Oeuvre par Jules Adeline. Portrait and numerous etchings.
Paris, 1880, 8 vo., half morocco........$12.25

Popular French Books.

A new and large importation, just opened, in which will be found many of the very latest publications. We mention the names of some of the authors whose works are represented in our stock:

Hugo, Taine, About, Lamartine, Dumas, Balzac, Michelet, Molière, Racine, Sevigné, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Laboulaye, Daudet, Henri Gréville, Erckmann-Chatrian, George Sand, Souvestre, De Vigny, Gautier, De Musset, Droz, St. Beuve, Bouvier, Renan, Gaboriau, Gagneur, Belot, Cherbuliez, De Amicis, Du Boisgobey, Goncourt, Ohnet, Malot, Berthet, Houssaye, Karr, Halevy, &c., &c.

30 CENTS FOR THE FRANC

is our price for French books, postage extra, if sent by mail.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

DEDICATED TO ALL
"WEE BABIES."

"Babies short and babies tall,
Babies big and babies small,
Blue-eyed babies, babies fair,
Brown-eyed babies with lots of hair."

The new book printed in colors.
Now ready at all bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
39 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

WEDDING CARDS,
Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving at lowest prices.
BIRMINGHAM BROS.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE
CLEVERDALE MYSTERY;
OR,
The Machine and Its Wheels.
By W. A. WILKINS,
Editor Whitehall (N. Y.) Times.

"A crisp, sparkling novel. . . . Destined to make a sensation."—N. Y. News. "A story whose satire must strike every reader."—Corr. Chicago Tribune. "Non-partisan, it will be read by thousands with pleasure."—N. Y. World. "The revelations of 'machine methods' are remarkable."—Phila. Bulletin. "Will enjoy his characterizations, witty sayings, and skillful hits at 'folly as it flies.'"—Hartford Times. "The reader's interest is held from first to last by the author's absolute fidelity to things as they are."—N. Y. Herald.

Cloth, ink and gold, price $1.

OUR CONTINENT LIBRARY, No. 1.
UNDER GREEN APPLE BOUGHS.
A NOVEL.
By HELEN CAMPBELL.
Beautifully illustrated by Howard Pyle.

This initial volume of the New Illustrated Series will be welcomed by thousands who appreciate the author's keen sense, bright wit, and dramatic power.

Cloth, decorated, price $1.

MISS LEIGHTON'S PERPLEXITIES.
A LOVE STORY.
By ALICE C. HALL.

Bright and fresh in description, ingenious in plot, and clever in characterization.

Cloth, ink and gold, price $1.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons.
WEEKLY PAMPHLET.
New Series, No. 1. "The Golden Net."

Single Copies, 7 cents; to be had of Booksellers and Newsdealers. Yearly subscription, $2; to Clergymen and Theological students, $1.70.

**Any of the above will be supplied by your bookseller, or sent, postpaid, by the publisher.

ALWAYS READY:
William Cullen Bryant's
Library of Poetry and Song.

2,000 Poems from 700 Authors—English, Scottish, Irish, and American, including translations. New Memorial Edition, containing 200 Authors and over 600 Poems not in former editions. Bryant's Essay on Poetry. New Bryant Biography. New Bryant Portrait. Complete Indexes. Richly illustrated with Engravings of Homes of American Poets, Manuscript Fac-similes, etc., etc., 1,070 pages, in elegant bindings.

"It has taken rank as the most complete and satisfactory work of the kind ever issued."—New York Tribune. "No book save the 'Book of Books' and 'Webster's Unabridged' is more to be desired in a family."—Rutland (Vt.) Independent. "The best, all things considered, is Bryant's."—Good Literature.

Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to travel and show samples, or take orders at home. Apply to

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
27 Park Place, New York,
or Lakeside Building, Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE. ☜

THE CAMBRIDGE BOOK
OF
POETRY AND SONG.
AN ELEGANT VOLUME OF POETICAL SELECTIONS
From English and American Authors.

Collected and Edited by Charlotte Fiske Bates, of Cambridge, compiler of the Longfellow Birthday Book, etc. With Steel Portrait of Longfellow, and 16 full-page illustrations from original designs by Church, Dielman, Fredericks, Fenn, Gifford, Murphy, Schell, Smillie, and others. Engraved by George T. Andrew.

Over 900 pages, royal 8vo.

Cloth, Full Gilt ..	$5.00	Half Mor., Gilt Top,	$7.50
Full Mor., Gilt.....	10.00	Tree Calf, Gilt......	12.00

Printed on extra calendered paper, with golden brown border rules, and bound with designs of exquisite beauty, illustrated from original designs by the best artists in the country, and containing some of the choicest poetry of the English language, the beauty of this volume and the value of the selections will make it an appropriate Holiday Gift or a valuable work for library reference.

THOS. Y. CROWELL & CO., Publishers,
13 Astor Place, New York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

NEWEST AND BEST.
The IDEAL METHODS

For Violin, Guitar, Cornet, Piano, Cabinet Organ, German Accordeon, Flageolet, Clarinet, Flute Fife, and Banjo. Eleven books, by SEP. WINNER. The newest and best cheap instructors going, with new, modern, and sprightly music. The IDEAL METHOD FOR THE CORNET, for instance, has 24 instructive pages and 86 good tunes.
Price of each book 75 cents.

GOUNOD'S NEW ORATORIO,
THE REDEMPTION,

Novello's Edition. The only one adapted to Gounod's original orchestration, is just out, and its publication is considered the greatest event of the kind since the production of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH in 1846. Send at once for specimen copy.

Price, $1.00.

The Singing School Season is upon us. Do not think of neglecting our new and very superior books.

THE PEERLESS. (75 cts.) W. O. PERKINS' newest and best, is just out. Greater variety and more perfect arrangement than any preceding Singing Class Book by this author.

THE IDEAL. (75 cts.) L. O. EMERSON'S newest and literally the best book, is remarkably well adapted for classes, conventions, and social singing.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

WINTER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Dimly there rises o'er the Northern plain
A face familiar to my aged eyes—
A form whose kiss more Innocents has slain
Than all the other Herods of the skies.

One look from him, the flowers reluctant fade;
The leaves turn pale and wrinkled at the sight;
The trees, while listening for the coming raid,
Are slowly stripping for th' unequal fight.

The Summer, trembling, left us to our fate,
Too much in haste to take her garb away;
And now vain Autumn wears the dress in state,
And with more courage meets the coming fray.

The singing birds have scented from afar
The icy perfume of his Arctic breath,
And fled through gates the Summer left ajar
To save her songsters from untimely death.

And foolish Autumn, feigning to be bold,
Will crouch and quiver in his cold embrace;
And, though now clothed in crimson and in gold,
Will soon be shivering in forlorn disgrace.

No arm can stay the coming of this King,
No power can take the sceptre from his hand;
No man can tell what misery he will bring,
As he goes tramping onward o'er the land.

The weak and sickly ones all feel his tread,
Whose lines were better cast in torrid seas.
Awakes dull Pity on his easy bed—
Arouses Love from her luxurious ease.

'Tis sweet to sit at Summer's bounteous board;
'Tis sweet in Autumn's generous lap to live;
'Tis sweet their largely-liberal gifts to hoard—
But sweeter for these hoarded sweets to give.

Then clear the pathway for this Arctic chief;
Rescue the babes his frozen lips would kiss;
Shelter the naked; give the poor relief:
A loving heart can never go amiss.

C. P. RUSSELL.

JACKSON, Mich., October, 1882.

How Elephants Multiply.

Popular Science Monthly.

The elephants are, of all known animals, the slowest to increase in numbers. At the earliest, the female elephant does not become a parent until the age of 30 years, and only six young are capable of being produced during the parental period, which appears to cease at 90 years of age, the average duration of elephant-life being presumed to be about 100 years. But it is most interesting, as well as important, in view of any speculation on the increase of species and on the question of competition among the races of animal life, to reflect that, given favorable conditions of existence, such as a sufficiency of food, a freedom from disease, and from the attack of enemies, the elephant race, slow of increase as it is, would come in a few thousand years to stock the entire world with its huge representatives. On the data afforded by the foregoing details of the age at which these animals produce young and of their parental period, it is easy to calculate that in from 740 to 750 years 19,000,000 elephants would remain to represent a natural population. If such a contingency awaits even a slowly increasing race such as the elephants unquestionably are, the powerful nature of the adverse conditions which have ousted their kith and kin from a place among living quadrupeds can readily be conceived.

LITERATURE.

An Important Contribution to the Study of English Literature.

Mr. Howells and the Theories Evolved in "A Modern Instance."

A Brief Analysis of Several Works on Theology and Philosophy.

A Novel but Possible Solution of the Pyramid Question.

Minor Notices—Magazines—Books Received, and Literary Notes.

The Development of English Literature and Language.

To the long list of writers who have chosen for their theme the growth and progress of English literature we now add another name, that of Prof. A. H. Welsh, whose two-volume work on "The Development of English Literature and Language" has just been published by S. C. Griggs & Co., of this city. In many respects this is a notable production. To enter the lists with men like Taine, Craik, Angus, Bascom, Hazlitt, and others was a bold venture; to have won the right to stand on an equality with the best of them is an honor of which any man might well be proud. We are greatly mistaken if Mr. Welsh's book, in scholarship and literary workmanship, does not at once take rank with the first authorities, while in mode of treatment, arrangement of topics, and extent of ground covered it is superior to the majority, if not to all. No work is perfect, and as faults or defects have been found in and with the books of Mr. Welsh's predecessors, so, also, as we shall show further on, there are points whereon the critic and the author may and probably will differ in regard to this work. But of the book as a whole, considering its scope, method, and skill in execution, we are inclined to echo the claim set forth in the prospectus, that it is the "ablest" of its kind "that has appeared on this increasingly-important subject." Two things are evident in connection with any attempts to write historical works covering a wide field, whether of history proper or of its component parts, of which literature is not the least important. In the first place, originality as to facts is not anticipated; the originality can only come in arrangement and presentation. In the second place, the last writer has a decided advantage over those who preceded him in that he can levy contributions at will upon the recorded results of their labors. And in the third place the scope widens for each newcomer; he is able to extend the length and breadth of his studies and thus elaborate a more complete and finished whole. In these three particulars, originality of arrangement, judicious use of the facts accumulated by others, and extent of his history, Mr. Welsh's work is the best of which we have any knowledge.

In arrangement it is very evident that Prof. Welsh has sought primarily to assist in the study of the subject treated rather than to formulate attractive paragraphs for the benefit of the general reader. To so present his facts that they might be easily remembered was a distinct purpose in the author's mind, and one which has been faithfully carried out. Where Taine would be condemned for diffuseness and prolixity, or Craik criticised for too great condensation, or others objected to on the score of excessive chronological detail, Mr. Welsh has chosen the happy medium and given all the facts clearly, tersely, and connectedly. His idea has been to unite facts and philosophy, narrative and reflection of objective description, and subjective meditation. Each leading author is discussed under the classified heads of Biography, Writings, Style, Rank, Character, and Influence. "One thing at a time" is recognized as the condition for all efficient activity. Further than this, the work is divided into periods—Formative, Initiative, Retrogressive, First Creative, Philosophic, First Transition, Critical and Diffusive—and each of these periods is introduced by a sketch of the features which distinguish it and of the forces which go to shape it, including Politics, the State of Society, Religion, Poetry, the Drama, the Novel, the Periodical, History, Theology, Ethics, Science, Philosophy. So, while the comprehensiveness of the general work is greatly increased, both the student and the general reader finds himself introduced to each author, with a clear idea of the times in which that author lived and the influences surrounding him. Every fact is presented in logical sequence without the entanglement of topics so prevalent in current text-books. "The work goes back to the pre-English ages indicating the elements of the English nation, the controlling qualities of English civilization, showing the source from which the speech and literature have been derived." A single quotation will help to show how thorough is the preliminary work before we are brought face to face with the theme itself. The first periodic subdivision is the "Formative Period—the People." Under this head are treated: "Britain—Primitive Inhabitants; Celtic Invasion; Roman Conquest—Its Effects; Anglo-Saxon Conquest—Its Effects; Norman Conquest—Its Effects; Norman Oppression; Molding of the People and Fusion of the Races; Celtic Manners; Druidism; Roman Refinements; Celtic Fancy; Danish Customs; Woman Culture; Anglo-Saxon Civilization; Social Life: Legislation and Knowledge; Traditions and Mythology; Cosmogony; Burial Customs; etc., etc." Each of these topics is succinctly treated and then at the close the result are thus summed up for this (and similarly for each other) period:

> The English people, it is thus seen, is a composite nation, uniting in its children the elements which, separately, in the intellectual development of Europe, have shown themselves most efficient in all great and worthy achievements. But of this British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman blood . . . is formed the English nation. . . . Its body, its substence is Saxon, which receives first the Celt, with his bold imagination and self-sacrificing zeal; then the Dane, with his tacit rage and adventurous maritime spirit; then the Norman, with his flexible genius, his trickery, his subtlety, his drawing-room polish, and his keen sense of enjoyment. . . . We may therefore expect from this blending of diverse parts a many-sided intellectual progress and a wide variety of individual character—the multifariousness of Shakspeare, the austerity of Milton, the materialism of Spencer, the transcendentalism of Emerson, the grace of Addison, the solidity of Johnson, the oddity of Swift, the sadness and madness of Byron.

Then follows a similar thorough treatment of the formation of language and a summing up of its results:

> So does the English language combine, to an extent unequaled by any other living tongue, the classic (Latin) and the Teutonic—the euphony, sonorousness, and harmony of the first; the strength, tenderness, and simplicity of the second; a happy medium between French and German—more grave than the former, less harsh and cumbersome than the latter, grammatically simpler than either. From its composit character come that wealth and compass, that rich and varied music, which have made English literature the crown and glory of the works of man.

Then follows an analysis of the formation of the literature and a topical presentation of all known facts relative to the representative writers of this period—Caidmon, Bede, Alfred, and Roger Bacon. The authors for the second period are Mandeville, Wycliffe, and Chaucer—although in each period every writer receives some notice—and for the third period Caxton.

In regard to Prof. Welsh's use of accumulated facts, it is but evidenced by the vast amount of information he has digested and condensed under each head. The list of authorities consulted is a long one, and every page bears witness to the fact that the consultation has not been superficial, but scholarly and thorough. "I have drawn freely from all the fountains around me—have wished to absorb all the light anywhere radiating," is the author's own declaration. Examples of the admirable manner in which the researches of other writers are used, and, inferentially, proofs of the author's own extended studies, are furnished in the "Résumé" at the close of each period—e. g., pp. 135-139. Of this it is difficult to give an illustration without making a longer quotation than our space will warrant. Take, however, a couple of paragraphs:

> The twelfth and thirteenth centuries are the seed-time of all modern language and literature. The former is the great turning-point of the European intellect. Then it is that a general revival of Latin literature takes place; then—the first time for many centuries—the long slumber of untroubled orthodoxy is broken by hydra-headed heresies; then the standard of an impartial philosophy is first planted by Abelard; then the passion for astrology and its fatalism revives with the revival of Pagan learning, and penetrates into the halls of nobles and the palaces of kings; men are learning to doubt without learning that doubt is innocent, compelled by a new mental activity to a variety of opinions, while the old credulity persuades them that all opinions but one are suggestions of the Devil. . . . Scholasticism reveals already the dominant tendencies of English thought—subordination of theory to practice, in John of Salisbury; skepticism as to ultimate philosophical questions, in Scotus; devotion to physical science as a thing of demonstrative and practical utility, in Bacon.

In regard to the extent of the field covered: Prof. Welsh begins with the pre-English ages and brings down its presentation of our literary and linguistic development to the death of Emerson, and not only does he discuss the English literature of the nineteenth century, but American literature during the same period is also briefly but fairly and succinctly reviewed. In this latter respect the work stands practically alone. The history of American literature is undoubtedly entitled to volumes of its own—and these Prof. Tyler is furnishing—but meanwhile Mr. Welsh's work is extremely valuable and his criticisms even of contemporaneous writers moderate, honest, and just. The first writer treated was the Saxon Milton—Caidmon; the last paragraph is a glowing tribute to the fame of Emerson.

> We have seen a numerous and powerful society, in the enjoyment of material splendor and a complete literature, develop from the ravaging tribes that issued from the German forests, crossed the intractable sea in their pirate boats, and settled in a land of marsh and fog; ill-housed, fierce, carnivorous, long buried in grossness and brutality, but importing, with their savage and transient manners, redeeming and persistent sentiments—their native fidelity and love of freedom, their instincts of the serious and sublime, their inclination for devotion, their worship of heroism, their tragi-heroic conception of the world and man. From the Saxon barbarian to the Englishman of today, what a transformation! Yet in the child was the promise of the youth and adult, as a thousand forests are potentially in the acorn. The nomadic Scandinavian bore within him the germ of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Bacon, Carlyle, and Emerson.

Thus far we have brought into prominence the especial merits of Prof. Welsh's work animated by the spirit he has himself characterized as "illuminating excellencies." It now remains to point out what seem to be errors or defects. It may as well be said right here that the church which fears to permit its disciples to read "Marmion" will not encourage the study of Prof. Welsh's volumes. Nor for that matter can it sanction any work that tells the truth as to the condition of the Romish Church, not only during the Middle Ages, but even until comparatively modern times. Its influence for evil was evident, and was felt in literature as in politics. Possibly Prof. Welsh might have been more moderate and less realistic in the pictures he has drawn under "Wyckliffe" and on pp. 202, 239, 241, and many others. He calls Rome a church or a "worship" which "smothers a living piety beneath eternal forms"; its relics are styled "lucrative impostures" and the monks are but "herds of lazy, illiterate, licentious epicureans, dividing their hours between the chapel, the tavern, and the brothel." Of the Popes, "several were murderers, most were plunderers, one was poisoned by his successor, another was elected by menaces and bribes, the last died by the poison he had mingled for others who stood in the way of his greed and ambition." Some will undoubtedly object to a text-book which is so outspoken. Then more forcibly it may be urged than in rounding off paragraphs and in closing topics the author does not always appear to know when to stop. He says a few sentences too much, and they are so overdrawn as to appear ridiculous and to give his style a semblance of exaggeration and affectation. Examples are found throughout the work, notably on pp. 155, 148, 229, 264, and 543 of the second volume. Then again in the biography of Alfred and of others unauthenticated stories are recited as absolute facts to render the chapter more interesting reading. Hume quotes the story of Alfred and the cakes, it is true, but is careful to say: "If we may trust the story." At other times, Mr. Welsh is over-rhetorical for a work of history as when he says of the venerable Bede that he "is as a tree planted by the river's side; his branches shall spread, and his beauty be as the olive, and his smell as Lebanon; and what though he dare not speak, they that dwell under his shadow shall return—they shall revive as the corn and grow as the vine."

All of which would sound well in a sermon, but not as well in a history of English literature.

The two volumes are handsomely printed, neatly bound, and free from typographical errors. Their appearance is a credit to their publishers, as the text is to its learned author.

Howells' Last Novel.

"A Modern Instance," Howells' latest book, is the least agreeable of his many stories. Not but what his characters are strong, well drawn, and possibly true to life. But they are not pleasant characters to read about. *Bartley Hubbard*, the man whom the heroine marries, is a contemptible scamp, and drags his wife through a miserable existence, while she has only love for him. In her narrow-mindedness she thinks every one sees him as she does, and consequently suffers all the tortures of jealousy. It is impossible to avoid a feeling of irritation at her infatuation and complete blindness as to the character of the man she has married.

In the first chapter the trust and simplicity still prevalent in a portion of New England is widened when *Marcia* (the heroine) comes in at midnight from a sleigh ride, and, inviting her escort to follow her, they sit for an hour or two together till the lamp grows dim, and all that is expected of them is that her parents shall not be "waked up." The scene of this story is laid in the Village of Equity, which is *Marcia's* home. Her father, '*Squire Gaylord*, is the shrewd New England lawyer, a man of few words, but cutting in sarcasm. He is one of the strongest characters in the book. *Marcia*, in a fit of jealousy, breaks her engagement with *Bartley* the day after she accepted him, and gives him back his ring, but before he leaves town finds that she can't live without him, so waylays him at the station; they go in search of a clergyman, and in fifteen minutes are married. During the three years that they live together she is ceaselesly taunted with the fact of having flung herself at him. *Marcia* writes home to her father what she has done; then she and *Bartley* go to Boston, where they struggle along. He gets on a newspaper and distinguishes himself every once in a while by doing something more than usually contemptible. The Hallecks are kind and good friends to them, but unfortunately *Ben Halleck* falls in love with *Marcia*. What he saw in her except a very commonplace little woman who was over head and ears in love with her worse than commonplace husband is a mystery. After reading Henry James' last potpouri we hoped that in Mr. Howells we had one writer at least who would not stoop to the custom of yellow-covered literature in making married men and married women fall in love with other married men or women. It was an unfortunate hallucination, for, while Mr. Howells makes *Halleck* very good and very honorable, so that *Marcia* never knows of his love for her,—still it would have been more to his credit if he had not made him at all. The final chapter leaves him (a year after *Marcia's* divorced husband is dead and buried) still on the edge of uncertainty whether it is right for him to tell her of his love or not. There is some quasi-moralizing in this chapter on falling in love with married women. Possibly this part of the plot was devised to permit the introduction of this chapter. It is a weak part of the story in any case, and adds nothing to its attractions. One of the really strong chapters is the scene in the court-room where *Bartley Hubbard* has just received his decree of divorce on the plea of desertion, and when '*Squire Gaylord* and *Marcia*, accompanied by *Ben Halleck* and his sister, suddenly put in an appearance. The old 'Squire promptly files a cross-petition for divorce, and then tells the listening crowd how *Marcia* has mourned her husband as dead, and draws a touching picture of the deserted wife waiting alone in cold and hunger rather than to own herself deserted to the world. In his excitement he orders them to sentence the perjurer to a felon's cell and a felon's garb. Then *Marcia* flings herself on his outstretched arm and cries, "No! No! No! Never! I did not understand. Let him go! It is my cause, and I say——" The 'Squire's arm drops, and he falls across the table. The Judge starts, and the people leap over the benches. There is a cry of "Keep back! Give him air!" and then the frightened cry of a child is heard. *Bartley Hubbard* wisely takes this opportunity of making good his escape. There are a great many strong points in the book, and much clever writing, but it is like many another "modern instance"—something not worth reading about. The fault is with the matter, if not with the manner.

Published in Boston by J. R. Osgood & Co.

The Solution of the Pyramid Question.

The proposition that the pyramids were built for the purposes of land surveying after the obliteration of land-marks by the Nile floods, advanced by the author of this volume, is the most sensible one that has yet been made public. The only point necessary to its validity is the proof that when the pyramids were built there was individual property in land. That is doubtful. We have no records of anything of the kind. The earliest land transaction reported was Abraham's purchase of a *cave* in which to place the body of his wife Sarah. It is true the place is *called* a "field"; but we have no warrant for believing that anything was bought except the place in which to deposit the body, which prevented the degradation of putting it in a dug pit or the leaving of the body exposed to beasts of prey. The individual appropriation of *areas* for crop culture was a natural sequel to the claiming possession of caves or rocks, but it was a long step from one to the other.

The disquisitions on triangulation by means of ratios of whole numbers as contrasted with our modern trigonometrical methods is a sound and valuable contribution to mathematical literature.

A New Temperance Argument.

"Alliterated Temperance" is the title of a genuine literary curiosity, written by the Rev. James Nelson Hulme, M. D., of this city, who has also been the author of other temperance publications. We do not imagine the present work will largely advance the cause of temperance, since a person addicted to his cups would fancy himself in the delirium tremens before he was half through. The entire work, title-page, prose preface, and a poem seventy-five pages in length are written alliteratively, the letter A alone being used. The rigid fetters which thus bind our author lead him into extraordinary excursions among strange verbal regions seeking for his words, but what might appear strange to the reader is explained by copious notes. As an instance of "apt alliteration's artful aid" the book is a curiosity, but it can hardly be recommended to the perusal of intemperate persons without the danger of consigning them to asylums. It is printed by the Legal News Company.

Theological and Philosophical.

The little volume, "Mysteries of Godliness," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, is the work of a layman, Horatio G. Kern. It treats of eternity, trinity of the Deity, immortality of the soul, original sin, atonement, God's sovereignty and man's free agency, resurrection of the dead, Christ's resurrected body, judgment, consummation of the ages. We find nothing in it that has not been presented to the public often before. In the main the writer adopts the New Church, or Swedenborgian, views. He spiritualizes all of the Scriptural teachings respecting the resurrection, the judgment, the second advent, and the end of the world. He is a firm believer in the authority of Scripture as he construes the word. The difficulty is to believe that the sacred writers could have used such language on the various subjects here treated of if they meant to teach the doctrines set forth by this author.

The Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D., has put forth a volume on Mental Philosophy, which is published by S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago. The work is designed to bring within moderate compass (285 duodecimo pages) the author's views on the whole subject of psychology, including the departments of intellect, sensibility, and will. Dr. Mahan's style is clear and his meaning is seldom doubtful. He follows Hamilton at times too closely. For example, he contends that we are *conscious* of all the external objects which we perceive—a position that involves a wrong definition of consciousness. We, however, agree with him that we directly perceive the external world. His use of the term "sense" for "perception" will be questioned. He dissents from Hickok and others in regard to *a priori* knowledge, and the assumption that we do not know things as they appear to us. On the whole subject of knowledge by perception and the exercise of reason the author says many striking and valuable things. His views respecting the lack of intelligence in brutes will not be approved by most philosophers at this day. His discussion of the will is able, but by no means exhaustive. The work is designed for the use of students, who cannot master the larger treatises in the time usually devoted to mental philosophy in schools and colleges. The arrangement of topics and the general treatment of them in this volume adapt it to the use for which it is intended to an unusual degree. If the author errs it is generally on the safe side. The Kantian philosophy, which he repudiates, tends to unsettle the foundations of knowledge. At least it conflicts at many points with the common convictions of mankind. Dr. Mahan agrees more nearly with the Scotch philosophers.

"My Portfolio" is the title of a collection of essays by Austin Phelps, D. D., late Professor in Andover Theological Seminary. The publishers are Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York. These essays have appeared during the last few years in the *Congregationalist*, the *Independent*, the *Christian Union*, and the *Sunday-School Times*. There are thirty-one of them. The topics are such as the following: A Pastor of the Last Generation (Eliakim Phelps, D. D., father of the writer); The Rights of Believers in Ancient Creeds; The Christian Theory of Amusements; Ought the Pulpit to Ignore Spiritualism? Congregationalists and Presbyterians, a Plea for Union; The Preaching of Albert Barnes; Hints Auxiliary to Faith in Prayer; What Do We Know of the Heavenly Life? Those who are familiar with the writings of Prof. Phelps are already prepared to appreciate the fine style, the judicious tone and character, and the devout spirit of these essays. They are well worth a careful reading and a place in every Christian family.

"The Greatness of Christ, and Other Sermons," is a volume by Alex. Crummell, rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. Crummell is of African descent, well educated, and an earnest, practical, intelligent preacher. In this selection of sermons there are no controversial discourses, none of sectarian bearing. Among the practical sermons we find a good one on the assasination of President Garfield and one on the destined superiority of the negro. There is an appreciative introduction by the Rt.-Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

Among the numerous works lately issued and bearing the title "The Life of Christ," few are more deserving of attention than that which was published some years ago by William Hanna, D. D., of Scotland, the son-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Chalmers. A new edition of this excellent work has just been published by the American Tract Society. It is a handsome octavo of 861 pages. It contains an accurate map of Palestine and Jerusalem, together with many fine illustrations of places and scenes in the life of our Lord. The volume was first issued nine years ago, after the author had made a personal visit to the Holy Land. Dr. Hanna is a learned and discriminating writer. In the present work he considers the earlier years of our Lord's life, His ministry in Galilee, the close of His ministry, the passion week, the last day of His passion, and the forty days after His resurrection. While the writer has refrained from critical and doctrinal discussions, he has endeavored to present a harmony of the accounts given by the four evangelists, and to furnish a connected narrative of the Savior's life and work, including "the characters, motives, and feelings of the different actors and spectators in the events described." The author notices the theories of skeptical writers, and bases his own conclusions upon the investigations of critical scholars of the highest repute. This work may be safely commended to intelligent and candid readers of every class.

Minor Notes.

The young people in Shakspeare's dramas are pleasantly introduced to young readers in a recent work by Amelia E. Barr.

Spencer Walpole's little book on "Foreign Relations" is rather a manual for English diplomatists than a volume of especial interest to American readers. The topics treated are England's foreign policies to 1815, since 1815, and towards America and Russia, with chapters on Ambassadors and Consuls.

The Hon. E. W. Blaisdell is well known in the interior of the State as a public speaker and writer. He has now attempted writing a work of fiction with the title, "The Hidden Record." It is characterized as a love-story "packed with action and incident, the interest of which is of the most intense description."

Dr. Oswald has been called an "ideal naturalist" in the sense of being an ardent lover of Nature and all her works. His last published volume is entitled "Zoölogical Sketches," and introduces boys and girls to the romance of the animal kingdom. It is an admirable book, fully illustrated, and pleasantly written.

The latest additions to the biographies of great artists brought to this country by Scribner & Welford, are Correggio, Romney, and Lawrence. In plan and treatment these volumes are in no manner inferior to their predecessors, and take their proper places in a series without which no library can be called complete.

The "Life of Haydn," which has been lately published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., is a translation by Mr. George P. Upton from the German of Dr. Ludwig Nohl, and forms the third of a series of sketches by the same author. The translation is an excellent one and the book is very interesting.

"Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor" is the title of a small volume which has been prepared or compiled by Sidney Colvin. The editor is rather overenthusiastic in his prefatory remarks, but many who have hitherto done Landor great injustice are changing their opinions as they come to see him through his writings only. Mr. Colvin's book is well arranged to suit those who have not the time or inclination to go through all Landor's works and yet would like to become familiar with his best writings.

Thomas Hughes, Esq., has written a memoir of Daniel Macmillan, the founder of the publishing house of that name. He was a successful man, and one whose life is worth studying. His biography has been carefully edited, and the selections of extracts from journals and letters has been judiciously made. Daniel Macmillan was the son of a poor Scotch peasant, who became apprentice to a bookseller early in life. He was ambitious, and at 20 went to London, but was unable to find work there. At Cambridge he was more fortunate, finding employment with a Mr. Johnson. From there he went to London, and on borrowed capital he and his younger brother started in business. Success came to him late in life.

Literary Notes.

Dr. George Macdonald's new fairy romance is entitled "The Princess and Curdie."

The suits brought by the residents of Cape Cod against A. Williams & Co. have been settled.

Political Bosses is the timely topic treated by Senator John I. Mitchell in the October *North American*.

"Griselda the Waif" is the title of a story written by Mrs. W. K. Sullivan, of this city, and published in the *Weekly Lakeside*.

Alphonse Daudet, the celebrated French novelist, will contribute to the November *Century* a paper on "Victor Hugo."

Announcement is made of an historical work—"The Republic of the United States"—by J. B. McMasters, of Princeton College.

A portion of the manuscript of the long-expected "Life of Bryant," by Parke Godwin, has been placed in the hands of the publishers.

Dr. D. G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, is about to publish a work entitled "American Hero Myths: a Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent."

Mrs. Oliphant has written a new novel with the peculiar title of "The Wizard's Son." It is to appear as a serial in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

A volume containing the sayings of Christ, separated from all context, has been arranged by a Hartford lawyer, and is entitled "Christ's Christianity."

"The Singular Vote of Ant Tilbox," is the title of a story which Miss Sally McLean, the author of "Cape Cod Folks," has contributed to the December *Harper*.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis will shortly publish in London a volume on "American Humorists," including Washington Irving, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Lowell, Artemus Ward, and Bret Harte.

An inquiry from a correspondent suggests that it is not generally known that Clarence King wrote "Democracy." "Leone," in the Round Robin Series, was probably written by Luigi Monti.

Miss Woolson's new novel, "For the Major," will be begun in the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, and will be illustrated throughout by Alfred Fredericks. The scene is laid in a little mountain village of North Carolina, and is not changed throughout the story.

The Longfellow Memorial Association invites children to contribute $1 each and become honorary members of the association. Memorial cards, with a picture of the poet, are given to each contributor. The money received will be devoted to procuring a suitable memorial to the poet near the old home.

Longman & Co. will shortly publish "An Examination of the Structural Principles of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy," by the Rev. W. D. Ground, author of "Ecce Christianus." The writer accepts the evolution hypothesis, and argues this is consistent not with agnosticism, but with theism.

Bayard Taylor one day, in the course of a conversation with Longfellow, said to the elder poet: "There is a little poem of yours which is hardly known, which few people ever mention; but of all your shorter poems it is my favorit." Mr. Longfellow's eyes kindled. "Is it 'Chrysaor'?" he asked. He was right; it was "Chrysaor," and his quick question seems to show that it was also his favorit.

The *International Review* for October discusses the following topics: "Our Excessive Revenue is Engendering National Corruption," by W. D. Kelley; "Gold and California," by Thomas Donaldson; "Political Recollections and Notes," by George W. Julian; "The Spirit of the Independent Movement," by Duncan C. McMillan; "American Party Issues, Old and New," by Ernest Howard Crosby; "Unification of Moneys, Weights, and Measures," by Alfred B. Taylor; "Ancient and Modern Universities," by Wilder Smith; "The Transcendentalism of New England," by John Orr.

Books Received.

THE FORGIVEN. By Anna C. Ellis. St. Louis, Mo.: R. P. Studley & Co.

DOCTOR ZAY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

APHORISMS. By Marie Von Ebner-Eschenbach. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

POEMS. By Henry Peterson. Second Series. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

LETHE AND OTHER POEMS. By David Morgan Jones. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

HEALTH PRIMERS. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 40 cents.

ZOÖLOGICAL SKETCHES. By Felix L. Oswald. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SHAKSPEARE'S DRAMAS. By Amelia E. Barr. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MEMOIR OF DANIEL MACMILLAN. By Thomas Hughes. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.50.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CATALOG. 1882. Cincinnati: Edwin Alden & Bro.'s Advertising Agency.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PYRAMID PROBLEM. By R. Ballard. New York: John Wiley & Sons. Price $1.50.

THE EARLY DAYS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Canon F. W. Farrar, D. D. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.

THE ENGLISH CITIZEN. FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Spencer Walpole. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. By S. H. Butcher and A. Lang. Third Edition. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.

NOTES TO THE PREPARATORY BOOK OF GERMAN PROSE. By Hermann B. Boisen. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ALBUM IMMORTELLES. Collected and Edited by Osborn H. Oldroyd. Springfield, Ill. Price $3.50.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. By Sidney Colvin. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.25.

THE HIDDEN RECORD; OR, THE OLD SEA MYSTERY. By E. W. Blaisdell. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price $1.25.

THE MODERN HOUSE-CARPENTER'S COMPANION AND BUILDERS' GUIDE. By W. A. Sylvester. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Price $1.25.

SCHELLING'S TRANSCENDENTAL IDEALISM. A Critical Exposition. By John Watson, LL.D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price $1.25.

THE CLEVERDALE MYSTERY; OR, THE MACHINE AND ITS WHEELS. By W. A. Wilkins. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Price $1.

THE GREAT ARTISTS. ROMNEY. LAWRENCE. By Lord Ronald Gower. CORREGGIO. By M. Compton Heaton. New York: Scribner & Welford.

NATURE SERIES. THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCES OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By George J. Romanes. London: Macmillan & Co. Price 50 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. KEPT IN THE DARK. By Anthony Trollope. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. By Charles George Walpole. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SKETCHES.

Why Mrs. Neil Dennison Went Upon the Operatic Stage.

Mrs. Stone's Pants, and the Sensation They Created in San Francisco.

New York Girls Who Earn Good Wages as Dressmakers' Models.

An Insight into the Mysteries of Toilet Powders, Complexion Washes, Etc.

Courtship Among the Choctaws—The Beautiful Hairdresser—Poetry, Humor, Etc.

Arcadia's Edge.

Amid the reeds the dragon-flies are flashing
On steel-blue wings; and in the amber air
(Sown thick with sunbeams) faint, and far, and fair,
Adown the waves of Summer silence flashing,
Falls the glad trumpet-call of some lost bird.
Along the pond the rushes tall are stirred
With a soft tremor, and the lilies pure
Tremble with a vague rapture. Reft and poor
A poppy cowers. Stript of crimson charms,
She droops despoiled; and can no more allure
Bees to her sensuous lips, nor butterflies
That drowned their souls because of honeyed lies.
The purple sky is like the aster's eyes
In fall-time; and the air is drowsed with balms,
And spicy scents of ripened bud and seed,
Of amorous flower, and ragged gleeful weed.
And yet—and yet—what is it that I miss
From rhythmic wave and bloomy grape-tinged sky—
Some olden memory of a passionate kiss,
Some fatal sorcery of lip and eye?
Nay, this is folly. Once along the hills
Stirred the keen echoes of the hunters' horns;
There leaped a splendor from the sunset red,
And dreams of tenderness from opal morns;
The woods were filled with riotous glad mirth,
And all the air waxed rich and sweet as wine,
The birds went mad, and music crowned the night,
And all the air was young with youth divine.
Where hath the ancient charm and mystery fled?
Ah, child! the world grows old now—Pan is dead.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

Why Mrs. Neil Dennison Went on the Stage—An Interesting Story from Ohio.

Columbus (O.) letter: "If you knew the real facts in Mrs. Dennison's case," said a well-known journalist to the writer the past week, "you would not express so much surprise at her début in comic opera."

"If there are any facts connected with her attempted entrance into the profession the public would like to know them. Mrs. Dennison, owing to the prominent part her husband's father played in the affairs of the Nation, is, so to speak, a public character, and any extraordinary circumstances connected with the family not essentially private are legitimate matters for publicity."

"Well," said the journalist, "Mrs. Dennison called at my office, in answer to a note and a slip from the *Capital* containing an account of her début. You must understand," continued our informant, "that I am well acquainted with the lady, and a nobler woman does not exist on God's footstool. She has four children, ranging from 4 to 9 years of age, and a husband living in Denver, who neither writes nor sends her a dollar, oblivious to her existence and to his four children. Gentlemen returning to Columbus who have seen him in Denver report that he makes money fast, and, in his princely style, anybody can share it with him—except his wife and children."

"But," interrogated the writer, "Mrs. Dennison is provided for, is she not, by her husband's relatives?"

"Let me tell you how," said our informant. "It is true she lives rent free in a house belonging to the Dennison estate, but that is absolutely all the assistance extended. She must make a living for herself and children. Those interested in her insist that she shall go out and work, either in a store or in the houses of those whom she met on terms of equality. Now," continued our informant, "death itself is preferable to a lady of her refinement, sensitiveness, and high spirit. She refuses to descend to such degradation, and remembering the blood in the veins of her children she will not make an opportunity for any of the high-born aristocrats of Columbus to reproach them with their mother's menial condition. She has talents, sir, for the stage, her enemies to the contrary notwithstanding, and she is as pure a woman as ever walked the earth. Right here," remarked our journalistic friend, "I wish you to make a note that, when written, will scorch the faces of the leering scoundrels who have been hounding this lady in the absence of her natural protector. Her beauty is her curse. It is not so much the beauty of her features as her general attractiveness, together with her singular position, that have caused her almost unbearable annoyance, bitter humiliation, and inexpressible indignation for the past few years. Disappointed and baffled scoundrels who presumed on her unprotected situation, and who were scorned as an honest woman can alone scorn, are the wretches who have started the thousand lying tongues of rumor, and have endeavored in the most cowardly and unmanly manner to injure her fair fame. The shoddy aristocracy of Columbus, too, has done its worst. This element was never recognized by Mrs. Dennison, and when she reigned a queen without a rival in the best society of the city the presumption of the people now maligning her character was haughtily reproved. The vengeance of this class stops at nothing, and it is from this quarter every rumor affecting her character and reputation emanates. In the matter of her début, she did join the chorus, and if nothing better turns up she will be forced to adopt the stage. This I give you as absolute truth and from her own lips, as no later than yesterday she said that 'if Mr. Elliott knew that necessity compelled her to accept such engagements he would not reflect by inference on her for doing so.'"

"Is Mrs. Dennison, then, in the city?" inquired the writer.

"Yes, and has been for some time, but, as I have stated," said our informant, "the necessity exists for her to earn a living for her children, and the probabilities are she will secure an engagement in a few days equal, if not superior, to the one she has but recently returned from."

While the foregoing facts were not communicated to us specially for publication, and while Mrs. Dennison herself, did she know they were to be published, might enter her objections, yet, inasmuch as foreign papers, the St. Louis, New York, Chicago, and other journals are publishing imaginative articles in reference to the lady, it is only common justice that a home paper should give to the public authenticated facts that vindicate much misunderstood actions and her fair reputation as a wife and the daughter-in-law of our dead War Governor.

Sister Stow's Breeches.

San Francisco correspondence: Sister Stow has put on her trousers! When the Baron of Sheppey roared for his boots every caitiff about the castle was agog for mischief; when Mrs. Gamp packed her reticule the whole neighborhood knew that something was going to happen; and when Sister Stow went up-stairs to put on her "panties" the whole Social Science Sisterhood trembled to its foundation. The event of the century happened in this wise: Yesterday afternoon the association, of which Sister Stow is President and almost everything else, held its second annual conference. It had been the intention to hold the meeting in Dashaway Hall, but the absurd demand of its proprietor for rent in advance and the natural indignation of so free a spirit as Sister Stow's at this additional proof of man's inhumanity to woman led to the transfer of the locale to the headquarters of the association, 304 Stockton street. There were fully seven people present at 2 o'clock, and when at that hour our next Governor ambled solidly into the room, clad in a hat, a bang, and a beskirted dress, there was a loud murmur of disappointment, and a little bald-headed man who had been peering anxiously at the door for the past half-hour through his spectacles, took them off with a whisk, caught up his hat and left. With the intuition of a catchpenny genius Sister Stow divined the feelings of the small audience, and hastened to announce that she would wear the trousers in the evening.

"On the 1st of January," said the independent candidate for the Chief Magistracy, "I shall wear the trousers in public. I called on the Chief of Police and told him of my intention, and asked him if I could count on the protection of the force, but like a man he refused it. But I defy the police, and I am determined to discard the petticoat; trousers, any way, are woman's by right and history. I call them trousers, because I don't like the word pantaloon nor what it means. Pantaloon is from two words signifying 'to cover the heel,' and as a man's heel is anything but a handsome object, he's welcome to it. Mine (my trousers, not my heels) are made with a plait, and descend just to the line of beauty in the calf of the leg, just where the dress of a young girl comes; and if young girls wear their dresses there, why should not old girls adopt the same fashion?"

Sister Stow (the room by this time being well filled) promised to go up-stairs and put on her trousers while Mrs. J. B. Smythe, of Oakland, read the solitary essay on bread. The essay was sensible, but encyclopediac, closing, however, with a practical recipe or two. Less attention was paid to the essay than it deserved, in consequence of the state of fluttering suspense into which every one had been thrown by Sister Stowe's promise and the excitement concerning what it would bring forth. There was a patter of footsteps on the stair, a general stare toward the source of the sound, and Sister Stowe, with twice-wifely blush on her fair cheek and two distinctly separated continuations, entered the room. Sister Stow had put on her trousers! There was nothing very remarkable or very terrifying about the apparition after all. Around the brave woman's upper section was a snugly-fitting black velvet basque, gay with tulle and flowers in front, and decorated with two little tails behind. The middle zone was covered with a black silk sash and a skirt descending a few inches below the knees. Below the skirt were the legs of a rather loose pair of black panties, just reaching the instep of comfortably fitting bottines, and that was all. The whole looked hybrid, ugly, and uncomfortable, a cross between a bloomer and a bathing suit, as sensible as a frill on a man's coat-sleeve, as graceful as a woman throwing a stone, and as classic as a Digger Indian's blanket.

"I have no petticoat on," said Sister Stow, explaining the hidden mystery of the thing; "no corset and no stuffing. I wear double flannel drawers, and am just as God made me."

The audience being pressed for opinions on the costume, the Rev. "Ah" Fowler delivered a short sermon on trousers and things in general. A lady from Massachusetts related the story of how, being blessed with a shiftless husband, she had built a chimney; a man from the chicken district boasted of having a daughter who could play the piano and raise chickens, and a lady from Oakland gave her experiences as a private lecturer to unappreciative husbands, with other remarks equally pertinent and valuable. Sister Stow brought the session to a close with a peroration that wandered from Adam and Eve to the Street Department, and the gathering of shining lights went home to illuminate the gloomy places of the earth, and with the fixed determination to strike for liberty and trousers. An evening session was held that was not so well attended, and at which Sister Stow and her panties played the principal parts.

A Demand for Good Forms.

A New York correspondent writes: The following advertisement appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday:

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS figures in suit department; only those well adapted to that purpose need apply.

A reporter called at the time that the advertisement appointed, but not for the purpose of posing as a "figure."

"We hire the women for their forms," said the shopkeeper. "My business is all form. Look about you, and you will see at least forty women of all sorts, sizes, and shapes, engaged at present in the frantic endeavor to attract my attention, so that I may engage their services. These women we use for many things—to fix dresses on and hang cloaks to, and to jam hats over, and, in fact, for everything except to talk or reason with. Oh, they all find it necessary to bring their finest forms to us, but after the day's business is over we are not interested in what they do with them. Whether they lay them carefully by in their bureaus, or squeeze the wind out of them, or read them, is none of our business.

"The women come from all parts of the city, and as soon as they present themselves to us we send them up-stairs to our forewoman. She passes on their eligibility. If they are up to the required standard we engage them and pay them $8 per week. They are supposed to remain here from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and, besides being used as 'figures,' they sometimes carry bundles.

"They are much more handy than the ordinary dummy, because we can simply direct them what to do, and we are in most instances obeyed. It is true we cannot kick them into one corner when they are in the way as we can with the wire figures, but you know there are drawbacks to every advantage. The great majority of women who answer our advertisements are about 40 years of age. They have at one time, no doubt, been pretty, but now there is a sad commentary upon the double-shuffle of time in their appearance.

"In the busy season, as it is at present," said the storekeeper, with that insinuating tone that a barber uses when he suggests shampooing, "the poor, dear girls have a great deal to do. When a lady wants to buy a dress one of the figures is called up and she puts the dress on to show how it looks. She walks up and down the shop floor several times and impresses the buyer with the beauty of the dress, which I will confidentially say is due in a large measure to the beauty of the figure. Then the dress is sometimes purchased. Very often, however, the lady is not satisfied with the first dress, and the operation is continued indefinitly. In case the purchaser desires to buy a cloak the figure has to robe herself in all the furs of the season in order to please the customer. The figure dresses and undresses perhaps 100 times in the course of a day.

"When the girls are very attractive they are very good advertisements for the stores in which they are employed. Their beauty draws custom."

Artificial Complexions.

St. Louis letter: The drug stores now sell, instead of puffs, kinked oblong pieces of fine chamois skin for applying powder, but the best thing for that purpose is a piece of soft canton flannel. The furry side should be dipped in powder and rubbed over the face, ears, and neck until no more can be put on, dipping as often as necessary. Then brush off all the powder that can be detached with a small brush of goat's hair, which is the sort sold for babies' heads. The woman who follows this instruction will find her complexion greatly improved, and yet there will be no powder visible, even if she studies her features in a hand-glass.

"Would this answer for an entire evening, say such an occasion as the Veiled Prophets' ball tomorrow night, when a great many will appear decolleted?"

"No, there is another way to beautiy the arms and shoulders expected to 'wear' through the exercise of dancing. This is to mix together in a saucer rose-water and powder to the consistency of cream. Several spoonsful of the liquid ought to be sufficient. The best thing to apply it with is the top of an old cotton stocking that has been washed often, or any other soft cotton cloth. It should be rubbed on evenly until thick and allowed to dry, then a fresh cotton rag should be used to rub the skin thoroughly, as if polishing alabaster. If rouge is needed, it may be applied, beginning at the inner corner of the eye, and laying it on, rounding from there out to the cheek-bone at the bottom, but keeping near the eyelash at the top. This throws the eye out and makes it seem larger. None but atrociously ignorant women continue the fashion of painting a round, red spot on the centre of their cheeks. Dry rouge is safer than the liquid preparation, which is apt to be composed of ingredients that will make the skin yellow. The little convex cakes manufactured by Dorin have as good sale now as was the case when the women of this generation were babies. Dry rouge should be put on with a rabbit's foot or its imitation, an oval bundle of white fur to which a little handle is attached. To complete the ball complexion we are discussing, dry powder should lastly be dusted over the skin with a swan's down puff, and that in turn brushed off with a goat's hair brush, and I warrant the get-up for an entire evening without the necessity of visits to the dressing-room to repair it."

"You haven't touched her lips?"

"Now, don't! You know there's a way to color them that it isn't necessary for me to explain, but to make it permanent is a trick of art. Either rose salve or pomade, red cosmetic and Lubin's vinegar rouge will tint them naturally. The latter is a liquid, and should be applied with a piece of cotton, and not the fingers, as the stain is not easily removed."

"Does Beauty depend altogether on burnt matches to keep her eyebrows dark?"

"Not if she has money to spend for luxuries. There are small boxes of black pomade containing in addition a little brush resembling a tooth-brush, which has to be dipped in water, rubbed over the pomade and then lightly touched to the brows, and lashes, too, if necessary. There are also black, blue, and brown cosmetic pencils resembling crayons, which need only be rubbed over the hair as black or brown shades are desired. The blue point is for outlining veins, though this is now little used."

The Bird Mania.

"This is the latest phase of the bird or feather mania," said a millinery salesman, "and it really seems a cruel thing." He balanced a nut-brown, broad-brimmed felt hat on his hand and turned it about before the reporter. The edge was bound by a gathered band of a shade darker velvet, and the left side was slightly turned up where a copper buckle of antique design clasped it and a wide folded strip of velvet extending flat along the brim to the right. Here a bird of paradise was placed, whose breast and long, sweeping tail feather were shaded from yellow to dark brown. The bird was represented in its death agony, its head was twisted around and its eyes rolled with that despairing upward look which is the same in man or animals. Its claws had pushed through the mass of overhanging feathers, and were curled up in a realistic way, which even a hungry cat would respect. They were also gilded to highten the effect.

"And you want me to believe that women like this suffering style, that they can smile with picnic joyousness under a brim which is loaded with a tragedy?"

"Yes; and nothing less than something excruciating will satisfy them. If the birds don't come up in the tortured attitude we have to twist them into a similitude of wo. Just look at this hat."

He lifted a flat of cadet-blue velvet, corded on the edge with the same. Bands of grosgrain in self-shade were fastened about the crown an inch apart with steel buckles, and were extended into short loops at the back. A white pigeon fastened on the left front lay with its beak to the side, its eyes drooping as if with its last struggling breath, and its claws, prettily silvered, stretched out stiffly over a long plume of cadet-blue which hung flat over the brim at the back.

"That would suit some fiery-tempered creature whose hair matches in colors. The submissive sentiment of the hat's decoration would serve to tone her expression."

A hat of mole-colored velvet, with slightly-pointed crown, was brought from the case, brilliant with Paris novelties. The right brim was trimmed with two long plumes of the same shades, side by side, and fastened with a piece of velvet laid in folds and finished with a large steel buckle. These folds extended to the edge of the front brim, were fastened by threads, and then turned back to the other side, giving a claw effect in velvet, which seems to be the newest method of laying the trimming. To the left a monkey's face made of tiny feathers, with blood-red mouth, and amber eyes, and a saucy expression, held down the end of a pheasant breast finished with still gayer feathers, and which extended out to meet the plumes over the back.

Courtship Among the Choctaws.

There are still 2,000 Choctaws living in their ancestral homes in Mississippi, and, on the authority of Mr. H. S. Halbert, they retain in all their pristine vigor most of the usages of their ancestors. Among these the methods employed in conducting a courtship and performing a marriage are curious. When a young Choctaw of Kemper or Neshoba County sees a maiden who pleases his fancy he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then advances within a short distance and gently lets fall a pebble at her feet. He may have to do this two or three times before he attracts the maiden's attention, when, if this pebble throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest. If otherwise, a scornful look and a decided "ekwah" indicate that his suit is in vain. Sometimes, instead of throwing pebbles, the suitor enters the maiden's cabin and lays his hat upon her bed. If the man's suit be acceptable, the hat is permitted to remain, but if she be unwilling to be his bride it is instantly removed. Whichever method be employed, the rejected suitor knows that it is useless to press his suit, and beats as graceful a retreat as possible. When a marriage is agreed upon, the time and place are fixed for the ceremony. The relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom meet at their respective homes, and from thence march to the marriage ground, halting a short distance from one another. The brothers of the bride go across to the opposit party and bring forward the bridegroom, who is then seated upon a blanket spread upon the ground. The sisters of the bridegroom then do likewise by going over and bringing forward the bride. She is expected to break loose and run, but of course is pursued, captured, and brought back to be seated by the side of the bridegroom. All the parties now cluster around the couple; the woman's relatives bring forward a bag of bread—a lingering symbol of the time when the women had to raise the corn; the man's relatives a bag of meat, in memory of the days when the man should have provided the household with game. Next, presents of various sorts are showered on the couple, who all this time sit still, not even speaking a word. With the last present they arise, now man and wife, and, just as in civilized life, provisions are spread, and the ceremony is rounded off with a feast.

A Beautiful Hairdresser.

Newport correspondence: By far the most beautiful girl in all Newport at present is a Boston hairdresser. About all the male admiration in the entire Casino yesterday afternoon was bestowed upon her, and she received it with the unconscious grace and dignity of an ideal Duchess. Her father was a bricklayer, I am told, her mother was a washerwoman, and she herself ended her schooldays at the age of 13 to earn her own living. And there she is, a bright-skinned brunet, with big, melting black eyes, abundant, jetty hair, regular features, a tall, shapely, well-carried figure, and perfectly lady-like manners. She works busily and quite profitably at home, but is now out for a holiday, and when a woman loftily sent for her to come and dress her hair, meaning an insult, she wrote back: "I regret to say that it is impossible. I did not leave my shop as long ago as you did your slaughter-house, but I am for the time being quite as far away from it." The fact was that the woman had more than twenty years ago been a practical worker in the Boston pork-packing house in which her husband founded his fortune.

While speaking of this beautiful hairdresser let me describe her toilet of yesterday, because it illustrates a prevailing elaborate style of afternoon costuming at Newport. The material was ivory-white surah, shirred for a quarter of a yard from the waist downward in close quarters, so that it showed every action of the hips. The fullness from the gathers was arranged in pleats, which extended to the edge of the skirt, where they were met by a fall of white lace put on in coquilles. The bodice and paniers were white nuns' veiling, trimmed with lace. A small cape, made of row upon row of Oriental lace, reached just below the shoulders. Her hat was completely covered with the same lace garniture, to the exclusion of any other trimming, and her white satin parasol had several lace ruffles as a bordering. Not a touch of color was seen, and the effect was that of just such simple elegance as most of the fashionable Newport girls strive after.

Annoyed by Wives' Sister.

It might have been thought impossible for the most ingenious mortal to devise any new argument either for or against marriage with a deceased wife's sister. There lives a gentleman at Liverpool, however, who is entitled to that credit. In a letter to a local journal he explains that his wife's many unmarried sisters are the plagues of his life. Rarely does it happen that one of these spinsters is not staying at his house, and on these occasions his helpmate naturally does her best, by giving entertainments and other well-known means, to promote the matrimonial happiness of her unwedded visitor. The consequence is that the husband finds himself put to endless expense and inconvenience, and this is likely to continue until eligible parties are secured for the whole bevy of sisters-in-law. But he has heard it said that if the marriage with a deceased wife's sister were legalized, wives would be much less willing than at present to have their sisters staying with them. Even if his helpmate were to continue her present hospitality he could easily bring it to an end by making a point of flirting prodigiously with each visitor in succession. And he would do so, the wretch vows, without the slightest compunction, if the law were only changed so as to make it possible for his wife to regard each sister as her possible successor.

Current Poetry.

TWO WOMEN.

A grandma sits in her great armchair;
Balmy sweet is the soft spring air.

Through the latticed, lilac-shadowed pane
She looks to the orchard beyond the lane.

And she catches the gleam of a woman's dress,
As it flutters about in the wind's caress.

"That child is glad as the day is long—
Her lover is coming, her life's a song!"

Up from the orchard's flowery bloom
Floats fragrance faint to the dark'ning room

Where grandma dreams, till a tender grace
And a softer light steal into her face.

For once again she is young and fair,
And twining roses in her hair;

Once again blithe as the lark above,
She is only a girl, and a girl in love!

The years drop from her their weary pain;
She is clasped in her lover's arms again.

The last faint glimmers of daylight die,
Stars tremble out of the purple sky,

Ere Dora flits up the garden path,
Sadly afraid of grandma's wrath.

With rose-red cheeks and flying hair
She nestles down by the old armchair.

"Grandma, Dick says, may we—may I—"
The faltering voice grows strangely shy.

But grandma presses the little hand:
"Yes, my dearie, I understand!

He may have you, darling!" Not all in vain
Did grandma dream she was a girl again!

She gently twists a shining curl:
"Ah, me! the philosophy of a girl!

"Take the world's treasures, its noblest, best—
And love will outweigh all the rest!"

And through the casement the moonlight cold
Streams on two heads, one gray, one gold.

OUGHT TO HAVE GONE ALONG.

"I saw, I saw Xanthoula,
I saw her yester eve,
As she stepped into the little boat,
When she was taking leave.

"A gentle breeze a-blowing,
Filled the white sails on high,
And they looked like a snowy dove
Opening its wings to fly.

"Her friends stood sadly gazing;
But joy was on her face,
As she waved her kerchief, bidding
Them all farewell with grace.

"And I stood, and heard her farewell,
And the boat it skimm'd away,
And bore her to another shore,
As it glided out of the bay.

"By little, and by little, till
At last I did not know,
If 'twas the foaming sea I saw,
Or the boat with the sails of snow.

"But when both boat and kerchief
Were lost in wave and sky,
Her friends they wept in sorrow;
And silently wept I.

"I wept not for the little boat,
Nor the sails that I saw no more;
I wept for fair Xanthoula,
Who went to a distant shore.

"I wept not for the little boat,
With the snowy sails so fair;
I wept for my Xanthoula,
With the waving golden hair."

Humors of the Day.

"Jane," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire, we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been married two years either.

A lady tells something which ought to have remained a secret with her sex. It is that a woman, in choosing a lover, considers a good deal more how the man will be regarded by other women than whether she loves him herself.

His wife has a weakness for scouring over the face of the city in hacks. Says a friend unto him, "She always seems to be out. Is there no way of catching her?" "Tell you what," says the sapient husband, "if you want to find her just go out and hail a hack. She may be in it. It's your only chance."

"Yes," said a fresh girl at a show, "I know my beau goes out between acts, but he's nice and never drinks anything but a cup of coffee, because I can always smell it as plain as day, and I know the smell of coffee from beer or whisky, if I am a little bit green." It is a very happy thing for a young man to have a girl's confidence.

A Southern paper says the alligator destroys millions of mosquitoes by letting them settle on his jaws and then swallowing them. Ladies who are annoyed by the pests might rid themselves of the nuisance by keeping an alligator in the bedroom during the night, but there are some women who would prefer the mosquitoes. They would as soon have a mouse loose in their chamber as an alligator.

A little 5-year-old friend who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate before the other nurslings were drowned was taken to his mother's sick-room the other morning to see the two, tiny twin new babes. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby he said decidedly: "Save this one."

"Good-by, sweetheart," were his last words to the beautiful girl who hung over the front gate and pouted her red lips to be kissed; and then, as he walked down the street, he soliloquized; "If I had all the money I have squandered on oysters and ice-cream and buggy-rides for that girl I could buy me an overcoat now," and "whew!" he said, as the wind whistled around the corner, "I'm a-going to need it pretty soon, too."

I know he's an old bachelor, a horrid, grumpy thing,
A nasty, spiteful, cross-grained ugly fright!
I wish, John, that such callers to your wife you would not bring.
You know as well as I do it's not right.
Why do I think him single? Why? Oh, John, I'll have a fit.
Did you not hear, you stupid, you? He called dear baby "It."

A certain member of Parliament who owned extensive estates was spending a few days at the residence of a noble family. There were several interesting and accomplished young ladies in the family, to whom the honorable member showed every attention. Just as he was about to take leave the nobleman's wife proceeded to consult him upon a matter which, she alleged, was causing her no little distress. "It is reported," said the Countess, "that you are to marry my daughter Lucy, and what shall we do? What shall we say about it?" "Oh," responded the considerate M. P., "just say she refused me!"

THE STORY OF A SEED.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Into the soil I cast a seed,
An idle hour beguiling:
The robins sang who saw the deed,
And earth and sky were smiling.

Then briefly through my heart-strings swept
The song of Nature's beauty,
Whose strains of tender peace I kept
When called once more to duty.

Beneath the evening's silent dew,
The morning's sunlit splendor,
The tiny seed to beauty grew—
A stately plant, though slender.

No human eye beheld its grace,
Its shady nook adorning,
Till I the well-remembered place
Slow sought one Autumn morning.

The withered leaves beneath my feet
Fair Summer were entombing:
But O, my flower—so strong, so sweet!—
'Twas blooming—blooming—blooming!

Ah! then I thought, for vain applause
Why should we tax each power,
When those who work with Nature's laws
Victorious gain life's flower?

GRACE S. WELLS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
The best and cheapest hair dressing.
It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.
Burnett's flavoring extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

HUSBANDRY.

Results of Experiments in Wheat-Growing at the Missouri Agricultural College.

The Need for Reform in the Dressed-Poultry Trade—The Boston Rules.

A Constantly-Increasing Demand for Fruits—The Supply Incommensurate.

General Notes on Husbandry—Girdling Grape-Vines—Raspberry Culture.

Experiments in Wheat-Raising at the Missouri Agricultural College.

The experiments made with twelve varieties of wheat on the Missouri Agricultural College farm show that the best yields were from the Fultz variety, which yielded sixty-four pounds eight ounces to the bushel, forty bushels to the acre, and eighty-seven pounds straw to the bushel, the length of straw being four and one-eighth feet. Of the newer varieties the Ostery seemed to be the most promising, the seed of which came from Russia in 1877, and its average yield since has been thirty-two and a quarter bushels to the acre, and average weight sixty-two pounds two ounces—heavier than any other white wheat the college has grown. It is extremely hardy, ripens early, and the straw is stiff. The "Sparks Swamp" appears to be identical with the old Mediterranean variety. "Washington Glass" was found to ripen too late to be of value, and "Bennett" made too heavy a growth of straw, though it may do better in a drier season. "Dallas" and "Wysor" wheat were unsatisfactory, ripening too late for the climate.

The *Prairie Farmer* thinks that the same causes which operated in the northern and middle counties of Illinois to bring about a resumption of the reign of the winter wheat crop after an intermission of from twenty to twenty-five years will lead to a return of spring wheat cultivation to the old spring-wheat regions in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. It is believed that the soil of this region by parting with an excess of vegetable matter will soon have returned to something near its old crop-producing capacity in spring wheat. It is concluded, from observations made in winter-wheat districts that an excess of vegetable matter and nitrogen, instead of a deficiency of alkali or the phosphates, is the cause of the present uncertainty and often unprofitableness of spring wheat in these sections which once yielded so prolifically.

The Need for Reform in the Dressed-Poultry Trade.

Mention has already been made of the recent regulations adopted in New York City in regard to the shipment of dressed poultry. A stringent ordinance in respect to this subject might not be amiss in this city. It is doubtful if another place of any prominence could be found in the country where poultry arrives in such wretched condition as it does in this City of Chicago. Dressed stock is scalded, half picked, bruised and jammed into all sorts of traps from an old shoe-box to a cast-away barrel or washtub and sent to market, the shipper expecting his commission-man to get the highest price for him. When this mess freezes, as it often does, matters are still worse, for the turkeys and chickens frozen stiff are torn out of the barrels a tangle of stiff necks and legs, with not an inviting look about them. All this might easily be avoided. There is no reason why dressed stock should not be sent forward nicely packed in suitable cases and dressed with care, with head and legs off, and all ready for the kitchen, as it is required to be in the Boston market. The loss in weight by removing the head and feet would be more than compensated for by the nice straight packing and careful dry-picking which gives the flesh the soft, white appearance which at once attracts the notice of the buyer and brings the seller the highest price.

The *American Cultivator* gives the following instructions for dressing fowls for the Boston market, upon which the New York ordinance is based:

Fowl should, of course, be killed in the most merciful way, and our dealers believe it can be best done by cutting the jugular vein in the neck. This is not only an expeditious method of causing death, but the fowl bleeds freely and leaves the flesh perfectly white. As soon as death ensues, pluck at once while the bird is warm, as the process can then be accomplished much more rapidly than if the bird is allowed to hang until cold. Never scald a fowl if it can be helped, for wet-picked poultry is not wanted in this market and only sells for low prices. As soon as the fowl is picked, take off the head at the throat, strip the blood out of the neck, peel back the skin a little, remove a portion of the neck-bone, then, just before packing, draw the skin over the end and tie and trim neatly.

The law requires that the intestines shall be drawn, and this requirement should be carefully attended to. The incision for taking out the intestines must be small as possible, and the gizzard, heart, etc., should be left in.

With live poultry the situation in Chicago is even worse. Crowded into contemptible little racks or cages, many of which are not high enough for the fowl to stand erect, the poor birds suffer terribly, and scarcely one of these cages arrives in which one or many birds are not trampled to death. The fowl also contract disease huddled so closely together sometimes until they are sold, lose weight for lack of sufficient food, and become wholly unfit to eat. Coops of live poultry as they are shipped in here and stacked up on South Water street are often fit objects for the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

An Undersupply of Native Fruits.

Vick's Monthly says there has been an undersupply of native fruits in all the Northern markets this season. This is in the face of a flourishing state of horticulture. The shortage and consequent tendency to higher prices is accounted for by the increase in the population of cities bringing with it a greater demand; the fact that fresh fruit is more a common article of food than formerly; to the enormous quantity used by the canning and drying establishments, and to the great and growing foreign demand. The demand is outgrowing the supply. The cultivation of fruits is increasing, but several years are required to bring orchards into bearing, and small fruits which produce sooner are quickly taken by canners, so that the supply of them is even behind the times. Those having suitable lands are recommended to plant fruit-trees, which, with proper attention, promise to yield handsome returns.

General Notes.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop will be unusually small this year on account of the long-continued drouth.

Montana is beginning to raise her own fruit. The apple orchards in the Territory are looking thrifty. Apples and cherries both promise to do well.

Oscar Wilde made the yellow sunflower fashionable. Now a follower wants to have the gold-colored dandelion cultivated in the hot-house, believing it would "be a pretty object for the festive table" in the winter months.

Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill., writes that the fruit display at the St. Louis Fair was a very slim affair. The managers should "take a walk" through our South Water street some morning, and receive a few lessons in fruit exhibitions.

Prof. Burrell, of Illinois University, has been examining some specimens of diseased peach trees sent to him from this State, where this malady has prevailed, which confirms his opinion that the disease known as the yellows is caused by bacteria.

W. H. Thomas, of La Grange, Mo., had two acres of land in bearing strawberries this season, from which he cleared $1,500. He irrigated the land by using a windmill to elevate the water to a tank. The Crescent and Sharpless are his favorit varieties.

The Italian laborers drawn to New Jersey by the demand for berry-pickers are many of them settling down and cultivating the grape, the management of which they learned in their native land. They plant very deep, making extensive preparations at first, and doing little afterwards except to keep away the weeds. Refuse leather rakings, wood mold chips, coal ashes, and marl are put on the ground. Only two shoots are allowed to come from the root of the young vine. The canes are tied to single stakes, and the ends are sometimes pinched back to throw strength into the fruit. After the vines begin to blossom, manure, bone-dust, or lime is often put around them. The yield is above the average. The product is mostly made into wine.

A farmer in the Old Dominion has raised 100 barrels of sweet-potatoes to the acre on very poor land with no fertilizer except a heavy coating of leaf-mold. Wood-mold, and wood-pile dirt are found to be good dressing for land planted with this vegetable.

Several members of the Georgia State Horticultural Society pronounce mulberries the best kind of feed for hogs. Dr. Brown says that he grows the mulberry near Augusta to feed his poultry, the birds, and the negroes of the neighborhood, and would not therefore be without mulberry-trees.

Gardeners at Potsdam raise little violet trees by preventing the plants from blooming for several years, and having them grow upright by removing the lower leaves and shoots. These little trees, about fourteen centimetres high, are very pretty. Some of the gardeners winter as many as 20,000 pots of violets.

A new apple-tree insect has appeared at Chelsea, Wis. Prof. Lintner says in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* this appears to be the first record of the species feeding on the apple, and says it is not probable that it will prove injurious. He says it is by no means a common insect in the West, and regards its appearance in Wisconsin in numbers as exceptional.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Farmer* has reached the conclusion that the introduction of the sparrow into this country was a mistake, and many agricultural sheets are also condemning him. Despite all of this persecution, however, the little colonizer still lives, fights, and flourishes, and some people think there is quite room enough in this broad country for him to stay here, become useful, and make himself at home.

The "Everlasting Raspberry" yields fruit, as its name implies, till the snow comes. It was found growing wild in Pennsylvania, and is now cultivated. It yields an average crop in the berry season, and about the close fruit ripens on the new canes. The vine blossoms till frost kills it. The fruit is said to be solid and sweet, but not so juicy as other black caps. It is not like the monthly raspberries.

Cincinnati has received about 1,500,000 baskets of peaches this season, and about 500,000 went direct to New England cities. The Baltimore and Philadelphia canners are said to have used up another million and a half baskets. Eighty evaporating establishments have been engaged in Delaware and Maryland ever since June fruit has been ripe. Preservers have taken liberally the large crop, believing it well to provide for a possible short supply in 1883.

The war against the little English sparrow continues to rage with unabated fury, and it would seem that he, like the "heathen Chinee," "must go." A farmer near Montreal, Canada, is going to sue the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for having imported sparrows. He estimates the number of sparrows on his land at 5,000, and says that they have eaten thirty acres of barley, destroyed his potatoes, and made havoc with his early vegetables.

England has a surplus of mules. During the Egyptian war the Government bought the animals everywhere, even taking over a cargo from Kentucky to be shipped to Egypt. When the war was ended the purchase was stopped, and it is estimated that England has now about 10,000 mules "out of employment." Prices are supposed to be lower there than here, and it is not unlikely that a lot of these mules will be sent over to cultivate the Southern cotton-fields.

W. A. Gosnell, of Kansas City, in a lecture on "Does Geology Teach Us Anything in Selecting a Location for Fruit?" delivered before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, concludes thus: "In all of the teachings of geology as a science I have failed to find anything that dictates to me where I might find one spot or location above another that is suitably adapted to the varied wants of all fruits grown and cultivated to meet and satiate the required wants of man, and hence I unhesitatingly say that geology does not teach us anything in selecting a location for fruit any more than it dictates what man shall eat, or whether it shall be the horse, the ox, or mule that he shall employ in subduing the wild, untenantable plains, valleys, or fields of earth, in order to make them yield obedience to his will."

Gov. Smith, in his address at the Vermont State Fair, regrets the "alarming decrease in the farming land in New England," and appeals to the young men to seek, "by judicious, intelligent farming," to reclaim their lands, instead of forsaking them for new homes in the Far West, where there are countless failures which are seldom heard of, while the cases of eminent success are painted in glowing colors. He says: "To young men eager to follow this road I would say resist the syren voice which whispers to you of golden prospects in the West; take the capital which you would invest in fitting your farms there and invest it here, and with the same energy, enterprise, and patient waiting you will assuredly succeed, for in your native soil lies hidden as pure and precious gold as can be found in the Western prairies; dig for it here, and be assured there is in store for you position, wealth, and power."

James Caird, high authority in England on agricultural matters, says: "The introduction of foreign meat and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe. American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices. It must be met by the production here of articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter, early vegetables, meat, hay, straw, potatoes, and the sugar beet. The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada, which has already begun, which nothing can prevent from continuing and increasing, will alter the existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change; freely accepting the good it brings and skillfully using the advantages which greater proximity to the best market must always command."

LOVE'S LAST WORD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

From earthly lodgment passed afresh,
A human soul, arraigned to hear,
For sins committed in the flesh,
The doom of God in words of fear,

Said: "Ere, just Judge, thy sentence falls,
And ere I reach the fadeless flame
Where never voice for pardon calls
In hope's faint accents on Thy name—

"Ere yet my tongue shall lose its power
To praise or pray—this homage take:
That one dear comfort's gracious flower
Still cools and shades the lava-lake.

"How empty all my life of good,
Thou, Lord, best know'st, and Thou alone;
How vain each penitential mood,
And vain the lips' most rapturous tone.

"How all my life, in hid accord
With sin's sore bondage, stooped and served,
Thy righteous eyes have witnessed, Lord,
And now they speak a doom deserved.

"But she, *my mother*, never knew
And never dreamed the treacherous truth;
She joyed that in my heart there grew
Thy grace in ever-freshening youth.

"Though unconsumed I burn and die,
Still quick with death's undying life,
This thought will soothe me where I lie
In Hell's most fiery storm and strife.

"For this I bless and praise Thee, Lord:
And now accept the doom of sin,
Condemned by Thy most righteous word,
And by the sense of guilt within."

. . . .

But at the Judge's final word
The soul in sudden transport woke,
What time the angelic strains it heard,
And Heaven's high beams around it broke!

EDWARD SANFORD.

Cyprus Wines at Bordeaux.

St. James' Gazette.

No fewer than sixty-three different Cyprus wines are exhibited at Bordeaux. Thirty of these come direct from the villages of the Larnaka district, and eight from the Limassol villages; while eight merchants or proprietors, chiefly Greeks, exhibit for their own behoof twenty-five other samples. These wines are catalogued as Commanderia (thirty varieties); Mavro, a wine of so deep a red that it is called black (twenty-three kinds); five Muscat wines, and five Moracanella wines. The last is made from the white grape named Xinisteri, and, as well as the Muscat, has been getting scarcer of late years, the price the grapes fetch for eating paying better than that which the wine would yield. There are also a few samples of mastic spirit, and one sample of wine vinegar. The Mavro, which is generally rough and cheap, is well-fitted when cleanly made for blending and fortifying the thinner light-red and white French wines, so as to produce an exportable "Bordeaux." Some samples show a marked advance in cleanliness of manufacture, and a notable absence of the flavor of the tar with which the jars which receive the must and the goats-skins in which the wines are carried are lined. But the palates of the islanders have been so wedded to this flavor for ages that it will be a hard struggle to get them to generally abandon it. But it will have to be done; for the progress of the phylloxera is opening up a prosperous and immediate future to the Cyprus vineyards, if the peasantry can be only induced to understand it, and if the Government will only open up roads into the wine tracts, so as to admit of carts with proper casks pushing aside the traditional mule with wine-skins. The prices of the Mavro range from about a shilling a gallon for last year's wines to eighteen pence a gallon for that of 1877; which is cheap enough for a genuine robust, high colored wine—too rich in tannin because of the over-pressing of the stalks and stones—a fault easily to be amended by an improved process of manufacture.

Carter's Little Liver Pills do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector, 25 cents.

LIVE STOCK.

Professional Exhibitors the Bane of the County Fairs.

Growing Interest in Shropshire Down Sheep—A Register Wanted for This Breed.

High-Bred Bulls as Missionaries—The Policy of Low Prices.

Kansas City Fat-Stock Show—Matters of Moment to Jersey Breeders—Short Items of Interest.

Professional Exhibitors.

Now that the regular annual fair season is ended many local breeders of pure stock are scanning the lists of awards. They see there that those who make a business of getting together a flock, a herd, or a stud with which to go on a starring tour from county to county, and from State to State, have again succeeded in gathering to themselves a goodly share of the shekels collected by the fair association from the people of the vicinity. Against the system which fosters the interests of these professional exhibitors many breeders of good standing have for some time protested, and still protest vainly. They urge, and with reason, that local breeders and owners are deterred from showing their stock by the fact that they must compete against those who have picked from many herds the best they could buy, and have thus secured a herd of greater size, uniformity, beauty, and, perhaps, value as breeders, than can be found in local herds not gathered in this way.

There is, of course, nothing legally or morally wrong in thus going about the country with a herd collected with much care and cost, and taking as many of the purses and as much of the plate offered as can be honestly won. Nor can it be denied that the professional exhibitors are educators of the people. The question is, whether the lessons they teach may not be learned at smaller cost. These picked herds should be made to draw crowds of people through the gates; but it is not generally believed that the increase they bring in gate money more than equals the amount they take away in premiums. There can be no doubt of the fact that the number of entries is far less than it would be if the owners of genuine home-bred herds knew they would not be brought into competition with professionals, a competition in most cases without hope of success for the local exhibitor.

Few judges at local or country fairs would have the courage to award the more important premiums to the local exhibitor, even if they felt that the honors justly belonged there, lest they should be charged with favoring their neighbors unfairly. Few are strong enough to set aside the decisions of judges at the State fairs and to declare that the local herd is better than those shown where many are gathered. The policy of most fair associations is, of course, to induce as many as will to come with their attractions, and if the traveling exhibition can neither win the best prizes fairly, nor coax nor buildoze the management into awarding to him all there is worth having, he will declare that he has been unfairly treated, that no stranger can get justice within the gates of *that* association, and that he will carry the tale of his wrongs to the ears of all other exhibitors, that they may steer clear of a place where there is no hope of winning money enough to pay expenses. Any one who has served on a committee on awards knows what influences are brought to bear upon the members.

It is not impossible that this matter may be in some degree if not entirely remedied by debarring professional exhibitors from competing in the close classes which can be provided for local breeders. The prizes for the free-for-all classes may be made great enough to induce the professionals to bring stock, thus adding to the attraction of the fair, and helping to educate the masses, while the exhibitor would get the advertising for which his soul thirsteth, and, if as successful as one or two have been this year, cash enough to pay all expenses and leave a handsome profit.

Shropshire Downs.

Combining as they do a heavy carcass of choice mutton with a fleece of good weight and of that fine medium staple which never goes out of favor, the Shropshire Down sheep are rapidly rising in popularity with American breeders. They are vigorous, hardy, and stand close herding in large flocks without loss of size or stamina; the ewes are careful mothers and good nurses, yielding plenty of milk; they are prolific, flocks frequently producing 40 per cent of twins; they are hearty feeders and have unusually great powers for assimilation of food, therefore they attain great weights at an early age; yet they kill well, giving a large proportion of choice meat. The quality of their flesh is such that if it could be generally introduced to our markets its use would quickly banish the prejudice so many Americans have against mutton.

Almost a century has passed since the foundations of the Shropshire Down breed were laid by crossing the Cotswold and the Leicester upon the original stock found on Morfe Common, a tract of some 600,000 acres in England. The original sheep had horns, and brown or black faces. The horns they have lost, but the brown faces are retained, and the legs are dark gray. In those parts of America where wool alone is the object for which the flock is kept the Shropshires will be found profitable; where both wool and mutton find ready market it may well be doubted if a better breed can be kept.

Importations of Shropshires to America are increasing in volume and in frequency. There are in the vicinity of Chicago a number of flocks of much merit, and other flocks are scattered through the country from Canada to Texas. For the good of a land which, in the first seven months of this year, paid more than $40,000,000 to other countries for wool and woolen goods, it is to be hoped that every reasonable effort will be made to extend a knowledge of the characteristics of this breed, and to impress its value upon the minds of our people.

Breeders of Shropshires in America are thinking of taking measures for opening a register in which, under proper regulations as to proof of pure breeding, etc., Shropshires in America may be entered. Steps have already been taken in this city for opening such a record, wherein entries may be made at once upon payment of a small fee to cover cost.

The Policy of Low Prices.

Many who are now enthusiastic breeders of pure stock and owners of large and valuable herds, flocks, or studs of pure blood were led to become such through the possession of some half-breed by which they got some idea of the value of good blood. A case in illustration is that of a well-known Chicago business-man who is now an ardent advocate of the cause of the Jerseys and owner of a goodly number of animals of great worth. Some years ago he became owner of a half-Jersey cow got by a pure bull of good milking family. She was so superior to her dam and the other native or scrub cows that her owner became convinced that, if an infusion of Jersey blood could produce results so pleasing, the royal blue blood would make a still more gratifying improvement in any ordinary dairy herd.

Most breeders of pure stock have more males of good promise than they can use. Where the herd or flock is of fashionable strain, or what is equivalent, is widely and well advertised, the surplus males will sell for figures higher than the average farmer thinks he can afford to pay—higher, in fact, than any one can afford to give if he does not own a herd or flock of pure-bred females with which to use the high-bred male. Many breeders, however, are unable to find ready sale at fancy prices for their surplus males; yet they dislike to offer such at low prices, lest by doing so they lower the market for others. The result is that their surplus males are carried longer than is profitable, and some even send them to the butcher rather than sell for less than such animals are really worth for breeding purposes.

Others think it is better to offer their young males at figures which will tempt farmers to buy, believing that every animal sent into a neighborhood where pure-bred stock has not been kept goes as a missionary to lead the people to the better way; that the farmer and the farmer's family will quickly become champions of their new acquisition at first because they feel that the old man must be defended from any possible charge of lunacy; later because they will have learned the real value of their purchase. They will try to induce their neighbors to buy, or at least to use, pure-bred sires, that they may have support and countenance in what they half suspect may have been foolish extravagance. The longer they talk about the matter the more clearly they will see the advantages of using the best blood, and they end by becoming ardent advocates and teachers.

Interesting to Jersey Breeders.

A very useful and energetic body is the American Jersey Cattle Club, with some love for legislating and a laudable determination to guard against the entry in the Herd Register of animals in which flows even the smallest drop of blood not of the royal blue. At a meeting of the club in September last a rule was adopted to the effect that no entry could be made unless the present owner of the animal signed the blank application for entry. The Secretary construed this to exclude dead as well as living animals, and so notified the public. It was at once seen that this would operate unjustly to the injury of honest breeders, and a special meeting was called to reconsider this rule. At this meeting it was resolved by the Board of Directors, after consultation with Mr. D. F. Appleton, the mover of the resolution at the late special meeting, "That hereafter no animal shall be entered unless held and entered by the owner residing in this country or the Dominion of Canada"—he disavowing all intent of having it apply to dead ancestors or to animals bred in this country or the Dominion of Canada. The board instructed the Secretary (unless objection shall be made within fifteen days) to construe the resolution as applying only to imported animals. The effect of this is to countermand the order of the Secretary not to send him the pedigrees of dead animals or those not absolutely owned at that time by the person offering the animal for entry.

Shorts.

A train on the Chicago & Northwestern recently killed a $250 Jersey bull for C. H. Atkins, Arlington Heights, Ill.

The merits of the dairy breeds may be discovered before the cattle are eaten. This is one advantage they have over beef breeds and missionaries.

Copious rains have quickened the grass, and stock is once more filling itself with fresh and succulent feed, to the great benefit of butter and of cheese makers.

In the first seven months of 1882 Great Britain exported 19,647 cwts. of Irish and British butter, valued at $677,785. In the same period the United States exported 4,258,499 pounds, valued at $858,321.

E. M. Teall, of Chicago, rejoices over a fine heifer calf lately dropped by his imported Jersey cow, Norma of Jersey, bought for him from Capt. Philip Le Brocq, a widely and well known breeder on the Island of Jersey.

The new crop of corn is already making its influence felt in the hog markets of the West. Receipts of hogs are increasing, and those arriving are heavier and more matured than the stock received during the summer months.

In about three weeks C. Bailey, Naperville, Ill., will return from France with a lot of Percheron Norman horses. He declares his determination to bring with him as good a horse of the breed as ever put hoof to American soil if money will buy such an animal.

The recent outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the herds of Eastern Maryland has aroused in the West a lively sense of the danger which menaces the cattle industry of the whole North. In its issue of Oct. 6 the *Iowa Homestead* urges Senators of that and other Western States to work in the next Congress for the passage of the bill presented last winter by Gov. Carpenter—the only bill presented which offered any protection to Western cattlemen.

Used in connection with cattle of the Island of Jersey the letters P. S. mean "pedigree stock," and signify that the ancestors of the animal thus distinguished have been registered in the Island Herd Book. When the letters F. S. accompany the name of a cow or a bull they mean "foundation stock," and indicate that the ancestry of the animal has not been so recorded. To gain admittance as foundation stock to the Island Herd Book an animal must pass three judges.

Great Britain exported 8,237 cwts. of cheese, valued at $164,390, during the seven months ended July 31, 1882. From the United States in the same time 63,175,503 pounds were exported, the value thereof being given as $6,927,514. In the corresponding period of 1881 United States exports of cheese amounted to 87,553,170 pounds, of the custom-house value of $9,442,297, which was about 11 cents per pound, and much less than the cheese really brought to this country.

Kansas City is to have a fat-stock show next fall. Her business-men show a readiness worthy of praise in pledging substantial support to the enterprise. It is to be hoped that financially the venture will be more satisfactory than the Chicago fat-stock show has. If the managers of the latter had depended upon receipts of the show only they would now be some $13,000 behind. Yet no one thinks that the consequential profits from the exhibition are not enough to repay all the outlay.

Any one seeking to play on Island of Jersey cattle-dealer for a flat may find that he went for wool and came back shorn. Capt. Philip Le Brocq, a leading breeder on the island, suggests that tricks worthy the practiced cow-jobber of the Stock-Yards are practiced on the little island and in the channel—such as leaving the cow from thirty-six to forty-eight hours without milking, or drawing the milk entirely from the back teats while the front ones are left full, or vice versa, to hide defects.

Healthy animals will eat more food in cold than in warm weather. When the cool nights of autumn come the skillful feeder profits by this fact by giving an extra allowance of food to his stock. He is abundantly rewarded by hearing the grunts arising from that comfortable pain which comes of a stuffed stomach, and by seeing his animals thrive even though the grass has lost its tempting succulence. Cattle, swine, and sheep are profitable only as machines for turning food into flesh and fat, and like other machines when they are idle they are a drain upon the resources of their owner. The hopper should be kept well filled with grain if a good grist is expected.

Shire-bred English draft horses are receiving a cordial welcome at the fairs in the West, if they are not selling quite as freely and at as high prices as the importers wish. J. H. Truman's stud, now in Chicago, received high honors at the Chicago Horse Fair, the Illinois State Fair at Peoria, and at the St. Louis Fair. The black stallion Punch was second at Chicago; Harlequin was first at Chicago and St. Louis and second at Peoria; Sir Edward was first at Chicago; the mare Brown Duchess 1st was first at Chicago and at St. Louis; Brown Duchess 2d was first at St. Louis and March Beauty was first at all three places, in competition with some of the best draft stock of the country.

At a meeting held in Kansas City Sept. 29 some fifteen of the hundred or more breeders of Scotch polled cattle in the United States organized two societies for the purpose of publishing herd books and doing such other business as may properly come within the scope of such organizations. The officers of the Galloway Society are F. McHardy, President; M. R. Platt, Treasurer; and William Watson, long known as the ardent admirer and uncompromising advocate of the Angus polled cattle, has the most influential office in the association—that of Secretary. With the exception of two the Directors are all living near Kansas City. The officers of the American Polled Angus Association are F. L. Underwood, Kansas City, President; J. R. Gudgell, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer; Charles Gudgell, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Prof. E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kas., J. V. Farwell, Chicago, the Hon. J. H. Pope, Ottawa, Ont., and Frank B. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y., Vice-Presidents. Considerable shrewdness was shown in giving all the working and influential offices to men living in or near Kansas City, and making that city the place for future meetings, for by so doing they practically put into the hands of a small number the management of both organizations.

THE NAME HE SPOKE.

[RONDEAU.]

For The Chicago Tribune.

The name he spoke was *hers*, last night,
When sweet dreams led him thro' their bright
And rose-strewn bowers. 'Twas but a word
Like the soft cooing of a bird
Who sees his mate return from flight.

'Twas but a word; yet sudden blight
Struck all the stars on Heaven's height,
And hurled them downward as I heard
The name he spoke.

An earthquake swept fair Faith from sight;
Joy reeled thro' space, pursued by Fright;
Love for one moment paused—demurred—
Then laughed, and took Hate's proffered sword,
And all Hell's demons hissed in spite
The name he spoke.

ELLA WHEELER.

Another Lion-Tamer Torn to Pieces.

St. James Gazette.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Abbeville Sept. 22, says that the lion tamer at Sanger's circus has been torn to pieces at Orange, in the Vaucluse, while giving a representation. A terrible panic ensued, and several spectators were injured in the crush.

Ladies and sickly girls requiring a nonalcoholic, gentle stimulant will find Brown's Iron Bitters beneficial.

LIVE-STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Restrictions of Foreign Governments upon American Traffic.

Efforts Thus Far to Secure the Removal of Such Restrictions.

Negotiations with England Frustrated by Newspaper-Publications.

Prospects Better for Securing Favorable Action from France.

Another Letter from the Hon. Emery A. Storrs.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, France, July 29.—This letter is not devoted to the description of natural scenery, works of art, architecture, or society. THE TRIBUNE is somewhat familiar with the steps which have been taken to secure a removal of the restrictions upon the shipment of live-stock to Great Britain, and is also somewhat familiar with the difficulties shippers of American meats to France have suffered from what may be called hostile French legislation. To a statement of what has been done concerning these very important and interesting matters since I have been in Europe this letter will in the main be directed.

Upon reaching London I immediately called upon Mr. Lowell, presented my letters from the State Department, and found him anxious and zealous to coöperate with me in securing, if possible, the results desired. At the earliest possible moment

AN INTERVIEW WAS BROUGHT ABOUT WITH MR. MUNDELLA,

one of the leading members of the Privy Council, at which Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who has for a long time been engaged in the live-stock business, was present. Mr. Mundella is a very positive, well-informed, and, I should call him, typical Englishman. He expressed himself as being personally exceedingly desirous that some steps should be taken by which the apprehensions of the English people as to the shipment of diseased cattle to Great Britain might be allayed; and insisted with quite a good deal of vigor, and, I believe, with perfect sincerity, that the restrictions upon the shipment of live stock from the United States to Great Britain, and particularly the order of the British Government that our live stock should be slaughtered at its port of arrival, did not grow out of any national prejudice, but from an honest belief that our cattle were infected with pleuro-pneumonia and the mouth-disease. Of course, I had no means of showing the groundlessness of these fears or of demonstrating that they ought not in fact to exist. Senator McPherson, however, whose long familiarity with the business enabled him to speak with great confidence, assured Mr. Mundella that there were no real grounds for such apprehensions. Methods were quite fully discussed for placing this great traffic upon such a footing that the interests of all parties might be conserved and all real danger from the spread of disease by the shipment of live-stock be averted. I took the liberty of suggesting, as one of the methods by which these results might be reached,

SOME NATIONAL LEGISLATION UPON OUR PART

creating for our ports of shipment intelligent and trustworthy Boards of Inspection—so intelligent and so trustworthy that their certificates or reports that the cattle shipped were free from disease might be safely accepted. I also expressed a belief that our people would have no objection to placing upon each one of these boards some person or persons whom the English Government might designate. To carry out such a suggestion would, of course, require National legislation. As to the likelihood of getting such a measure through Congress speedily, I thought that Mr. McPherson was prepared to speak. And he did speak—assuring Mr. Mundella that there would be no difficulty whatever in quickly securing such legislation. Mr. Lowell furthered, wisely and well, these efforts; and when the interview closed I thought that the foundations, at least, had been laid for securing what our live-stock shippers so much desire.

Unfortunately, however, a good deal of our trouble comes from our own people. A few days after this interview Mr. Lowell handed to me a marked copy of the *Mark Lane Express*, of the date of July 24, which had been handed to him by Mr. Mundella, and which contains this most significant paragraph:

> The United States Treasury Cattle Commission has been investigating cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in the State of Maryland. It was but a short time ago that the Governor of the State announced officially that this disease did not exist there. But the Treasury Commission, after careful investigation, emphatically declare that it does prevail; and that at no time within the last six months has Baltimore County been free from it. The committee found that nine animals from an infected herd had recently been driven twenty-one miles along the public highway to Baltimore, where they were exposed for sale in the stock-yards; and that, while in those yards, one of the animals was found to be suffering from this disease in its acute stage. They also learned that one animal from an infected herd in Baltimore County had recently been sent to Chicago; and they are now endeavoring to ascertain the precise locality to which this animal has been sent, so that the danger of the creation of a new centre of infection in the West may be prevented if possible.

The marked article also contains

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT

from the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, which, in commenting upon the circumstance above quoted, says:

> The facts seem to imply the existence of the same practice in other infected districts. The shipment of calves from the infected markets of Camden and Baltimore suggests at least similar shipments from Georgetown, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and New York. Under these circumstances how long can the boasted immunity of the West be hoped to continue? Never before in the history of the Nation has the danger been so imminent. For over thirty years we were protected by the convergence of the whole continental cattle-traffic to the infected centre. Three years ago a counter-current set in in the case of calves sent from Middle and Western Pennsylvania and New York to be matured in the West. Now, on account of the exorbitant prices given for stock in this belt, the caterers for the Western market have been crowded farther East; and now, for the first time, the infected districts are being extensively laid under contribution to supply the demands of the West.

The paper also contains the following extract from the *National Live-Stock Journal* of Chicago:

> The Western movement of our thoroughbreds has opened new channels for the development of this disease; and, unless immediate action is taken by Congress to intercept the impending scourge, those potent germs will ere long be found working among the vast herds upon the plains.

The presentation of such extracts as these

WAS SUFFICIENTLY DISCOURAGING;

and no further steps were taken, save in a general way, through the press, to enlist the interests of the British public in favor of the utmost freedom in the shipment of American live-stock, in order that that great public might have cheap beef.

Upon reaching Paris, early in August I found our American Minister, Mr. Morton, absent. But upon my return, on Sept. 15, he was home, and with him I had a long interview concerning shipments of meats to France, and with reference to French legislation upon the subject. Concerning Mr. Lowell I have already stated that the esteem in which he is held in England is such as to gratify any American proud of the standing of his country abroad. In the most positive manner, and in its highest sense, all this may be said of Mr. Morton. I have heard but one opinion expressed of Mr. Morton. He combines with thorough Americanism no fustian and buncombe diplomacy, but excellent good sense and perfect tact in dealing with men and affairs. It is no small matter to the American 3,000 or 4,000 miles from home to feel, when in the presence of the representative of his country, that he is at home and is welcome; and it is no small matter to any patriotic American to know that, in such a great capital as this, his country is represented by one in every way a gentlemen, whose quiet manners and unvarying good sense and absolute straightforwardness are thoroughly typical of the country he represents. It is not necessary to note what other Americans abroad will have observed, the commanding social position which Mr. Morton and his household have taken in Paris. This is a topic not necessary to dwell upon, but I am glad to note the fact, and, as an American very proud of his country, delighted to hear it commended on all sides, where any comment whatever is made.

Mr. Morton, in behalf of our interests, had already exerted himself most zealously, and by these exertions had secured the passage through one branch of the French Legislature of an act repealing the present restrictions; and the passage of this act failed in the other branch by only three or four votes. We went over the whole ground very fully; and while, like most well-poised business-men, Mr. Morton is not overconfident, yet his decided opinion, as expressed to me, is, that at no very distant date such arrangements can be made with the French Government as will give to the shippers of meats to this country

ALL THE PRIVILEGES WHICH THEY NOW DESIRE TO HAVE.

In conversation with French officials, and particularly with M. Gambetta while he was in office, the topic of some legislation upon our part was discussed, and Mr. Morton's opinion is that, should our Congress adopt some legislative measures for the inspection of live-stock, such as in a general way I have indicated, all serious difficulty would be removed.

And thus stands this question today. We are better situated, I think, with regard to France than England, and will secure from the French Government what we desire much more speedily, I think, than from the English. Also, I think that if the utmost diligence on the part of our Minister, and the most careful and intelligent watching after our interests, will bring about the legislation we seek, it will be brought about. I think THE TRIBUNE can do much in aiding this movement; and one thing, I trust, may be done at home: that we shall hereafter be bothered by no hysterical publications such as the ones to which I have referred.

EMERY A. STORRS.

"THE BON MARCHE."

An Employer Who Looks After All the Needs of His Clerks.

Paris Correspondence Boston Traveller.

This afternoon we have been to the "Bon Marché." Almost every one knows that wonderful store, but I think not many know that it is an admirable benevolent work as well as a successful business undertaking. We were in the reading-room of the store this afternoon, when a gentleman entered and offered to show the household and business parts to as many as were curious. This offer is made every afternoon about 3 o'clock. Mr. Boucicaut began life as a poor boy, and when able to have a little store of his own his attention was at once directed to the welfare of his clerks, and he gave them, as soon as he was able, a home in his own house. From this small beginning the work has grown wonderfully. Mr. Boucicaut died a few years ago worth millions of dollars, and today the "Bon Marché," carried on by his widow, employs 3,000 people.

Two thousand of these people live in the building, and the 3,000 take their meals there. We were first taken to a large hall filled with desks, where a great many boys and young men were studying bookkeeping. They have the benefit of reviewing all the books of the store, and are paid a small amount on every mistake they find. In the evening lessons are given gratuitously to the employés in English, German, instrumental and vocal music, and fencing. Concerts are given by the store, in summer, in the square by the side of the building; in winter, on the ground floor, which can be cleared by the porters in twenty minutes of counters and goods, when it is needed for that purpose, or balls.

There are four dining-rooms—one for the men clerks, one for the girls, one for the workwomen, and one for the porters, messengers, and drivers. The menu for dinner we saw; it consisted of soup, one kind of meat, one kind of vegetables, and dessert, and for each person a half-bottle of wine. Coffee is extra; it costs two cents for a small cup, and three cents for the larger ones. The kitchen was very interesting. Three hundred people are employed there as waiters in the dining-rooms. The kettles are perfectly immense; they must be certainly three fee high, and I am sure no man could meet his arms around one of them. Of course, when they are full and hot, they are beyond the ability of any man to move, so pulleys are arranged which lift the kettles from the fire and place them where they are wanted.

For the clerks there is a room for amusement, where there are billiard-tables, chess, checkers, dominoes, etc., but no card-playing is allowed. The lady clerks have also a pleasant little parlor, where there is a piano and where they can spend their evenings when they choose. Each girl has a room entirely to herself, which is plainly furnished. There are rules to be observed by all, but they are not burdensome or oppressive; the doors are not closed on weekdays until 11, and on Sunday until 12:30 at night; but the occupations and entertainments must make it more enticing to remain at home than to go out.

Every one in the service of the "Bon Marché" receives a certain commission on everything sold or delivered, and after a certain number of years' service each acquires an interest in the store that increases yearly. It seems to me this is one of the most complete, most beneficial works of benevolence that I have known. It would be almost impossible to think of any details that are not attended to. There is a barber's shop in the building for the use of employés; a physician is employed by the store, and his services are free to all; moreover, there is an infirmary in another part of the city where those who are sick are cared for; indeed, a pair of boots is blacked for every member of the establishment every day. We asked if any board was paid, and the answer was "No"; but I suppose at least some difference is made in the salary.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The meetings of the Chicago Philosophical Society will begin this evening at Apollo Hall, in Central Music Hall Building, when Prof. Van Buren Denslow will deliver the opening lecture on "Conflicts in Philosophy." There will be a lecture every Saturday evening by some well-known person, until the middle of April, and in the discussions to follow may be expected the usual clashing of the brilliant wits of Chicago.

Tickets for the entire course are sold at $2, entitling the purchaser to all the rights and privileges of membership, and tickets for a single night at 25 cents. The following is the list of lecturers, far as announced:

Oct. 14, Van Buren Denslow, "Conflicts in Philosophy"; Oct. 21, George Jacob Holyoake (of England), "Migration"; Oct. 28, C. B. Waite, "Tatian, the Syrian: Did he write a Gospel?"

Nov. 4, H. Gradil, M. D., "Relation of Parasites to Disease"; Nov. 11, President John Bascom, "Spontaneity and Causation"; Nov. 18, Mrs. Celia P. Wooley, "Theories of Punishment;" Nov. 25, Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D., "Religious Origin of the American Republic."

Dec.2, the Rev. R. A. Holland, D.D., "Philosophy in Relation to Agnosticism and Religion"; Dec. 9, Prof. Rodney Welch, "Our Mother Country"; Dec. 16, I. N. Arnold, "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again?"; Dec. 30, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, "Elements of National Psychology."

Jan. 6, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., "Recent Changes in Religious Faith and Dogmas"; Jan.13, Prof. Samuel Willard, "The Dark Ages"; Jan. 20, Dr. J. S. Jewell, "Heredity, Mental and Physical"; Jan. 27, Austin Bierbower, "Misgovernment in Large Cities."

Feb. 3, Prof. Elisha Gray, "Light, Heat, and Electricity: Are They Expressions of the Same Force?"; Feb. 10, Prof. Louis J. Block, "Platonic Philosophy in Its Relation to Modern Thought"; Feb. 17, H. A. Johnson, M. D., "Health Problems in Large Cities"; Feb. 24, Prof. H. D. Garrison, M. D., "Inspired Science."

"CONTRAIRE."

For The Chicago Tribune.

I gaze upon the wintry sky,
The dreary, cheerless waste of dun;
The snowflakes gather one by one,
And, whirling softly, pass me by.

Earth's face is by the mantle hid,
And coldly grand the ermine gleams;
It trails along the gurgling streams,
By shrill wind-trumpets heralded.

The trees toss high their barren arms
In reckless mirth at glories fled:
Their leaves lie withered—faded—dead!
They mock their fallen, scattered charms.

And dark the sullen river flows—
Shores, bound in cruel, icy thrall;
The waves, majestic, rise and fall;
The wind, triumphant, shriller blows.

Then turn I to the nearer bliss,
The dear eyes fondly seeking mine
(No eyes so tender, love, as thine!);
And lips so sweetly tempting kiss.

No longer gaze the landscape o'er;
Love reigns o'er cozy warmth within;
Cold Winter's shrill and icy din
Can chill my heart, ah! nevermore!

CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.

Lost Knowledge.

Somerville (N. J.) Journal.

A street railway has been laid in Athens. But some 2,000 years too late to find out whether or not old Socrates, Xenophon, or Demosthenes, riding down to Piræus on a horse-car, would have given up their seats to a woman who wasn't pretty.

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS,
91 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
DEALERS IN
RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS
and Fluid and Solid Extracts of the Blossoms. The Best Blood Purifier known. Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles and many other diseases. Send for Circular.

The Great American Tailor,
"NICOLL,"
Lakeside Building,
Clark and Adams-sts.,
OPP. POST-OFFICE.

Cordially invites the public to visit his large store, where they will see the largest and choicest stock of English and Foreign Specialties in Woolens for the Fall season. Give us a call.

WALK RIGHT IN,

Examine our New Styles, Prices, and Quality. Civility to all. No trouble to show goods. Lightest and largest Tailoring Establishment in America. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH
TINSEL SUITINGS.

The golden threads among the green,
Esthetic colors blended in between,
The silver threads mixed in with brown—
All colors in wool as soft as down.

TO ORDER:

Pants from	$ 5.00
Suits from	20.00
Overcoats from	15.00
Dress Coats from	20.00
Black Doeskin Pants from	7.00

English Cords for Hunting Suits.

SAMPLES
With instructions for Self-Measurement, with our Gazette of New Fashions,
SENT FREE.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
Men's Furnishing Dept.,

Also invites attention to his New Furnishing Department—is the largest stock of the finest Eastern make.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
CASSIMERE AND BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY HALF-HOSE,
NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, and CUFFS

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
Ready-Made Department,

Has a large stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths'
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of the Newest Patterns and Improved Styles, of our own manufacture, and warranted shrunk. Men's Suits from $15. Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to patrons from the country.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
Lakeside Building,
S. W. Cor. Clark & Adams-st., opp. Post-Office.

SCROFULA

and all Scrofulous Diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood. To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood-purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ANN O'BRIAN.
3 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures *Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility* and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S
AGUE CURE

Contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized by our circular dated July 1, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

TRADE E & W MARK
EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT" BAND COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS
ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION
THE BEST MADE

DOCTOR DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS

For over 30 years these celebrated Pills have been recommended by the best Physicians of Paris as one of the best Purgatives known; in order to avoid spurious imitations, see that the signature Dehaut is pressed in the bottom of each box. Full directions for using accompany each Box. DEHAUT, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 147, à Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William St., New York.

Frames
PICTURE FRAMING
TO ORDER—Neatly, quickly, appropriately, and unusually low. 100 styles molding. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st. Elevator.

LADIES
TAKE
NOTICE!

MOUSQUETAIRE
Kid Gloves,
CAMILLE
PATENT LACE
HOOK
Kid Gloves,

Are the best and finest fitting Gloves made.

This day we open 1,500 (fifteen hundred) dozen of the above brands in the most

FASHIONABLE
COLORINGS.

Bring in your samples, secure perfect match, and, last but not least, AN ELEGANT FIT.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Paris Kid Glove Depot,
ONLY AT
94 State-st.

B. C. STREHL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
HAIR GOODS,
OFFER
Wavelets, Coquets,
Invisible Hair Nets,
And all other articles in their line at
BOTTOM PRICES
LARGEST STOCK.
Wholesale Price-List free on application.
157 Wabash-av.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for
CONSTIPATION,
Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, &c.,
PREPARED BY
GRILLON,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculte de Paris,
27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Tamar—unlike Pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation.
Sold by All Druggists.

Martine DANCING ACADEMIES,
55 Ada-st., 2138 Indiana-av., 272 Chicago-av., offer advantages to be found in no similar institution.

MR. & MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
Schools for Dancing.
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side, 508 Madison-st.
Will Reopen Saturday, Oct. 7.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

ALLEN ACADEMY.

Twentieth year opens Sept. 11. Thoroughly equipped for the primary and higher education of both sexes. A limited number of boarding pupils received into the family of the President and enjoy rare advantages. Location unsurpassed. Twenty teachers. Address
IRA WILDER ALLEN, A. M., LL.D., President,
1832 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACAD'MY

CHESTER. 21st Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Cosgrove, Esq., No. 85 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY,
247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
For Boarding and Day Scholars. 14th year begins Tuesday, Sept. 19. Send for circular.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen last Monday in September. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

BOARD and TUITION $150 to $200 a year. Address MILITARY ACADEMY, Haddonfield, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

Dr. Henry Olin,
Eye and Ear Surgeon,
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

THE SEPTEMBER ORDERS
FOR
Tansill's Punch,
AMERICA'S FINEST 5-CENT CIGAR,
WERE OVER
1,000,000!

THE ACTUAL SHIPMENTS WERE:

September,	913,100!
August, -	853,600!
July, - -	632,800!

No other house in the world can make such a showing without traveling men.

WM. M. DALE, Druggist,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
A. AREND, Druggist,
Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st.
Central Retail Agents.

$1,000 in Gold!

To certain jealous competitors who make the assertion that our published statements of sales are untrue and made for advertising purposes, this is our reply: We hereby agree to deposit $1,000 in gold against the same amount in any National Bank in this city, then to submit our books and afford every facility for investigation, and if a single statement we publish of our sales is found to be untrue we agree to donate said $1,000 to some worthy charitable institution; but, if found to be true, the $1,000 deposited by our competitor shall be substituted and so donated. Now, slanderers, put up or shut up.
R. W. TANSILL & CO.

☞ One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.
R. W. TANSILL & CO.,
55 State-st., Chicago.

REMARKABLE!

Letter From a Traveler.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for me. One year ago I contracted a bad case of blood disease and, not knowing the result of such troubles, allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physician in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 600 pills of protoidide of mercury, ¼ grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 157 pounds, and was confined to my bed with Mercurial Rheumatism, scarcely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your specific SSS cases that as the had been knew of cured by several its use. I commenced the use of it with very little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and the copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and today I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of S. S. S., for I know it is a sure cure.

Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J. W. BISPOP, J. P., Hot Springs, Ark.

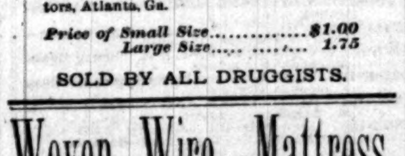
If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size $1.00
Large Size 1.75

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Woven Wire Mattress.



THE BEST BED IN USE.

Do not buy cheap, coarsely woven imitations. See that our name is on the frame. For sale by Furniture dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

"CORTICELLI"
Sewing Silk.
Every Spool Warranted!
Full Length. Smooth and Strong.

One trial will convince every lady that "Corticelli" is the best Sewing Silk made. Every spool will measure the full number of yards stamped on the end. Ask your storekeeper for
"CORTICELLI."

For sale by leading dealers all over the United States. How to Use "Florence" Knitting Silk.—We will send, without charge, our new 32-page pamphlet containing rules and designs for Knitting Silk Stockings, Mittens, Money Purses, Infants' Caps, etc., to any lady sending us a three-cent postage stamp.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.
207 & 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.
R. W. HARE, Manager.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $5. Send for Price List

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St.Joseph, Atchison&Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:40 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington } via	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
lington Fast Express } Chenoa	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	8:05 p m
Night Express	7:50 p m	8:05 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta }	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. }	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Council Bluffs & Omaha	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	....
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:30 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:50 a m
South Lawn Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME-TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at .... 9 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at .... 7 p. m.
Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at .... 9 a. m.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Joucla........Wednesday, Oct. 18, 10 a m
AMERIQUE, Santelli........Wednesday, Oct. 25, 3 p m
VILLE DE MARSEILLE S. Wednesday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,
Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:
PICARDIE........About Oct. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE
For Gibraltar—First Cabin........$75 and $[illegible]
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin. $80 and $[illegible]
Steerage........$[illegible]
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department,
131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.
ANCHORIA, Oct. 14, 6 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 28, 6 a m
DEVONIA, Oct. 21, noon | CIRCASSIA, Nov. 4, noon
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.
Passage all classes between principal points in Europe and all railroad stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations unexcelled. Three weekly sailings. Shortest sea route. ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

DR. CHEEVER'S
ELECTRIC BELT

MEN ONLY.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. [illegible] ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proposals for Lake Tunnel Hyde Park Water-Works.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park will receive until 5 o'clock p. m. of Monday, October 16, A. D. 1882, at his office [illegible]
EDWARD W. HENDRICKS.
Village of Hyde Park.

Dr. LUCAS
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

[illegible] YOUNG MEN [illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for [illegible]

[illegible] DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
[illegible]

CHRISTIANS IN COUNCIL.

Third and Last Day's Session of the Evangelical Conference.

A Strong Plea for the Verbal Inspiration of the Scriptures.

Other Addresses by Prominent Divines from England and from America.

The third and concluding day of the Christian Convention showed no falling-off in the attendance or the enthusiasm of the delegates and visitors at Farwell Hall. From 9 to 10 a. m. was given up to devotional exercises, and at 10 o'clock Mr. John V. Farwell took charge of the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan sang several hymns, the congregation joining, and the Rev. Aaron Gurney led in prayer. Mr. Farwell read the Scripture lesson from John, Chap. 8, and said that he was reminded forcibly of earlier meetings in the same hall. When the great fire broke out D. L. Moody was conducting a prayer meeting in the Lower Hall, and the fire was already burning that was to send Mr. Moody across the water to carry on the Lord's work in England and Scotland. Now his fellow-workers from Great Britain had come to Chicago to help in evangelical work here.

THE REV. MARCUS RAINSFORD

read a part of the first chapter of the Ephesians, beginning at the fifteenth verse. His subject announced was "The fullness of Him that filleth all in all." In the text Paul prayed that the Church in Ephesus might come to a full knowledge and possession in Christ. Paul here spoke of the Ephesians in four senses; as believers, as the church, as the company of believers, and as the saints of all ages. Sin was stronger than grace, and thus Adam and the angels fell, because they had not the fullness of God to sustain them. There was a need that preachers should be better grounded in the Word of God. In this convention the speaker had heard many eloquent addresses, but not a sufficiency of God's Word. The preaching that most honored the Word of God would receive the most honor from the Holy Spirit. Only by faith could they receive the fullness of God, and only by hearing the Word of God could they get faith. Men were too full of themselves, and self-abnegation was an essential to successful Christian work.

Mr. McGranahan sang "I will sing of my Redeemer," and Maj. Cole led in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Hull, England, spoke on

"THE CHRISTIAN WORKING ON EARTH."

He read from the first chapter of the Acts the promise of Christ to His disciples that they should receive power after the Holy Ghost had come upon them, and should be witnesses for Him throughout the world. This meant that Christians should work everywhere and with all their power for the advancement of the Kingdom. Christianity included more than morality and philanthropic actions. It meant living for the Holy Spirit, but men were far too apt to live for themselves only. Infidelity could not stand in the light of the truth. Christians needed faith far more than good works. There must have been a great deal of faith in Isaac as well as in Abraham, for Isaac was a strong and sturdy youth, while his father was an old man, and the youth could easily have overcome his power. All Christians must have faith in all things, and above all things. There was not a man or woman born again but had his or her work to do. No other Christian, no angel, no archangel could do this work. God made no duplicates. The earth would be destroyed by fire, and the elements would melt with fervent heat. Christians should reserve the best for God, and prepare the gold and the precious stones for the great conflagration. Let each man stick to his own place and his own work. The coral insects did not appoint a committee to consult how the work of constructing a reef was to be carried on. No; each insect, led by the instinct implanted in it by God, worked in its own way. It was worms with which God made mountains, not wrestling Jacobs. Jacob's weakness was in his wrestling. The greatest hindrance in Christian work was the struggle among Christians for the most prominent places. The one great snare was the temptation to pride and contest for mastery. Even the Apostles were jealous of each other, and Paul had to beseech of them to agree among themselves.

"Hallelujah, Thine the glory" was sung, and Bishop Charles E. Cheney assumed charge of the noon prayer-meeting. Another hymn was sung, and Bishop Cheney implored an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the convention. He then read from Daniel, ii., 14-23, the prayer of the prophet that the secret of the King's dream might be revealed unto him. Commenting upon the text, Bishop Cheney pointed out that Daniel desired the prayers of his fellow-captives in his extremity. Daniel had faith that God would give him what he wanted, and he took his life in his hand when he went to the King and promised to interpret his dream. Daniel could not have prayed as he did that day unless he had often before been to God in prayer. The sailor trusted to the anchor that he had tried before, and Daniel trusted to the anchor of prayer because he had tried it. Another noticeable feature of the prayer of Daniel, as of all prayers to be found in the Bible, was its definiteness. He prayed with intensity, and he prayed for what he wanted. The example should be followed by Christians to-day, and whether at the family altar or in the public meeting they should pray definitly, fervently, and unitedly.

The remainder of the session was devoted to volunteer prayers by members of the congregation.

Mr. J. S. Smithson presided at the afternoon session, and after the congregation had joined in praise the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Dubuque, led in prayer. The Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, followed with a discourse on

"THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES."

He said that the doctrine of the inspiration of God's Word was not questioned for several centuries after the publication of the Scriptures. The idea that there were degrees of inspiration was a semi-infidel idea. Some claimed that while the thoughts of the Scripture were inspired the language used was not of Divine origin. The speaker claimed that this was absurd, and pointed to the Pentecostal outpouring, when unlettered fishermen under the power of the Holy Ghost spoke in thirteen or fourteen different languages and dialects. He quoted extensively from the Pauline writings to show that Paul, when delivering the message of God, claimed absolute inspiration. This, too, although Paul ever spoke of himself in terms of depreciation and humiliation, and as the chief of sinners. But as God's messenger he claimed to speak under inspiration. Dr. Brooks said that the Bible had been shamefully neglected, especially in the later days. St. John in the Revelation threatens those who should take away from the Word or add to it with the curses set forth in those writings. Ministers of Christ should remember that they were dealing with sacred things, and wo unto him who should add to or subtract from the contents of the Scripture. Both the words and the inspiration of the words were from God and of God, and were given for instruction and strengthening of the faith. Christ repelled every attack of the Devil by saying, "It is written," and He referred all through to a book much neglected nowadays—the Book of Deuteronomy. Heaven and earth should pass away before one jot or tittle of the written word should fail of fulfillment. It was not that God inspired Moses, but that God Himself said, "I am the God of Abraham." Christ would not call the angels to His assistance because the Scriptures must be fulfilled. The soldiers were allowed to gamble for His vesture for the same reason, and Christ would not complete the sacrifice until He was assured that every phophecy was fulfilled. The Apostle Paul eighteen times used the words "it is written" as a settlement of argument. The human part of the Scripture was perfect, as was the humanity of Christ. Since the fall of Adam there had been but two divinely-perfect things presented to man. These were the Incarnate Word and the Written Word.

The speaker repeated that he deplored above all things the neglect of the Scripture by the church, and pleaded for a closer study of, and a more earnest belief in, the doctrine of verbal inspiration. He claimed that the differences between the four Gospels only went to prove that the four different accounts were all directly inspired by God. The only way to meet infidels was with "Thus saith the Lord," and they must believe that the Scriptures were inspired by God in the fullest and most general sense of the word.

Mr. Smithson announced that the expenses of the convention were about $2,000, and that they had not stopped to count up the collections heretofore taken. Another collection was then taken up, and several hymns were sung.

Mr. Smithson said that infidels condemned the Bible without reading it, and the convention wanted to call for

REPORTS OF BIBLE WORK.

The convention had been called by the Chicago Evangelistic Committee, which had been organized for the purpose of carrying on evangelical work in Chicago. It maintained a mission under Ben Hogan, and another on the South Side. Cards were distributed through the hotels and lodging-houses, and meetings were held to bring in non-church-goers. He believed that drunkards could be converted even while drunk, and he had seen instances of the kind.

The Rev. C. Spurgeon was called on for a report as to the work of the Lord in England. He spoke of the college instituted by his father for the education of young men for the ministry. Within nineteen years 600 men had been sent out from that college, and it was still prosperous. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Mr. Spurgeon also maintains an orphanage at Stockwell, near London, where about 250 children of each sex are maintained and instructed.

MR. M'NAMARA,

Bishop of the Reformed Catholic Church, was called upon for a speech. He said that he was for many years a Roman Catholic priest and pastor, but he had excommunicated the Pope. [Great laughter.] After that excommunication Pius the Ninth never did any good until he died. What he had done since it was not necessary to inquire. [Renewed laughter.] The speaker went on to say that when he got free he found himself alone. He was an Irishman, and was proud of it. He believed that the trouble between the English and the Irish was because neither race was converted. When he got out from Rome God directed him to the Bible, and he found there everything he wanted. Two things were revealed to him—his own condition and the condition of his people. Very soon he realized that he was saved, and he then went on to save others. He loved his brother priests, and he did not go around through the world raking up all the filthy stories to be found and laying them at their doors. The result was that multitudes of his fellow priests sympathized with his methods for disseminating the truth. Over 100 priests had personally indorsed his movement and over 200 more had assured him that they not only did not believe in Rome but actually hated it. They were ready to come out from the church, but wanted to know what was to become of them and how they were to be supported afterwards. The Church of Rome was not a Christian church. The speaker had personally addressed half a million Irish Catholics on the subject of religion since he broke away from Rome in 1877. At least 100,000 of these had publicly and openly in meetings renounced the Roman Catholic Church forever. All over the United States and Canada the demand had come for a general onslaught on Rome. As he understood the Old Catholic movement in Europe, it did not go far enough for him. Some were willing to compromise with the Pope, and if he would allow them to get married and have certain other privileges they were willing to allow him certain privileges. The speaker has only to say on this subject that when he wanted to get married he did so. [Applause and laughter.] He was not a Protestant. There was but one church—the church of Jesus Christ. [Great applause.]

A delegate rose and asked Mr. McNamara if his people read the Protestant Bible. He replied that they did not, for there was no such thing as a Protestant Bible. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. E. D. Ingersoll, Railroad Secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., made a brief report of the work done by that and kindred associations. He wanted Christians to refrain from shipping goods on Saturdays and to abstain from railroad travel on the Sabbath, so that railroad men could have Sundays to themselves.

Mr. T. W. Harvey presided at the evening service, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kinnaird, and the singing of several hymns by the congregation.

MR. C. SPURGEON,

of London, took for his text the words, "Proclaim liberty to the captives." He told a story of how he saw eight insane convicts transferred by rail in England, and thanked God that he was free. Spiritually any unconverted person in the audience was worse bound than were these convicts physically. Social and political freedom were as nothing compared with the freedom of the Christian who served God and no other. He appealed to all present not to neglect the salvation now offered them. They might claim that they were free, but there was no slavery so binding as that where self was the master. When Satan had possession of a soul he made that soul work hard for him, and for very poor pay. The condemned man had always one poor ray of hope, but there was no hope for those to whom the Great Judge said, "Take them and cast them into outer darkness." On the other hand, the speaker pictured the glories of freedom experienced by the converted. He adjured them to make a flag of distress of the rags of their self-righteousness. They could never get free from the chain of sin by using a file made of their own good works.

Another hymn was sung, and another collection taken up, after which the Rev. Bishop Payne, of Wilberforce, O., a colored man, rose to explain why he had been unable to deliver the address on "Domestic Education the Highest Duty of the Parent and Citizen," for which he had been announced. He said that he was an old man and had been connected with the cause of education since his 19th year, his efforts culminating in the establishment of Wilberforce University in Green County, Ohio. Further than this he gave no explanation of his failure to fill his part of the program. The choir and congregation sang "We've Sighted the Golden Gate," and Dr. Mackay, of Hull, followed with

A GOSPEL ADDRESS.

Dr. Mackay read from I. Corinthians, i., 21—24. He said the keynote of all Christian preaching was that they must preach Christ crucified. The subject was marked out for them, and they left it at their peril. That was their one theme, and with that they had a sure and certain result. World patching and reforming they left with others; they took their marching orders direct from their Master. The speaker created much laughter by his graphic and amusing paraphrases of certain passages in Biblical history, notably the building of the ark and the blowing of rams' horns under the walls of Jericho. His point was that the work commanded by God often appeared weak and foolish to man, but that it was always justified by the result. Many had said that the power of preaching was going down, but he did not believe it. Not even the printed page could take the place of preaching until God's work was done. And above all else, God's preachers must preach Christ crucified. The man who talked about intellectualism and ignored the wisdom of God was a fool at heart. So, too, with the sentimentalists, with their ecclesiastical millinery and machinery of which he thanked God that he knew nothing. Christians did not want the patronage of those who talked of Christ as a moralist, and ranked Him with Confucius and Plato. They preached a crucified Savior. They wanted neither the Romanist who offered a crucifix without a Christ nor the moralist who offered a Christ without a cross. Sweet acting and beautiful playing, estheticism and religiousness were not Christianity, and had nothing in common with the stern theology of the Bible. God's grace and justice were equal to one another. God loved the sinner while he hated the sin, and infinit wisdom had taken truth in one hand and mercy in the other and united them at the Cross of Calvary. Christ did not come to save saints, but to call sinners to repentance. It was no use to argue with the Devil, and Christians must not build upon their conversion or their works, but build upon the solid rock of a crucified Christ.

The congregation then sang "There Is Life for a Look at the Crucified One," and the convention was brought to a close by the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford.

Stanley and His Rival.

New York Herald.

Mr. Stanley's passage through Paris on his way to Brussels assumed the proportions of an event which excited the deepest interest in France. Years ago the eminent traveler discovered in the immediate vicinity of Congo a well-watered and densely-populated district about one-third the size of France, and containing natural resources which rendered its acquisition extremely desirable. Mr. Stanley was greatly struck with the importance of this discovery, and he was eventually successful in enlisting the sympathies of the King of the Belgians in an enterprise which promised to prove exceedingly profitable. The International African Association was formed, a credit of several millions of francs was placed, with a small band of Belgian officers, at Mr. Stanley's disposal, and the party, after much preparation, set out for the new El Dorado. Meanwhile M. de Brazza, a gentleman of Italian origin, who, curious to relate, was naturalized a Frenchman in 1872, had, on the strength of a small grant of 100,000 francs allowed him by the French Parliament, already started with a few blacks for Stanley Pool, as the point where the Congo ceases to be navigable is called. M. de Brazza took the Ogowe route, which turned out to be the better and shorter one of the two, so that when Mr. Stanley arrived at Stanley Pool he found, to his infinit disgust, that he had been forestalled, and that the energetic De Brazza had concluded a treaty with the local King, by virtue of which a portion of his territory was ceded to the French and the remainder placed under their protectorate. It is affirmed here that Mr. Stanley attempted to overawe the natives by a military demonstration; but they remained firm, hoisted the tricolor, and ordered him off the ground. Some time after the occurrence of this episode M. de Brazza returned to France for the purpose of obtaining the ratification of his treaty with the King of the Batekes, which was signed Oct. 3, 1880. He made his appearance in June, but nothing has yet been settled. On the other hand, although nothing definit is known respecting the precise object of Mr. Stanley's journey to Brussels, the suspicion is entertained that he may leave no stone unturned in the effort to secure this debatable land for the company which he represents. The Duclerc Cabinet is, therefore, urged to ratify the treaty without a moment's delay. Whether it will adopt this step or disavow M. de Brazza is not yet known, but public opinion seems to be almost unanimous in favor of the former course. The press waxes eloquent on the subject of the preponderant rôle France will play in the future on the African continent. History has never recorded a more self-denying act than the cession by the King of the Batekes of his densely-populated country and its stores of wealth to M. de Brazza and his ten blacks.

IMMIGRANT INSPECTION.

National Board of Health—Operations in the Western District During the Month of September, 1882.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—Dr. John H. Rauch, Supervising Inspector of the Immigrant Inspection Service for the Western District, has forwarded to the National Board of Health his report of operations in the Western District during the month of September. From this it appears that during the past month there have arrived and been inspected in this district, comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, a total of 14,404 immigrants, of which number 2,918, or about one-fifth, were found imperfectly or not at all protected against small-pox, liable to contract the disease and to propagate the contagion. Of these, 234 had never before been vaccinated, among which were many adults.

There were found in transitu five cases of small-pox, which were removed to hospital in St. Louis and Chicago respectively, the necessary precautions taken with those who had been exposed, and the cars and belongings thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The report continues:

Concerning the character of the protective work done by steamship surgeons, there is still the same disparity noted as has been commented upon before. Passengers arriving by vessels of the same line present the most marked contrasts. On one, the surgeon will have made a careful inspection and have vaccinated or revaccinated all unprotected or doubtful cases; on the very next arrival by the same line, evidences of gross carelessness will be found in children of all ages holding the surgeon's cards, but without any personal evidence of ever having been vaccinated; and, in the case of adults, not revaccinated since infancy, but similarly equipped with cards to secure them, in several languages, "against detention on railroads in the United States."

Copies of my previous reports, forwarded to the officers of the various lines, have in many cases, it is believed, been productive of improvement in this respect; but the steamship medical service is not yet by any means what it should be in its treatment of immigrant passengers with regard to the preservation of health. In the absence of any adequate National legislation prohibiting the introduction of foreign pestilence, and the want of proper State and local legislation, I know of no better method of securing the result, under present conditions, than by giving publicity to the character of the work done by each surgeon, as shown in the condition of the immigrants passing through his hands and arriving in the interior.

The most notable line for disregard of vaccinal protection of its passengers is the American, of Philadelphia. In one instance twelve passengers out of fifty by the steamer Pennsylvania, of this line, were found totally unprotected, never having been vaccinated at all. Yet every one had been furnished with a steamship protection card. This proportion will hardly hold good throughout, but the number of unprotected by this line is far in excess of any other.

One Inspector notes the difference in passengers arriving by vessels of the same line at Boston and at New York, and attributes the superiority of those arriving at the former port to the character of its inspection service. I have also had occasion to note that we have had in Illinois but one case (a mild varioloid) which could be attributed to Boston in something over a year.

Evidence of the growing interest in this protective measure is found in the increasing numbors of immigrants vaccinated or revaccinated before sailing. This is especially true of the English and Scotch, and in a great measure offsets the occasional opposition to the inspection met with from individuals of the same nationalities, and which seems to be due to the anti-vaccinationists of Great Britain.

Vaccination performed at this time—i.e., prior to sailing, has the advantage of enabling the steamship surgeon to judge of its effectiveness during the voyage; and it would be a decided improvement on the present general plan of waiting until the last days of the voyage if the surgeon would perform the operation as soon after leaving port as practicable. This would give him an opportunity of noting the value of the virus and result of his work, besides facilitating the labor of inspection upon and after arrival. I think that a circular letter from the board making this request of the managers of the various steamship lines would meet with a favorable reception.

The disparity in the results of vaccination performed on shipboard is due possibly as much to the method of performing the operation as to the character of the virus employed, though there is, doubtless, much of this used which has become inert, either from being kept too long or from exposure to the salt moist atmosphere. Both of these evils would be more likely to be remedied if the surgeon was able to follow up the results of his work.

As all doubtful cases in this district—that is, those in which the evidence of proper vaccinal protection is not clear and unmistakable—are carefully vaccinated with virus seldom more than seventy-two hours from the heifer, it is probable that those passing through our hands are more thoroughly protected than many of our citizens.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
3401 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
[illegible] BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
443 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM THE STABLE OF the subscriber at Oak Park Oct. 13 a small bay mare 6 years old, tall, slim, weight about 850 lbs; had a small throatlatch around the head; has a little white on one hind foot; was muddy from having fallen down. The finder will be suitably rewarded by reporting or delivering her to me at Oak Park. She was seen at Garfield Park on forenoon of above date.
E. W. WOOD.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 132 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT subscriptions for the People's Weekly, the best illustrated paper published. Liberal commission given. Apply at Room 2, 150 Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING,
Room 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.	
Morgan-st., south of Madison, large lot and fine two-story and basement residence, with all modern improvements	$12,000
West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling	7,400
Milwaukee-av., 3-story, basement, and garret brick store and dwelling	14,000
Sangamon-st., near Washington, 2-story brick residence	8,000
Milwaukee-av., near North, brick store	5,000
Milwaukee-av., opposite Evergreen, two lots and stable	6,500
Harrison-st., near Ashland-av., per foot	80
Ashland-av., near Polk-st., east front, per foot	110
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft	750
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house	2,200
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 26x162 ft	650
Lake-st., 62x181 ft, near Elizabeth, $150 per foot	
Congress-st., east of Robey, 48 feet	3,120
Warren-av., near Wood-st., 50 feet, with 2-story building, containing 12 rooms	5,000
Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., 48 feet	1,650
Fifteenth-st., near Margaret, 24-ft. lot	800
SOUTH.	
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x178 feet, east front, price	$16,500
Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house	1,400
Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick	4,000
Main-st., near Stearns, cottage	1,200
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot	800
Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front, at $40 per foot	
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x130 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot	
Choice—240 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house	
Normal parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap	
Vincennes-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet	1,000
NORTH.	
State-st., near Goethe, 3-story and basement residences, stone fronts	$11,500
Indiana-st., near State, 3-story and basement brick dwelling	10,000
Wells-st., near North-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling	6,000
North-av., corner Halsted-st., 57 ft. and large building, with brick basement	12,000
udson-av., near Wisconsin-st., nice house	8,300
ranklin-st., near Pearson, 58x100 feet	5,800
comfortable and spacious home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x165 feet; large stable; cheap	7,200
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings	9,000
Rees, near Halsted-st., 20 feet, running through to Gardner-st	1,550
Clybourn-av., large lot and double building, netting 14 per cent	7,500
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft	1,000
Kemper-place, between Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., $40 per foot	
Dayton-av., near Centre-st., 24 feet, east front	900
Rees-st., near Clybourn-av., 88 feet, per foot	50
Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, 130x300 ft, near Clybourn-place, cheap	
OUTSIDE.	
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 1½-story brick house, octagon front	$3,500
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, nice 1-story brick cottage	2,500
Egandale-av., near Fifty-third-st., 50 feet, west front, $30 per foot	
Englewood-av., between Halsted and Wallace-sts., 75 feet front	
Bellevue-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., 50 feet, west front, $40 per foot	
Sheffield-av., between Montana and Fullerton, 36x120 ft	1,200
Barry-av., east of Dummy-road, 50x166-ft lot and brick barn	3,500
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 36 ft, with cottage	2,200
Best-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots	1,600
Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., about 4 acres, at $400 per acre	
Whitesides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres at $25 per acre	

Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FINE STOCK FARM.

For Sale—320 acres of rolling land, good tillable soil, fine creek of water, never dry, surrounded by improved farms; near a schoolhouse in Marshall County, Kansas, six miles from Blue Rapids and the same distance from Waterville, stations on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Or will exchange for improved Chicago City property.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE SITES

in the new subdivision of that beautiful tract

ADJOINING LINCOLN PARK

on the east, fronting south on Fullerton-av. and west on North Clark-st.

ONLY TWO ELEGANT SITES LEFT!

100 feet front on Clark-st. by about 500 feet deep to Lincoln Park. Northeast corner Fullerton-av. and Clark-st., 162 feet south front on Fullerton-av. by 140 to 200 feet deep.

All the rest of this subdivision has been sold out within less than 30 days. This is

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

both as to location, price, and terms. Nothing equal to it in the market.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Douglas-av., facing Vernon, one block east of Grand-boulevard, an elegant 2-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, stationary marble bowls in bedrooms; every modern convenience; hardwood floor in kitchen and ante-room; house beautifully finished, walls and ceilings elegantly papered and painted; a splendid neighborhood; the gas-fixtures, furnace, range, copper boiler, and screens go with the house. A solid 2-story brick barn, 3 stalls; gas and water both in barn; carriage and harness room; lot 27x125 feet to a 16-foot alley. Immediate possession; price only $8,000.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office:
Elegant brown-stone residence, brick stable, and lot 30x150, east front, Dearborn-av., near Division-st., at a bargain.
Elegant 2-story and cellar brick residence, with all modern improvements, and lot 45x106 to alley; Lincoln-place; $8,500.
Fine 10-room brick residence, Centre-st., near Clark; $6,700.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Ray-st., 37½x110 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—West of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet; full depth.

FOR SALE—HO! MECHANICS!
Just subdivided and offered for the first time:
LOTS ON TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
LOTS ON BLAINE-ST.
LOTS ON COULTER-ST.
Next west of the Malleable Iron Works, just north of W. W. Kimball's Organ Factory, only two blocks from McCormick's Reaper Factory and the Blue Island-av. cars; each lot 25x120 feet to an alley; title perfect; abstract given with every lot; take your choice; prices low and terms easy.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Twenty acres on the southeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and Sacramento-av.
This property will be sold low, and one-half or two-thirds of the purchase price can stand as long as may be desired at 6 per cent interest.
We solicit offers for this tract.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—43 AND 45 WINTHROP place; 2-story and basement brick residences, hot and cold water, gas, and furnaces; rental $420 each; price $4,500 each.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—50 feet on the south side of Warren-av., east of Ashland-av., cheap.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE BUSINESS lots on Milwaukee-av., inside the city limits, horse-cars passing, with water, gas, sewer; price $1,000; also 3 or 5 lots on Laflin, corner Plum-st. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
RANDOLPH-ST.—Between Ada and Sheldon, two 2-story and basement stone-front houses; lots 20 10-12 by full depth; each renting at $750; cheap.

FOR SALE—NO. 2452 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-story frame, brick basement, 13 rooms, frame barn; lot 25x125. Possession Nov. 1.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
CALUMET-AV., corner Gano-st., 62½x75 feet, with 2-story and basement brick house, good barn, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON HONORE-st., near Jackson; 7 rooms; lot 25x125 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Eighteenth-st., 2 frame buildings, stores below, dwellings above; lot 48x100 feet; $13,000; rents for $1,860 per year.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office:
2-story and brick basement, with 2-story brick stable, Third-av., near Polk-st.; well rented; cheap at $7,500.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MADISON-ST.—Facing Central Park, 25x191 feet, for $1,050 cash, east and adjoining brick house; also 75x150 feet facing the park, west of St. Louis-av.
ASHLAND-AV.—Between Polk and Harrison-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front store on Wells-st., near Ohio; very substantial building; 28x71 feet, with lot 28x110; rents for over 8 per cent net.
ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—East of Ashland-av., elegant house and barn, with lot 50x183 feet; can be bought at a bargain, with gas-fixtures, screens, etc.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON State-st., near Thirty-ninth-st., $5,000. One on Dearborn, near Thirty-eighth-st., $3,500. Rented for $525. What better do you want? One on Dearborn-st., 10-room house, 2-story, barn, 20x75, near Thirty-fifth-st., $3,000. This is a bargain. Cottage and lot, east front, on Arnold and Thirty-ninth-sts., $1,600. Home evenings and Sundays. PETER SHIMP, 3115 State-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 584 VAN BUREN-ST., just west of Ashland-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, brick barn. Possession any time.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—44X100, WEST INDIANA-st., near Bickerdike.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, elegant 2-story and basement brick house, with mansard; good barn; house in first-class condition, and has dining-room on the main floor; lot 30x125 feet.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

$15,000—ELLIS-AV., 2-story and cellar house, pressed brick front, 15 rooms, parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on first floor, fine finish, lot 30x143 feet, east front.
$13,500—MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., frame house, 11 rooms, brick basement, lot 30x163 feet.
$7,000—PRAIRIE-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, barn, lot 25x130 feet.
$6,000—INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, 3 rooms deep, and brick barn, lot 24x124 feet.
$5,250—JOHNSON-PLACE, octagon-front brick house, 11 rooms, lot 22x150 feet.

NORTH SIDE.

$5,500—NORTH WELLS-ST., within one block of Lincoln Park, octagon-front brick house, 25 feet wide.
$5,500—FULLERTON-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, standing alone, barn, lot 25x150 feet.
$6,500—LINCOLN-PLACE, 2-story frame house, brick basement, modern improvements, brick barn, lot 30x135 feet.
$7,500—HURLBUT-ST., near Webster-av., octagon brick house, 12 rooms, 3 rooms deep, brick barn.
$7,000—Near Lincoln Park, 2-story brick house, 9 rooms, fine finish, lot 50x100 feet.

WEST SIDE.

$10,750—ADAMS-ST., a very fine swell-front brick house, 3 rooms deep; sub-cellar; lot 24x125 feet.
$9,500—WARREN-AV., stone-front house, with dining-room, etc., on first floor; sub-cellar; nearly new; has every convenience and fine finish.
$8,500—WASHINGTON-ST., octagon front brick house, brick barn; immediate possession.
$7,000—WASHINGTON-ST., near Union Park, gothic frame house, with brick basement; 12 rooms; lot 30x125.
$7,500—MONROE-ST., stone-front house, with extension; 12 rooms; barn.
$6,500—MONROE-ST., octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.
$5,000—MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms.
$5,000—VAN BUREN-ST., near Loomis, 2-story frame house, brick basement; modern improvements; immediate possession; will rent for $55.
$4,000—HERMITAGE-AV., octagon front brick house with extension, 11 rooms, lot 20x130 feet.
$6,000—MARSHFIELD-AV., stone-front house, parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor; lot 21½x125 feet.
$6,000—SHELDON-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, well finished; immediate possession.
$8,000—JACKSON-ST., octagon front brick house, fine finish, 12 rooms, sub-cellar, barn; lot 28x125 feet.
$7,000—ADAMS-ST., near Wood, 2-story frame house, brick basement, 14 rooms, modern improvements; lot 25x125 feet.
$7,000—LOOMIS-ST., octagon front, brick house, 3 rooms deep, fine finish.
$5,000—ADAMS-ST., near Hamilton-av., brick house, 3 rooms deep.

VACANT LOTS.

MONROE-ST., near Leavitt, 60x198 feet.
MONROE-ST., corner Irving-place, 40x130 feet.
MONROE-ST., near Ashland-av., 22x105 feet.
ADAMS-ST., near Lincoln, 50x125 feet.
ADAMS-ST., near Honore, 40x125 feet.
JACKSON-ST., near Ogden-av., 40x125 feet.
JACKSON-ST., near Throop, 25x120 feet.
JACKSON-ST., near Western-av., 50x122 feet.
VAN BUREN-ST., near Loomis, 75x180 feet.
VAN BUREN-ST., corner Loomis, 95x110 feet.
VAN BUREN-ST., corner Lincoln, 24x110 feet.
VAN BUREN-ST., near California-av., 56x100 feet.
WARREN-AV., near Lincoln-st., 25x125 feet.
WARREN-AV., near Oakley-st., 50x125 feet.
WARREN-AV., near Stanton-st., 24x125 feet.
SEELEY-AV., near Monroe-st., 125x125 feet.
LINCOLN-ST., near Jackson, 24x125 feet.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.:
CENTRE-ST.—Near Hurlbut; 3-story brick flats; a good investment.
REES-ST.—2-story and basement frame, 2 flats; rental, $444; price $3,000.
WELLS-ST.—Near Ohio-st., 3-story and basement stone-front store and flats, lot 24x110; will pay 10 per cent net.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of Division-st., 49½x151, west front.
HALSTED-ST.—Near Centre, 25x125, east front, only $1,300.
CENTRE-ST.—Near Hurlbut, corner of alley, nice for flats, $1,900.
BARRY-AV.—East of Evanston-av. and near Lake-Shore drive; lots to suit.
MELROSE-ST. (Lake View)—A nice new 7-room cottage; immediate possession; $4,700.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Sedgwick-st., between Menomonee and Wisconsin, lot 24x123 feet; a beautiful neighborhood; only $1,850.
La Salle-av., between Chicago-av. and Superior-st., lot 40x100 feet to an alley; price $125 per foot.
Lot on Lincoln-av., between Centre-st. and North Park-av., 25x90 feet; a splendid lot to improve; price $110 per foot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BRICK HOUSES — WE have twenty splendid brick houses within two blocks of Ogden-av. at $3,250 to $5,000 each, on easy terms; first-class for investments or homes.
Elegant cottage at Lawndale, newly repaired, two lots, nice garden, near depot; only $1,600.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.
Prairie-av., just south of Sixteenth-st. We have for sale a beautiful 2-story and basement and attic brick residence on above avenue. Very cheap. The house contains thirteen rooms, has every modern convenience such as bath-room, water-closets, furnace, billiard-room, etc., and is situated in one of the finest neighborhoods in Chicago. Lot is 33⅓x140 feet. Price, only $13,000. Call for further particulars.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., CORNER Forty-first-st., 100 feet, $45 per foot.
WOODLAWN and Lexington-avs., choice corners cheap.
W. T. CUSHING,
99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
BELDEN-AV.—Corner Hurlbut-st., fine frame house, with brick basement, 11 rooms; has furnace, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; lot 50x125 feet to an alley; cheap.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER SUITable for manufacturing or flats, near Halsted and Harrison-sts.; only $100 per foot. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Indiana-av.: A nice 2-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, bath-room, etc. All modern conveniences; nicely finished and in splendid order. A good 2-story brick barn, large and roomy. This house is on a good corner south of Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $6,500.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
50 feet south front on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln.
25 feet south front on Webster-av., near Seminary.
25 feet west front on Jay-st., near Webster-av.
25 feet east front on Halsted-st., near Centre.
Any of the above pieces may be had below their value.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price, $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay-road, 12-room brick house, with lot 98x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 2-story and basement stone-fronts; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
90 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x188½; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 198 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Lot 50x125 feet on Morgan-st., west front, just south of Madison; a very desirable location to improve with flats; price, $125 per foot. S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
27x127, Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth.
10 lots, Butterfield-st., near Fifty-first.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN ORDER TO MAKE A quick sale we offer the 2-story and basement brick house No. 278 Campbell-av., and also the 38-foot corner lot adjoining, at very low prices. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE 3-STORY STONE business block on West Madison-st., near Carpenter; price $23,000; rents for 10 per cent net. A. M. McCONOUGHEY, owner's attorney, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Between Wood and Lincoln-sts., 2-story and basement brick; lot 22x125 feet; $9,000.

FOR SALE — SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Twelfth, improved, lot 21½x95; if sold at once $5,400; this is $60 foot less than it is worth.
RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DIVISION-ST.—West of Larrabee, 55x110 feet.
LAKE VIEW-AV.—Southeast corner Surf-st., 25x500 feet, running to Lake Michigan.
LOTS on Halsted, Dayton, Fremont and Bissell-sts., cheap, on easy terms.
MELROSE-ST.—166x231 feet northwest corner Lake-Shore drive; cheap.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MARBLE-FRONT buildings on Warren-av., near Western-av.; cost $11,000 to build; will sell buildings and lots for $12,500.
204 Park-av.—2-story frame house and 30-foot lot for $5,000.
Two good brick houses and lots on Park-av., near Hoyne; $4,500 each.
683 West Washington, near Robey—A No. 1 brick house for $8,000.
Several good houses and lots on Warren-av.; $4,500 to $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—130x100 feet on north side of Washington-boulevard, just east of Central Park. Price $65 per foot, and assessment.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE residences between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., east of Halsted, at prices varying from $4,000 to $8,000. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., 3-story and basement brick dwelling; lot 33 feet front; $13,000. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Three beautiful residence lots on Throop-st. fronting Jefferson Park; each lot 25x150 feet to alley; no finer location in Chicago; price, $175 per foot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES; CHOICE SITE for manufactory; southwest part of city; would take $15,000 in other good property as part pay; price $40,000.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
FULTON-ST.—Near Ashland-av., lot 25x100 feet; frame barn; $2,800.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses and lots on the South Side, worth from $3,000 to $10,000, cheap and on easy terms.
LUMLEY INGLEDEW,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Near Thirty-first-st., a small frame cottage, and lot 25x125 feet; $4,000.
ALSO a 2-story frame 8-room house, with modern improvements, lot 25x125 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; $4,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY,
163 East Randolph-st.:

Michigan-av., 3-story stone-front building	$6,000
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-sixth, house and lot	2,600
Centre-st., near Hurlbut, 2-story flats: all modern improvements; rent $1,100	8,000
Eugenie-st., near Clark, 3-story stone-front	9,500
North La Salle-st., near the park, 10-room stone front	9,000
Mohawk-st., two 3-story brick flats	16,000
Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., house and lot	3,000
West Indiana-st., two 3-story bricks; rent $2,250	19,000
West Indiana-st., near Robey, house and lot	2,900
West Indiana-st., near Lincoln, 2-story brick, store and rooms above; rent $600	6,000
West Indiana-st., near Oakley-av., lots	1,000
West Indiana-st., near Leavitt, lots	1,000
Kinzie-st., near Noble, cottage and lot	1,000
Milwaukee-av., and North-av., lot 25x117	2,000
Milwaukee-av., near North-av., lot 25x118	2,000
Milwaukee-av. near Wood-st., 3-story brick store, with rooms above	8,000
Bismarck-court, near Noble-st., house and lot	1,300
North Morgan-st., near Indiana, 2-story frame	2,500
Ann-st., near Fulton, 2-story frame and lot	2,600
Division-st., near Noble, large 2-story brick	6,000
Division-st., corner Cleaver, house and lot	2,600
North Centre-av., near Indiana-st., 2-story frame	1,600
149 West Van Buren-st., house, and lot 25x175	6,000
Seeley-av., near Madison-st., 122x125; per foot	80
Warren-av., near Staunton-av., lot 24x125	1,100
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 30 feet, improved	4,000
Hastings-st., near Loomis, 2-story frame	2,000
Maxwell-st., 50x50	1,100
Frank-st., house and lot	1,250
Archer-av., near Halsted-st., store and 50 feet	5,500
Broom-st., near Indiana, frame house and lot	1,800
Kendall-st., near Polk, 2-story house and lot	2,000
Ashley-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house and lot	3,000
Western-av., near North-av., cottage and lot	1,500
Huron-st., near Leavitt, 2-story house and lot	3,000
Hoyne-av., near Evergreen-av., lot 25x150	900
Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., house and lot	2,700
Paulina-st., near Brigham, house and lot 24x120	2,200
West Ohio-st., near Robey, 2-story house and lot	1,800

We have also a large number of stores, dwellings and vacant lots in the West, North, and South Divisions; also suburban lots, acres, and farms. For particulars call at our office.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
86 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS (BARGAINS).

MADISON-ST.—Some great bargains.
VAN BUREN-ST.—Some fine pieces for investment that will pay 25 to 50 per cent advance within a year; this street will equal Madison in a few years.
$6,500—(Rental $768)—Best part of North-av.; over $1,300 recently expended on it. Store and flats.

D.-R AND K. ON PARLOR FLOOR.

$5,250 to $7,000—Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park; desirable stone fronts; modern improvements.

HOUSES (BARGAINS).

$8,500—An elegant octagon marble front, east exposure, 25 feet wide; over $800 recently spent in decorations and sanitary improvements; West Side.
$4,500—Fulton-st.; rental, $50; a very desirable flat.
$2,400—Adams-st., a good 2-story house of 9 or 10 rooms; east of railroad.
$3,250—Monroe-st., a well-built frame, south front.
$8,000—Adams-st., near Lincoln, a very desirable octagon front; passageway round; good barn.
$5,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone-front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.

LOTS (BARGAINS).

$60—Washington-boulevard, 25 feet, near Kedzie-av.
$100—Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
$55—Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
$200—Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., a fine corner for an apartment house.
$175—Facing Jefferson Park, on Throop-st., 75 feet, on very favorable terms. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.:
ADAMS-ST.—An elegant 2-story frame, brick basement, mansard roof, barn, lot 50x188½, all conveniences; choice location; possession.
ADAMS-ST.—Near Oakley, 2-story and English basement stone front; $5,600.
HARRISON-ST.—2-story and cellar stone front, ten rooms; possession; $5,000.
LOOMIS-ST.—2-story and cellar stone front, nice location; $5,250.
OAKLEY-AV., NO. 295—South of Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; $3,500; cheap.
CAMPBELL PARK—2-story and basement brick, rental $300; price $3,000.
CARROLL-AV.—2-story and basement octagon stone front, east of Ashland-av.
PARK-AV.—No. 225, 2-story frame, brick basement, frame barn; lot 25x125.
WALNUT-ST.—No. 178, 2-story frame; lot 33x110.
WINTHROP-PLACE—2-story brick; $2,800.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
78 Dearborn-st., Room 1, over gas office:
Bargains in lots near Lincoln Park.
46½x500 to the lake, corner Lake View-av. and Surf-st.
233x166 to the lake, near Lincoln Park.
30 or 60x145 North Clark-st.; very choice to build flats.
A corner lot 28x92 opposite Lincoln Park.
24x115 Lincoln-av., near Wisconsin-st.
25x115 Lincoln-av., north of Center-st.
24x100 fronting on Lincoln-av and Sedgwick-st.; very desirable for business.
25x115 Lincoln-av., near Webster.
5 lots on Beldon-av., near Lincoln.
2 lots on Orchard-st., near Wrightwood-av.
24x150 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park.
25x125 Hammond-st., 2 blocks from Lincoln Park.
36x175 Sedgwick, near Centre-st.
Also great bargains in Lake View property.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Centre-st. and Lincoln-av., lot 25x140 feet, fronting on both of above streets, a very desirable lot to improve with flats. We can sell this lot at a figure that will pay a handsome return on the investment. Call at our office for price and particulars.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-st., corner Moore.
10 lots on Marvin-st., near Western-av.
10 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
5 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MARSHFIELD-AV., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, gas, water, bath, etc.; price, $3,250.

FOR SALE—142 PARK-AV., SOUTH-east corner Lincoln, 2-story brick with frame barn; lot 70x132. Can be had at a bargain.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-ST.—Near Twenty-seventh, cottage house with brick basement, 8 rooms; street and alley in rear paved; modern improvements; $3,200, on time.

FOR SALE—
20 lots, West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., between Noble-st. and Ashland-av.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., stone-front house, 16 rooms; every convenience; fine finish; large stable; price, $22,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WRIGHTWOOD-AV.—Fine residence property, of great depth, on the south side of Wrightwood-av., one block west of Clark-st.
DEMING-COURT—Fine residence lots on Deming-court, just west of Clark-st. Prices very low and liberal terms.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON WEST Madison-st.; $17,000 will buy a first-class three-story brick block, renting for nearly $2,000. This property is worth $20,000 cash. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—East of California-av., 25x125 feet, at a sacrifice.
PARK-AV.—60x100 feet, between Leavitt and Oakley.
CARROLL-AV.—50x123 feet, between Lincoln and Robey, $40 a foot.

FOR SALE—1244 WOLFRAM-ST., NEW 8-room 1½-story house, with lot 25, 50, or 75 feet; this is a pleasant home, and will be sold cheap and on monthly payments, if desired.
ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—Near Garfield Park, 50x126 feet; at a sacrifice; this property will double in value in a year.

FOR SALE—NO. 697 WEST JACKSON-st., east of Honore, 2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; house is 23 feet wide; rooms large and pleasant, south front; frame barn. Possession Nov. 1. This is a bargain at price we are authorized to sell at.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
CALUMET-AV.—Near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, modern conveniences; can be bought cheap.

FOR SALE—TEN 25-FOOT LOTS, WEST front, on Wabash-av., 190 feet deep to a 24-foot alley, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. First-class chance for a builder to improve and make money. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
Maple-st., 50x105 feet to alley, on the north side of Maple-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST., frame and brick cellar house, only one left, price $4,500. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—300x118 feet, with splendid R. R. connections, on corner, north of Twenty-seventh-st., on South Side; cheap

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER, and best bargain, on Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 131x181 feet. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
153 WILMOTT-AV.—2-story frame house, 8 rooms, water, etc.; price, $2,250.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE and lot, east front, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; cheap and easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
INDIANA-ST.—50x100 feet on north side of Indiana-st., just east of Pine. Price $130 per foot.

FOR SALE—NO. 2018 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms; possession Nov. 1; lot 25x180.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Corner Indiana-st., 151x130 feet, with building; well rented; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES—
99 Centre-av., 3-story brick, $4,000.
322 South Oakley-st., Octagon brick, $4,000.
1064 West Monroe-st., pressed brick, D. and K. on parlor floor, furnace, $4,500.
Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., brown-stone front, $9,500.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Ogden-av., south of Harrison-st., the best block on the avenue.
A 2-story frame store, black walnut fixtures, everything complete, with flat of seven rooms, very nice, above, containing every modern convenience; good two-story barn on alley; lot 25x100 feet; price, $4,400.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Brown-stone front house, 2-story and basement; 10 rooms, furnace, bath, and with lot, on West Adams-st., near Honore.
Two stone-fronts, 9 rooms each, modern improvements; Aldine Square.
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-sixth, 2-story 10-rooms, frame, with two lots, east front, and good barn.
2-story frame, 9 rooms, and lot, Forest-av. and Thirty-second-st.
2-story frame, 9 rooms, and lot 30x115, east front, and lot, South Green-st., near Madison.
Store, with 8 rooms above, lot, and large barn, South Halsted-st., near Thirty-third.
2-story store below, rooms above, with 52x150, a corner, on South Halsted-st., north of Thirty-ninth; rents for $120 a month.
Two frame houses, with lots, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; want offer.
Two 2-story bricks, 10 rooms each, with 50x175, and large barn, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.; will sell either or both for less than present cost of houses.
2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, bath, nice order, Marshfield-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.
Michigan-av. boulevard, near Eighteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front, modern improvements, lot 25x172½, east front.
2-story and basement frame, with large lot, on West Polk-st., near Halsted.
Sherman-st., near Van Buren, 3-story stone-front, with lot.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, store and dwelling.
State-st., near Thirty-ninth, store and dwelling.
Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av., large frame, with lot 40x110; rents for $1,240.
Two 2-story bricks, 10 rooms each, and lot, Vernon-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.
2-story stone-front, Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
2-story frame, near Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st.
Lots on State-st., Wabash and Michigan-avs., near Thirty-fifth-st.
20 acres on Twenty-sixth-st., near Kedzie-av.
One acre on Milwaukee-av., near North-av.
Two acres, Western-av., near North-av.
A large list of houses and lots on South Side, ranging in price from $1,500 to $4,000; also cheap lots south.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE,
152 La Salle-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome octagon stone-front house, in excellent order throughout. Fine dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; passenger elevator in the house; has been newly furnished at an expense of over $4,000 cash; sewerage and plumbing perfect. Price of house and furniture $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New pressed brick house, with stone trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; it is in splendid order throughout; lot 25x180 feet; price $17,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; new brick barn; house is in perfect order.
LARGE BRICK HOUSE, with 50-foot lot; in very desirable location on South Side. A decided bargain; $12,500.
LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, with corner lot, 83 feet front, desirably located, east of Wabash-av., and in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. House has hall in the middle, with rooms on each side. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Price, $30,000.
NEW PRESSED BRICK HOUSE with lot 34x178 feet and large brick barn; located east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-second-st.; house is 34 feet wide, and has four large rooms on parlor floor, besides wide modern hall, with grate and mantel in the hall; front and back stairs; fine large dining-room on parlor floor; billiard-room in basement; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot and brick barn, near Thirty-fourth-st., $25,000.
OCTAGON BROWN-STONE-FRONT in vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; handsome dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn; $18,000.
STONE-FRONT HOUSE on a choice corner on South Side; very handsome rooms on parlor floor; best view of the lake that is obtained anywhere on North or South Side; $13,500.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE,
Rooms 15 and 17, 157 Washington-st.:
$5,500. Large 2-story mansard on brick basement; 14 rooms, all in fine order; hot and cold water on every floor; every modern convenience; has large barn 24x42. This property is 1¼ blocks from Lincoln Park, 1 block from 4 lines of street-cars; would rent for $65 and by making flats of barn at an expense of $250 would bring $100 per month. No. 72 Grant Place; $1,250 down, balance long time at 6 per cent.
$3,800. Nice 2-story and basement, 10-room octagon brick, West Side, good location, house cost more than price asked.
$4,500. Park-av., 30-foot lot, 9-room, 2-story frame; south front; cheap.
$5,000. West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; 9 rooms; south front.
$12,500. 3-story and basement brick store and flats (new); rents for $1,680. Randolph-st.
$4,000. 1001 West Lake-st., store and flats; mate to this just sold for $5,000 cash.
$3,000. West Taylor-st., 2-story and basement brick.
$40,000. Near Jefferson Park, 7 stone fronts; rented for $4,890; an investment worthy of notice.
$7,500. Harrison, near Halsted-st., store and flats; rented for $1,080.
RANNEY & COLE,
157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, fine 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, very fine condition; $10,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a very fine large stone front house in complete order; large lot, good brick barn. Cost the owner $20,000; I can sell the property for $14,000, and it is cheap.
Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2-story stone front, good condition, barn, etc.; $8,200.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, 2-story and basement brick, stone front, brick barn; $9,000.
Washington-st., near Robey, 2-story and basement brick, frame, barn; bargain.
Randolph-st., near Union Park, one of the finest houses on the street, in splendid condition, well rented, etc., $7,500.
Park-av., 2-story brick, nine rooms, lot 25x125; stands alone; $4,000.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, in good order, south front, $6,500.
Lots on Washington-st. boulevard.
Lots on Madison-st., east of Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Leavitt.
Lots on Laflin-st., near Adams.
Lots on Congress-st., near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
A beautiful 2-story and basement, octagon-front brick residence on North Wells-st., overlooking Lincoln Park; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences, and in every respect a first-class place; price, $5,500.
North State-st., just south of Chicago-av., an elegant 2-story and basement, octagon-front brick residence; 11 rooms; splendidly-furnished, and has all the modern conveniences; a delightful neighborhood; price, $9,500.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER FULTON AND Sheldon-sts., $70.
Corner Augusta and Holt-sts., for $1,200.
Cornelia-st., near Noble, only $800.
Dickson-st., near Milwaukee-av., $750.
Lots near Milwaukee-av., east of California-av., $300.
Near corner North and Western-avs., $425 to $500.
Hinman-st., near Lincoln, $700.
Corner Laughton-st., near Western-av., $450.
Shurtleff-av., just south of Thirty-ninth-st., $600.
Bissell-av., near Forty-first-st., only $550.
Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., at $75.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
Lots on Calumet-av., just south of Thirty-third-st., each 24x150 feet, at a very reasonable price.
Lots on Calumet-av., south of Forty-third-st., at $1,000 per lot; these lots are cheap and available; horse-cars within two blocks; have lake water, etc.
Lots on Forest-av., corner of Thirty-third-st., that we can sell as cheap as the cheapest.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

BUSINESS CORNER UNIMPROVED ON LINCOLN-AV.

One of the best corners, about 100 feet best frontage each on two of the best streets; splendid stand for dry goods, grocery, drug-store, or other business; can be improved and made to pay 20 per cent on investment.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV.—46x156, between Egan and Oakwood-avs.; $65.
WABASH-AV.—East front, near Fifty-third-st.; 28x153.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Corner Greenwood-av., 170x197 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON BOULEvard, east of Robey-st., south-front, 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, lot 22x125. Possession May 1.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
A fine 3-story and basement brick house, with bay window, on Peirson-st., opposite the Water-Works; has laundry and store-rooms in basement; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, and has every modern convenience; price, $8,000.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,800 BUYS IMPROVED business property paying 20 per cent a few months, and the ground itself is worth more. Owner, 362 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
DELAWARE-PLACE—60 feet, full depth, facing south, east of Dearborn-av.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 93x150 feet.
STATE-ST.—South of Delaware-place, 42½x110 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Southeast corner Erie, 50x110 feet.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with 25-foot lot, on Fulton-st., near Carpenter; $2,500.
New cottage on Marvin-st., near Western-av., and two blocks from street cars; $1,300.
Nice 1½-story cottage, with 25-foot lot, 3757 Stanton-av.; only $3,000.
C. J. HAMBLETON,
95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.:
We are authorized to offer for sale those beautiful residence lots in the block bounded by Van Buren, Congress, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts. at a very reasonable price; call on us for particulars.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., West Side Real Estate Agents:

JOB LOTS OF LOTS.

We are offering at a great sacrifice, not because they are out of season or style, but owners must have money. Buyers will please call for a list. We do not charge for samples.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
WABASH-AV.—Near Twelfth-st., 2-story frame house, parlor, dining room, kitchen, etc., on main floor; cheap.

FOR SALE—$4,500—2-STORY FRAME and stone basement house, No. 3554 Cottage Grove-av.; over $1,000 just expended in repairs; will pay 10 per cent net on investment. D. F. BACON, 120 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.:
OHIO-ST.—Between State and Cass, 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling house; elegant condition; price $16,000.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office:
Lot 24x100 on Erie-st., east of Clark; cheap if sold soon.
Lot 48x100 on La Salle-av., near Huron-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.:
MONROE-ST.—Near Robey, fine 2-story and basement brick house, with or without furniture; has just been papered and grained handsomely, and is in perfect order; good 2-story brick barn; alley on side; can be bought at a bargain.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1, over gas office:
NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
8 flat brick, and lot 25x137, Hurlbut-st., $7,000.
3 flat brick, rented for $80 per month, Larrabee-st., $7,000.
3-story brick, rents for $62 per month, Hobbie-st., $5,000.
1½-story new brick cottage, Grove-st., near Orchard, $2,500.
10-room brick house, Illinois-st., near Rush, $3,800.
10-room cottage and basement, Ohio-st., near Clark, $5,000.
2-story and basement frame, and lot 27x108, Chestnut-st., near Wells, $6,000.
3-story flat, and lot 35x108, Bellevue-place, $9,000.
Fine marble-front house, and lot, Erie-st., east of Dearborn-av., $12,000.
2-story and basement brick, and lot 34x125, Garfield-av., near Mowhak-st., $6,500.
2-story frame and 3-story brick flat, will rent at $120 per month, and lot 75x125, Halsted-st., near Garfield-av., cheap at $12,500.
11-room cottage and brick basement, and lot 25x137, Hurlbut-st., near Garfield-av., $4,000.
2-story frame and brick basement, and lot 30x137, Lincoln-place, $6,500.
2-story and basement brick flat and frame house in rear, and lot, rents at $80 per month, Larrabee-st., near Division, $8,500.
Fine corner on Larrabee-st., with 2-story brick, store front, and brick barn, and lot 48x121, a bargain at $11,000.
2-story and basement stone front and stable in rear, lot 27x130, North Park-av., $8,000.
2-story and basement brick, and lot 20x108, Oak-st., east of Rush, $7,000.
3-story brick flat and cottage in rear, corner on Sedgwick-st., rents for $80 per month, $8,300.
2-story frame and attic, store front, and lot 25x204, fronting on Market and Sedgwick-sts., well rented, $6,500.
New 2-story and basement brick, and lot 25x123, Sedgwick-st., near Centre, $8,000.
See our list of North Side improved business property.

FOR SALE—BY D. F. KEENEY, 919 North-av., at Humboldt Park and Beebe's Subdivision:
200 LOTS, $300 LOTS!
Just where you want a home, near one of the finest parks in Chicago.
Please read a few facts concerning them.
They are:
Large—you have plenty of room.
Only five miles from court-house, and it costs but 5 cents to get into the centre of the city, at Madison or Canal-sts., or on the North Side at the corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.
Over twenty trains a day on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
Junction depot within one block of property.
Nice and high ground.
Out of dirt and filth of city.
Street cars now on North-av.; will soon be there.
And prices very low.
These lots are sold on the easiest terms of any lots in Chicago.
Only $25 down, and the balance at $10 per month.
Come up any day and we will show you the property. Take Humboldt Park car, corner State and Lake-sts., direct to our office.
D. F. KEENEY.
We have also a few beautiful and extra well-built cottages very close to the main entrance of the park, which we are selling on very easy terms. Be sure and see them.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, NO. 69 Dearborn-st.:
State-st. (100 feet wide), north of Thirty-ninth, 97x161.
Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., 23 feet to Iglehart-av.
Sedgwick-st., near Wisconsin, 24x125; offered for a few days at a bargain.
Sheffield-av., 90 feet, extending to Green Bay road.
Diversey-st., east of Lincoln-av., south-front lots.
Racine and Lincoln-avs., triangle, 90 feet; very desirable for retail business and cheap.
Fullerton-av., near Southport; only a few lots; $550.
Huron-st., near Hoyne-av., eight lots; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
Lots on Chicago-av., south front, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., $850; liberal terms, low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Rice-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts., at $650; liberal terms, low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Racine-av.; Racine-av., near Fullerton-av., and Montana-st., near Racine-av.; fine high land in first-class neighborhood. Prices from $32.50 to $55 per front foot on liberal terms.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
ELLIS-AV.—No. 3753—2-story frame, lot 33x165, to alley.
ELLIS PARK—2-story and basement, brown-stone front; in nice order; can give immediate possession; $8,000.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—No. 198—2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, lot 20x119, south front; a bargain.
PRAIRIE-AV.—7-room cottage, south of Thirty-fifth-st.; $2,600.
FORTY-FIRST-ST.—No. 1308, near Langley-av.—2-story brick; cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
3 lots, Western-av., near Laughton-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24x130 FEET ON WALlace-st., northwest corner Twenty-ninth. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST.—North of Fifty-ninth, 50x125 feet, with 2-story frame house and barn, cheap.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR Peoria, frame store and lot 25x100 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A chance rarely offered to buy a handsome residence lot on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-sixth-st. We have on this elegant avenue a lot 25x140 feet to a 20-foot alley, for sale at a very low price. Call for particulars. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE—
One of the finest residences, with six beautiful acres of ground covered with fruit and ornamental trees, only one block from the depot; will be sold at a bargain. If desired it will be divided and sold in three parts. Nothing handsomer between Chicago and Milwaukee.
I will also sell in Glencoe a good house of 10 rooms, besides 2 pantries, china-closet, bath-room, an abundance of closets, a good cellar under the whole house, which is heated by a furnace; good hard and soft water, a new barn, etc., etc.; this is a good comfortable home, occupying a lot 132x200 feet, which has a plenty of ornamental with some fruit trees; this property will be sold for $4,000 cash; it is richly worth $5,000; possession can be given within 30 days, or the present occupant will remain in it till next May at $30 per month; any one desiring a good home in the most charming town on the lake shore, where there is choice society, a good school, church, etc., will do well to examine this property.
Beautiful lots for sale near and in all directions from the depot at one-fifth of the price of Evanston lots.
Railroad fare to Chicago only 65 cents more a month.
A free ride to see any property.
I advertise whether you buy or not.
C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
The cheapest and best lots in the town.
10 lots on Diversey-av., between Sheffield and Seminary-avs., $750.
6 lots on Wolfram-st., near Sheffield-av., $550.
4 lots on George-st., near Sheffield-av., $450.
3 lots on Wellington-st., near Sheffield-av., $550.
20 lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near Wellington-st., from $550 to $750.
15 lots on Baxter-st., near Wellington, $425.
6 lots on Fletcher-st., south front, near the lake, $625.
200 feet on corner of Barry and Evanston-avs.
All of these lots are near street-cars and have lake water and good drainage. McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD.
Four miles from Court-House.
Outside fire limits.
Accessible by horse and steam cars.
Commutation fare 6¼ cents.
Lots for sale on easy payments.
From $300 to $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL PROPERTY—Bids will be received at the Rogers Park School-House on Saturday night, Oct. 21st, 1882, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, for the following-described property: A frame building 12 feet high, with brick basement 10 feet high, the size of which is 24x40 feet; also about one acre of ground; all fences and buildings in good repair; situated in District No. 4, Township 41, Range 14, Village of Rogers Park, Cook County, Ill.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest. A liberal discount will be made for all cash. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the School Board.
Oct. 9th, 1882. C. H. CEPERLY, Clerk.

FOR SALE—$1,850 EACH—10 2-STORY brick houses, foot walls, lake water on each floor, north of Fifty-first-st. and east of Fort Wayne R. R.; three lines of steam cars stop within two blocks of this property; a bargain for any one wanting a home. E. S. HULBURD, 69 Dearborn-st. Room 44.

FOR SALE—
75x160, Prairie-av., near Forty-eighth-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES IN HINSdale, just completed, near depot; best bargains in the market, and terms satisfactory; will enhance in value $500 in two years. Parties wishing to secure a home cannot find a better opportunity. J. HULANISKI, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—75X160, STATE-ST., NEAR Fifty-seventh-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:
RAVENSWOOD—The best and cheapest lots now in the market.
LAKE VIEW—A large 2-story frame house on Addison-st., east of Dummy road. Lot 150 feet front. Make an offer.

FOR SALE—$2,600—AT RIDGELAND—8-room house, 50 feet ground, near station. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK ON long time, several houses with fine grounds convenient to stations, good schools, etc. Also houses built to suit. The highest land within twelve miles of the city, or we will not charge a cent for it. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., agents for the Blue Island Land and Building Co.

FOR SALE—135 FEET; CHOICE LOCAtion; Hyde Park; 285 feet deep; $32.50 per foot if taken at once; street graveled. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FORSALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—28X160 FEET ON WAbash-av., near Fifty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—72½ acres lying between South Park and Cottage Grove-avs. Come soon and you can get it cheap. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—C. E. BROWNE'S LIST.
In the first place, I never allow myself to say anything in print that shall prove untrue. A free ride any day to view the property I advertise shall decide whether such is the case.
I have for sale in Evanston 500 feet of choice ground, three blocks from the depot, for from $25 to $40 per foot.
300 feet in South Evanston, one block from the lot selected for the High School Building, for $18 per foot.
4,000 feet west of the ridge, only from three to six blocks from the large public school building, just finished, and the highest-priced property in Evanston, for from $5 to $10 per foot, on monthly payments of $10; once sold for double the money.
2,500 feet at North Evanston, all within four blocks of the depot, at $10 per foot; once sold for $20 and $25 per foot.
2,000 feet, only six blocks west of the North Evanston depot, at $4 per foot or $100 a lot, on monthly payments of $5.
1,200 feet of Lake Shore property in Evanston, near the lighthouse, for from $8 to $10 per foot.
2,500 feet in Glencoe, as choice and handsome as can be found between Chicago and Milwaukee, all within one block of the depot, post-office, and public school, for $10 per foot; and I will give two choice lots of 100x200 feet, which are covered with ornamental trees in front and fruit trees in the rear, to two good men who will each put up a house worth not less than $4,000, to be inclosed this fall and be ready to occupy in the spring.
Also 4,000 feet of high, rolling ground, all within five blocks of the Glencoe depot, some of it on the lake shore, for from $4 to $8 per foot or from $100 to $200 per lot, on monthly payments of $5 and $10.
All this property advertised was once valued at more than double the price named, and will be worth one-third more next spring, and on examination it will be found to be the cheapest property offered in Cook County. Call at my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. to take the cars. A free ride to all who mean business, whether they buy or not.
C. E. BROWNE,
Residence, Glencoe. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Lake View: Lot 50x165 ft, fronting north on Barry-av., between Dummy road and Waubun-av. We can sell this lot situated as it is on one of the best streets, and in one of the finest neighborhoods in the Town of Lake View, for the very low price of $50 per foot.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X160, STATE-ST., NEAR Forty-sixth.
3 lots on State-st., near Fifty-Third.
50x160—State-st., near Fifty-sixth.
100x160—State-st., near Sixtieth.
100x160—Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.
100x160—Wabash-av., near Sixtieth-st.
33x160—Wabash-av., near Sixty-first-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIVE ACRE blocks just north of South Chicago, at a bargain. Also lots on Washington, Cottage Grove, and Greenwood-avs., north of Fifty-fifth-st. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 125 FEET ON PRAIrie-av., near Forty-eighth-st., at $40 a foot cash. This is a bargains. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts.
Trains stop at Fifty-ninth-st., one block from this property.
Lots for sale on easy payments. Price from $375 to $450 per lot.
Title perfect; abstract of title and full warranty deed given each purchaser.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES WEST OF PULLman, near railroad depot, all ready for retailing. The best bargain in the market if taken at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
LOTS on Fullerton-av., near Racine.
LOTS on Racine-av., near Fullerton.
LOTS on Montana-st., east of Racine-av.
THESE LOTS are outside the limits, in a first-class neighborhood, and will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—
100x160—Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
25x160—Wabash-av., near Fifty-seventh-st.
25x160—Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—100X160, CORNER STATE and Fifty-seventh-sts., $3,500. Two corners on Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-third-st., a bargain. Lot on Wentworth-av. and Forty-fifth-st., $700. Lot on Dearborn and Fortieth-sts., east front, $750. Who wants it? One on Arnold and Thirty-ninth-sts., $500. Home evenings and Sundays. PETER SHIMP, 3115 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING South Park at Sixtieth-st., $2,250.
Five acres at Lawndale near station at $1,250; very cheap.
Five acres east of Garfield at a big bargain.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—We have several desirable dwellings, with modern improvements, for sale at reasonable prices. Also lots well located for building, at $25 to $30 per foot. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS AT PARKside; two blocks from depot; accessible by the Illinois Central Railroad; $300 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office:
Fine 8-room cottage, and lot 50x128, Wellington-st., east of Clark, Lake View; and other desirable improved and vacant property in this splendid suburb at low prices.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYments—A good house and half-acre lot at Hinsdale on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; only $1,200. It is now rented, but can give possession in 30 days if required. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our classified list of real estate for sale in each of the leading suburbs mailed on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—I AM PUTting up a beautiful Queen Anne cottage, 6 rooms below, 2 above, gas, water, bath, ready in 6 weeks, only $350 down and monthly payments like rent; best location in town; shown free. Don't fail to see it. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL LOW OR rent furnished to satisfactory parties from November to May, residence in Lake View on Wellington-av., third house west of Clark-st. Apply at 221 State-st.

FOR SADE—RARE BARGAIN IN Hyde Park—Stylish 10-room house; marble mantles; bay-window; lake water; 7 large lots in garden and fruit, with a good cottage and carriage-house; near Cottage Grove-av. For two weeks at $5,100. Possession given. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$40,000—3,460 ACRE STOCK farm, 4 miles from depot and 10 miles from Burlington, Coffee County, Kas. Every acre under galvanized barbed wire fence (3 wires) and cross-fenced into 7 fields; lasting running springs, besides 3 large ponds and windmill with 50-barrel tank; 2 new frame houses, stone foundations; 400 feet of stock sheds; barns for 150 tons of hay; 160 acres under plow, balance pasture and meadow, and not 50 acres of waste land in the 3,460; with 170 head of young cattle, 4 fine bulls, 10 young calves, of the finest blooded stock, and 250 tons of hay, all goes with the 3,460 acres for $40,000. Terms easy; 5 or 10 years on deferred payments, at 7 per cent. This is the finest large body of rich farm land in the State (lies in a square body), a bargain seldom offered. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN fruit farm at South Haven, Mich., known as the Cold Spring Orchard. There is on the place about 1,500 peach trees, in bearing, of the best varieties; over 1,500 grape vines, mostly Delaware, Concord, and Salem, in bearing; 100 quinces, and some other fruit trees. There are two fish-ponds well stocked with brook trout. Good house, barn, and greenhouses. The owner would wish any parties desiring to purchase a nice and paying place to visit South Haven and inspect it. The crop of peaches this season will be over 6,000 baskets. For price and terms inquire of GEO. HANNAHS, South Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN the great wheat section of Minnesota, consisting of 2,480 acres, most of which is under cultivation, with first-class improvements, situate within a short distance of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, only one mile from one of the most thriving villages and best wheat markets of the State. For particulars address GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.:
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME in Henry, Marshall County, Ill.; 38 acres of the very best farming land; fine brick house, with good barn and outbuildings, 6 acres about the house being beautifully improved; 6 acres in fine walnut grove; good orchard and vineyard; will be sold very cheap, or will exchange for Chicago improved property.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS—
$1,200—320 acres, Greeley County, Nebraska.
$1,000—160 acres, Mason County, Illinois.
$500—80 acres, Mason County, Illinois.
$50—80 acres, Pulaski County, Indiana.
$2,000—400 acres, Jasper County, Indiana.
R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 27 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND—45,000 acres of the best timber land in Arkansas, in Crittenden, Craighead, Cross, and Mississippi Counties, on railroads and rivers, only $30,000. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FORSALE—STOCK FARM, 1,000 ACRES, in Texas County, Missouri; about 80 acres cultivated, balance open timber; no underbrush; good grazing; good house, stables, etc.; $3.50 per acre; easy terms. WM. V. KAY, 151 Monroe-st., Room 17.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS A STOCK ranch? I have for sale from 2,000 to 6,000 acres of the best land for stock ranch in the country, where you can keep your stock out in the fields for 10 months in the year; only $1.65 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARren-av. worth $4,000 to $7,500.
House and lot on West Washington-st., $5,000 to $10,000.
Houses and lots on Adams, Monroe, and Jackson-sts., $5,000 to $8,000.
We have a spirited demand for medium-priced property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Owners having unimproved lots on the North Side for sale, suitable for immediate improvement, will find it to their advantage to leave description, price, etc., with us. We now have several customers who are waiting for us to get something that will suit them. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PIECE OF BUSINESS property near new Board of Trade, improved or unimproved. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 25 or 50 feet, either improved or vacant.
WASHINGTON-ST.—Brick or frame house, west of Union Park; or vacant lot, 25 feet or more. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST Side, worth $10,000, where $5,000 South Side lot would be taken in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
We have several cash customers for residences on the North Side, ranging in price from $5,000 to $10,000. Owners having property of this kind for sale can find purchasers by leaving description, etc., with us. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR VAcant lot, from $2,000 to $7,000; North Side preferred. Address D 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON West Madison-st.; furniture for sale at a bargain; house full of roomers; pays $50 per month profit. JOS. W. BROWN, 150 La Salle-st., Room 70.

TO RENT—TO SMALL, APPROVED family, 8-roomed frame house, fine location, West Side. Owner reserves two rooms and will board if suited. FISKE, 21 Otis Block.

TO RENT—
290 Ogden-av. 2-story brick; 8 rooms, bath, etc.; $40.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM FLATS IN the new stone-front flat building, 505 and 507 West Congress-st., near Laflin; elegantly finished and moderate rent. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH basement on South Halsted-st., and two front rooms suitable for office, by H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER, 818 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—905 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-story brick, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, newly papered; price $40. W. H. THOMPSON, 224 West Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY and basement brick house at 3441 Stanton-av.; just built; all modern improvements; splendid location; immediate possession; rent cheap. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—3110 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A good, comfortable 2-story frame house in a high and healthy locality on the cable road and close to trains; rent only $30 per month; also nice places at Englewood; $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—
12 Groveland-court, 9-room brick house; bath, etc.; $50.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT $125 PER MONTH—TO a private family only—The 3-story and basement stone-front house (in perfect repair) 1253 Michigan-av. Apply at the above-described house.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM house; open, go and see it. 129 Thirty-fifth-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE have well-furnished house in pleasant location on North Side, and would share same for the winter with party of two adults, expense to be divided ($65 to $70 per month). References. Address D 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM STONE-front. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner of Centre.

TO RENT—FOURTEEN-ROOM HOUSE. Whole or part of furniture for sale cheap. 257 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment house No. 486 Webster-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—IN SUBURB—FIVE-ROOM house, $10; 10-room house, $15; 3 rooms, $7; fare, 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, AN 8-ROOM house desirably located. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN, ON N. W. R. R.—Fine houses, new, 9 rooms; good well and cistern; shade trees, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN HOMES—TWO good houses at Western Springs, and two good ones at Lagrange, all new and pleasant places to live, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Rent $15 to $18 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES and lots at $8 to $20; will sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND third floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—10 NEW 6-ROOM FLATS—Fine location. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FLAT of 4 rooms for housekeeping, near corner Clark and Chestnut-sts.; $30. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—15 NEW FLATS NEAR Lincoln Park; $15 to $35; ready Nov. 1. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE SECOND-STORY apartment (5 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water) in the new building No. 749 Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—OCT. 20, A MOST DESIRAble 7-room flat in new building, No. 384 Fulton-st. Every convenience.

TO RENT—
665 North Robey-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS ON Leavitt-st., near Van Buren-st. cars; rent $25 per month. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLAT; 15 minutes' ride by steam cars, half block from street-cars; $15 and $20. S. DELAMATER & SON, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS. Furniture for sale. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT ALL FURnished, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Railroad Station; $40. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 2236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., front suite, also other rooms in basement, for housekeeping.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURISHED east-front room, overlooking Wabash-av. and lake; also small room jointly with party. East flat, second floor, 48½ Congress-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS front and back en suite or single, board if desired. 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS, FIRST floor, No. 2908 South Dearborn-st.; $22. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED alcove rooms; all conveniences for one or two gentlemen. Call for three days at 1405 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS WELL FURNISHed in a 1-story brick cottage flat. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE front room with clothes-press; rent moderate to responsible parties. 38 Cass-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 246 NORTH Clark-st., near Chicago-av. This is a choice location. Rent, $50 per month. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFT, 40X70, good light, rent low. 171 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORE 864 WEST MADIson-st., with basement; $35 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 76 THIRTY-ninth-st., 21x50 feet; good location for dry goods or groceries. J. L. WEBSTER, 3904 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE STORES AND FLATS on Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. in the new Seaverns Buildings. Flats complete in every respect, with private halls, bathroom, etc., to each flat. Store, 40x81, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash to rent for dry-goods business; also double store corner State and Twenty-second-sts. Apply to T. E. THOMPSON, on premises.

TO RENT—

STORES.

19 South Halsted	$50
101 West Randolph	50
742 Milwaukee-av	50
271 Milwaukee-av	50
68 Meridian-st	20

And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN ASHLAND BLOCK—Rooms 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28. Apply at elevator of building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE—169 WASHINGton-st., on second floor, 3 rooms, with vault; $40 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—2 LOFTS—87 MARKET-ST., corner of alley, 20x70 feet each; good light. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLAT 7 ROOMS ON SECond floor, 861 West Madison-st.; $32.50 per month.
Large frame house, 19 rooms, in rear of 860 West Madison-st.; $20 per month.
Fine residence, with large grounds, at Riverside, near depot, at $30 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Stores, flats, and offices in the Rosenfield Building, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. We want a good druggist for the corner. Finest location in the city for that business. This building will be ready from the 1st to Nov. 15. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—
211 Bushnell-st., store and rooms, $13.
213 Bushnell-st., second and third floors, $15.
3 Groveland-court, basement and first floor, 6 rooms and bath, $18.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF THIRD FLOOR, 200 and 202 East Madison-st.; space 20x80; suitable for dry-goods; $45 till January, 1884. B. R. De YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK BARN AT 434 West Harrison-st. Inquire in basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE HAD A brisk inquiry for good houses for thirty days. If you are building new houses don't fail to see us. Will collect your rents promptly and furnish good tenants. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 LARGE, well-lighted rooms or lofts suitable for printing (hand-presses), with sky-light rooms where negatives can be made. Address Photomechanical Printing Company, 103 to 107 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST Side, worth $10,000, where $5,000 South Side lot would be taken in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE 7 OR 8 room flat or small house, furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side south of Lincoln Park and east of Wells-st. Address JOHNSON & HAYWOOD, Clark-st. and Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house on the South Side, not above Fortieth-st. E 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT SUITAble for machine shop; good elevator and steam power. Address P. O. Box 314, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY-furnished flat of three to five rooms, no kitchen, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sts. and east of State-st. Address, stating price, E 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEATLY FURnished house for small family, South or North Side. Address J R K, Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house of ten rooms on the North or South Side, in first-class locality, from Dec. 1 to May 1. Best of references and care. Address E 24, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FROM six to ten rooms on Wabash-av., or on cross-streets between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Also wanted flat of three to five rooms in same locality. Address Room 42 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHed rooms; fair size, well lighted, and warm; suitable for sleeping. State price. O 14, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDsome dwelling located on North Side and east of Clark-st. or on La Salle-av. Will lease furnished or unfurnished; family consists of three adults. Address E. C. H., 145 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSIcian. A well-established practice, with office furniture and medicines, for sale on account of leaving the city. Call at once at 327 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A COMPLETE shirt manufactory and laundry combined, with improved machinery, at one-third its original cost. Time will be given. H. S. DIETRICH, 167 Washington-st., Room 24.

BEST CHECK POWER IN THE WORLD, to be manufactured on royalty. J. B. CURTIS, Joliet, Ill.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE; DOing good business. E 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good-will of a merchant tailor, established for seventeen years on one of the best retail streets in Chicago. The stock includes elegant piece goods, gents' furnishing goods, and ready-made clothing, and invoiced last week $8,500. Continued sickness is the only cause for selling. This is a splendid opportunity for any live man to step into an elegant business. Will take cash and real estate. Store to rent at a low figure to a responsible party. The best of references given and required. Address in full E 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store. Call at 161 Twenty-second-st. McCLAIN.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE. CALL at 298 North Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A HAT, cap, and furnishing goods store in one of the best locations on the West Side; will take part payment in real estate. J. TYLER, 101 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-CAN MILK route, with one horse and wagon. Inquire at 2159 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE UPHOLSTERING business with store, only $2,000 to $2,500 cash. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT party—I will sell my job printing office, worth about $1,000; paying business already established in a good manufacturing town not over a hundred miles from Chicago. Address E 48, Tribune office.

SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP; best location in the city; good trade; owner leaving the city. Price, $1,800. C. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

$3,000—A VERY SALABLE PATent (new), with $1,500 paid-up advertising; income last year $5,000; territory selling right along; will trade for property or take one-fourth cash and balance out of profits; must sell on account of poor health. Chicago references. Address Lock-Box 12, Cedar Falls, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN THE MATTER of the voluntary assignment of F. M. Van Etten, the undersigned hereby gives notice that, pursuant to an order of the County Court this day entered, on Friday, Oct. 20, 1882, beginning at 1 p. m., on the premises formerly occupied by said Van Etten at 78 and 80 Lake-st., Chicago, he will sell at public auction the assets of the said estate, consisting of sewing-machine parts and attachments, hardware specialties, and other miscellaneous agents' goods, office furniture, etc.
J. A. BURHANS,
Oct. 13, 1882. Assignee.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK DONE; boilers and furnace work a specialty; fire grates repaired. 37 La Salle-st.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, ETC., CLEANED by contract (guaranteed). Exterminators for sale. Call or address. OAKLEY, 180 Washington-st.

RARE COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD by STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. H. Armstrong and J. A. Warren, under the firm name of Armstrong & Warren, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. H. Armstrong retiring. The business will be conducted as heretofore at 114 Franklin-st., by J. A. WARREN.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WOULD LIKE to study for a good drama. Address D 75, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists generally.

$50 ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY TO A limited number of persons in each State to introduce a new business. Send 3 cent stamp and name of county. W. S. GARRISON, Cedar Falls, Ia.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance attorney's fees and costs, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, Room 10, 165 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice in all the courts. Open until 9 p. m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED—
THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makers, can be found at the warehouse of
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A FINE LOT OF SQUARE AND SQUARE grand pianos but little used and lately taken in exchange for uprights, will be sold at very low prices (cash or time payments), as we must make room for new fall stock. Every instrument fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange at any time for a new one if desired. A rare chance to get a good piano for a little money. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

NEW
AND
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS
PIANOS
PIANOS
Sold on installments if required.

NEW
AND
SECOND-HAND
ORGANS
ORGANS
ORGANS
Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 238 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
ORGAN FACTORY,
Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.
Warerooms,
Corner State and Adams-sts.
Turns out 40 Organs per day
Organs for Church.
Organs for Parlor.
Send for Catalogue.

WM. R. PROSSER, 215 STATE-ST.—Prosser upright pianos; also second-hand instruments in great variety for rent and for sale. Prices never so low.

5 GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR sale cheap; terms cash or monthly payments; new pianos to rent, and money deducted, if purchased at A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE.
200 New Organs for sale.
Instruments on easy payments.
Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—$15,000 4 PER CENT 20 years Grand Rapids school bonds. Address I. M. WESTON, Cashier Fourth National Bank, or T. C. SHERWOOD, Cashier Grand Rapids National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at loweft rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED ON NOTES AND past due claims. Room 10, 165 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANT $4,000 ON 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house on West Washington-st. west of Union Park; ground worth $5,000. DR. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved city property. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 30, 80 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP BUSIness will sell his fine big work mare for $150; she cost $250 in the country last spring; she is 6 years old, weighs 1,240, chunky built, has good bone and muscle; she is a good, reliable work mare for any business wagon, is a good traveler, fears nothing, is acclimated and city broke, works well in single and double harness. Will warrant her sound and kind and give a week's trial. Call at barn in rear of residence No. 1301 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ALMONT JR., SON OF the celebrated trotting horse Almont, of the Fairlawn stock farm, Kentucky; will be sold for $350; he cost $650 in Kentucky last year; he is now 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; is a handsome bay gelding, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; he is a perfect horse in every way, free from fault or blemish; has as good limbs and feet as ever were under a horse; he can go to the track and show all his heats under 2:30; he trotted last month in a matinee race in 2:29, 2:28, and 2:30¼; he is warranted to show the time, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; will give ten days' trial to responsible party and explain to purchaser why I am compelled to offer him so low; have his pedigree and performances; he has no public record; he is well broke in all harness; a lady can drive him; he fears nothing. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling at private stable, 15 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake.

FOR SALE—ONE 5-GLASS LANDAU, good as new; all kinds of carriages; jump-seats, top and open buggies; one second-hand silver road wagon; a large assortment of new and second-hand trucks, top delivery wagons, express wagons new and second-hand; a large stock of new and second-hand harness of every description; also, a large stock of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, whips, saddles, etc. We sell on monthly payments or exchange. Horses and wagons to let by the day, week, or month. Come and see for yourself. The largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FORSALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, HORSE, top buggy, new harness, and light road-wagon. At barn rear of 2316 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FINE coupe rockaway, several fine buggies, new and second-hand, and two good grocery wagons. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—A BAY TEAM, YOUNG and sound, fully warranted; good single, and for saddle; also carriage and buggy, tongue and shafts for both, harness and saddle, all in good order; can be seen at the barn of T. E. Morris, Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM. Satisfaction guaranteed. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR CASH—Wagons and buggies at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, delivery, printers' wagons, skids, hand-trucks, made and repaired. Goods sold on commission. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC man with a capital of $12,000 to $15,000 in a well established and good paying manufacturing business. Address W 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000 capital to increase a manufacturing business. None but a good business man and one with the desired capital need apply. Address D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PARTner, with $2,500 cash, to join principal, who has established his enterprise in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and in Chicago. Now desires to extend the same and open a branch in San Francisco, Cal. Partner would be required to accompany principal to San Francisco and take charge. No previous experience required. Best of references furnished and expected. No agents need answer. Particulars only given at interview. State where an interview can be had. Address, for five days only, D 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER BY A WELL-established jobbing and manufacturing house of a specialty; $15,000 required; full investigation solicited. E 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU to exchange for a 200-acre farm in Illinois, mostly timber land; 2 good lots on South Oakley-av.; a good lot on Thirteenth-place; house and lot in Hinsdale and cash money; want a good house and lot in Chicago. Call with description, or write us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—100 LOTS INSIDE city near manufactories for farm; 3 sections Nebraska land for improved city or country property or merchandise. PERRY, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000—A BUSINESS paying $3,500 a year; protected by a patent; will trade for good property. W. S. GARRISON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY OLD and most valuable family painting in perfect preservation, brought from Europe this summer; can be purchased or will trade for eligible suburban lots; no sharks need trouble. Address E 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COW. 3900 Lake-av. A. G. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT black silk dress, never worn; need money. E 45, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician. 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A MALE OPERATOR ON the type-writer. SCHUYLER & FOLLANSBEE, 15 Bryan Block, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACtical bookkeeper to write up and balance a set of books and take charge of same once a week. Only those capable and with good references need answer. Address D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK salesman. 218 State-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT office boy; good penman. F. A. FLETCHER & CO., 147 and 149 Fifth av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY AT $3 A week who can write. Address E 52, Tribune.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH to assist in keeping books. One who has had some experience in the oil business preferred. Wages $30 per month. Address, stating age and full particulars, with references, E 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK OF 2 OR 3 years' experience; one acquainted with city trade preferred. Address O L 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE FARWELL House, a young man for night clerk; one that can come well recommended for honesty and faithfulness.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMfitter, competent to lay out work and take charge of heating buildings; none but a strictly thorough, experienced man need apply; best pay to right man. Inquire of National Tube Works Co., 161 Lake-st., city.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL draughtsman to draw on wood for engravers' use. Apply to ACHERT & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—VARNISH MAKERS. APply at once. Address E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER to go to Michigan City, Ind. Steady work and good pay. No drinking man need apply. Call on HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO., 32 Lake-st., Monday morning early.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COATMAKers; good sober men can have work the year through. FOOTE & WILCOX, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINE ruler (paper). Also Gordon press-feeder. C. N. TRAVERS, 8 State-st.

WANTED—2 MATTRESS-MAKERS TO go a short distance out of the city. Apply at once by letter to GEO. L. RENWICK, Box 964, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—HORSE-COLLAR CUTTERS and wax-thread machine-hand on collars. PERKINS, CAMPBELL & CO., 92 and 94 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TWO STEADY YOUNG men, 16 to 18, familiar with high speed machinery. Call at 208 South Clinton-st. between 12 and 1 today. HARTWELL.

WANTED—BOYS TO LEARN ENgraving. Chicago Watch Case Co., northwest corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS, FINISHers, forwarders, and helpers. A. J. COX & CO., 144 Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE care of four horses and work around house and garden. Only an industrious man who understands the care of horses well need apply. Wages $30 per month and board. 39 South Water-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO knows how to milk and take care of carriage and harness. Apply at 384 West Washington-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR TRACK repairs for the C. & N. W. Ry Co. in Iowa and Michigan; also 100 for grading and station work in Wisconsin; 100 for sawmills, farms, and other work. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—BY NORTHWESTERN EMployment Agency—1,000 able-bodied men for the sunny South, such as railroad laborers, choppers to clear right of way, tiemakers, teamsters, and men to take station work. The highest prices will be paid to good men and cheap fare furnished by ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Railroad in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Fare free. 50 coal-miners. Also 500 for work South. Cheap fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN TO handle a well-known brand of oysters on commission; one that travels for grocery or confectionery house preferred. O A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OFfice boy in a wholesale house, 16 or 18 years of age, that lives with his parents. Address, stating salary wanted, with references, D 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SOlicit for a good selling shirt. M. STRATTON, 117 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE canvasser for the City of Chicago, for a new Illustrated History of Mexico. Address Publisher ARMAND HAWKINS, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY TO do general work about a store. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 259 South Canal-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN TO CANVASS for fruit trees to be delivered in the spring. Address Lock-Box 1646, Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN FOR each county; will pay solicitors 300 per cent profit and allow smart men a commission that will pay $100 per week; this is the best chance ever offered live men with or without experience; $1 samples free. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO MAKE ARRANGEments with a first-class salesman for the exclusive sale of a valuable historical work in Cook County; with the right man liberal terms will be made. Address D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUBscription-book man to represent a New York house for new publications. Address, for two days, MANAGER, care Clifton House.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK salesman for Wisconsin; must have good trade and good references. Address E 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS for custom boots and shoes; city work; steady job and good pay to the right men; must be good salesmen. Address, with references, E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SKILLED OPERATOR ON "Bonnaz" embroidering machine at H. W. WETHERELL'S, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN FOR country work; will pay expenses and salary. Address or call on A. E. DAVIS, with Rand, McNally & Co.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A cigar factory. One who has a Western trade, on salary or commission. Must come well recommended; no others need apply. M. W. WHEELER & Co. 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN. ONE with some railroad experience preferred. Apply at Morden Frog & Crossing Works, 70 Pacific-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK and laundries in family of three. Call Saturday after 11 o'clock at 685 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FROM NOV. 1—A FIRST-class German girl for general housework on Indiana-av. Address E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—WORK OF ALL KINDS FOR women. Strangers assisted. Board $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK and laundress in family of five. Call at 3425 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; must speak German. Inquire at 1731 Michigan-av. Ring up-stairs bell.

NURSES.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WET nurse. Apply at 1200 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FOR THE ONLY ARTISTic, scholarly work on "Egypt" published, a few intelligent, refined lady canvassers. Read what the Chicago "Tribune" says of it Sept. 30:
"It would be difficult to imagine a more sumptuous and complete work on the subject than Prof. Ebers' 'Egypt.' . . . In type, illustration, and text it amply fulfills all the promises of its prospectus, and the publishers have added a rich, yet appropriate binding."
Liberal commissions to the right parties. Apply after 9.
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—GOOD FLAT OF SIX rooms, comfortably furnished; a bargain. Call at 439 North Clark-st.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PHONOGRAPHY—A FULL TERM IN the most modern system $15; 50 hours' type-writing instruction, dictation, and practice, $10. Address REV. or MRS. J. S. HANNA, Room 412 National Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH good references to teach phonography once a week; night class. Address E 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH good references to teach bookkeeping and penmanship twice a week; night classes. Address E 41, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A.T.9—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for ladies' and gent's cast-off clothing of all descriptions. P. S.—Please send postal to call. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TENOR singer. Address E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BANKING house. References. Address C. S. L., 3124 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher; rapid and experienced. E 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTor by young man with city experience. Good references and security given. Address D 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of seven years' experience in the office of a wholesale liquor house; understands the keeping of the internal revenue books and bookkeeping. Address CHAS. E. DAVY, 80 North Clark-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher as correspondent in an office where there is not more than 4 or 5 hours' work a day. Address E 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME insurance or legal firm, by gentleman holding N. P. Com. for this county; acquainted with real-estate, law, and insurance business. E 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German who has had 8 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of woolens and silks in Europe in some wholesale house; salary no object. Address E 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (24 years old) in some wholesale house; good penman; 4 years' experience in dry goods. City references. Address G. S. L., 81 North Curtis-st., city.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DISTILLER by a man of 15 years' experience as distiller and manager of distilleries. Can furnish first-class references as to ability, etc. R. H. COOPER, Uniontown, Ky.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by an Englishman just arrived from England. Seven years' excellent character from last employer, also recommended by Mr. William Vale, livery-stable keeper, 272 Oak-st., North Side. Apply to Mr. W. Vale, livery-keeper, 272 Oak-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to take care of furnace fires and general work. Best of references. E 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WORK of any kind at which an able-bodied man can earn $12 per week. Address E 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man used to the charge of work and men in different lines of manufacturing; fair wages expected. Address E 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, perfectly understanding English, French, and German; late chief mate of sea-going ships; not afraid to work. Address E 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOTELS, boarding houses, and private families furnished with domestics to do any kind of work; women are looking for work in city or country. References given. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class hotel and restaurant cook. Address E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY cook. Address MRS. E. EVANS, Oak Park, Ill.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD seamstress and machine-operator in respectable private family as sewing-girl. Best of references. Address 21 Groveland-court.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker to go out by the day. Q H 6, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as wet nurse. Good reference. Apply at 146 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET nurse. Call at 408 Thirty-first-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a widow lady for a widower or elderly couple in city or country. Address for one week MRS. A., 478 West Lake-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY—BY a young widow; office-work preferred; will go out of city. A. B., care of Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as cashier; prefer restaurant. Address E 94, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

244 OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. References exchanged.

275 RUSH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove; hot and cold water; use of bath; private family; with board.

SOUTH SIDE.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT TO gentlemen, large front alcove room, with first-class board.

1612 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE front and other pleasant rooms, with good board to reliable party; house modern. References.

WEST SIDE.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND room in private family; terms reasonable.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, with three closets and single room furnished, with board; all improvements; parlor and piano.

ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family on West Side, suitable for two young men. A 93, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE,
154 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison,
100 pleasant single rooms.
50c per night.
BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly-furnished and renovated; 100 rooms, from 50 cents per day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, from $6 to $12.

DESPLAINES EUROPEAN HOTEL—114 West Madison-st., the largest one on the West Side. Lodging 50 cents. Family rooms, $1 to $2 per day. Meals served in dining-room 25 cents.

PALACE EUROPEAN HOTEL, FIRST building north of Sherman House—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month; elevator in building. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Chicago. J. G. GRAY.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair; elegantly-furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH BATH ON lower floor, by a gentleman and wife; must be in good location on South Side in private family, or where there are few boarders. References given and required. Address E 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUNNY ROOMS—BEtween Sixteenth and Thirtieth-sts., for a lady and two daughters, one a child of 8 years. Address E 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SHELL: DID NOT GET off till tonight (Thursday). If you go, leave note saying when you will return. Wish I could write you, but will send a package that will mean all that you can wish. All is well.

PERSONAL—M. B. N.: LETTER AT Rockford. S. L.

PERSONAL—A. S. G.: WILL FIND letter in P.-O.

PERSONAL—IF THE BOY WHO CARried note Wednesday evening to 383 Archer-av. will call at 587 West Washington-st. he will be paid liberally for so doing.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILERS—TWO 16X42; one 12x48; two fire-box boilers 15 and 20 H.-P.; second-hand steam pumps, one Blake fire pump, 12-inch steam and 6-inch water cylinders; one Worthington pump, 20-inch steam and 12-inch water cylinders; one No. 6 Nye pump; all in good order and will be sold cheap. Call or address JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED AND IN stock 10 car-loads of assorted wrought-iron lap-welded pipe from ¼-inch to 12-inch. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-HORSE POWER ENgine at 25 Augusta-st. JOHN HILMAR.

FOR SALE—ONE 10X16 ENGINE, ONE 12x24, and several Knowles pumps of different sizes. FURNESS BROS., 63 Fulton-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 87 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 168 and 169 West Monroe.

Preston, Kean & Co.
Bankers.
100 WASHINGTON STREET.
Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.
Discount commercial paper.
Loan money on approved collaterals.
Careful attention given to collections.

DIRECT SPECIAL WIRE
FROM OUR OFFICE,
130 LA SALLE-ST., to
17 NEW-ST., New York,
Directly opposite the Stock Exchange.
DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
Bankers and Brokers.

Edward L. Brewster
Banker and Broker,
104 Washington-st.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin, in
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.
CHAS. J. HELLIWELL & CO.,
51 Chamber of Commerce Building.
MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - WISCONSIN.
Would be pleased to receive communications from millers with offers and samples. Mr. C. J. Helliwell, after an absence of seven years in Europe, is now in the Northwest for a short time, and would be glad to communicate personally, or by letter, with all parties desirous of increasing their foreign business.

Telephone Stocks
EXCLUSIVELY.
L. C. TALLMADGE,
STOCK BROKER,
98 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.,
Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

R. E. Kendall & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
177 & 179 LA SALLE-ST.
Orders and Consignments Solicited.

HILL & KENNEDY,
Bankers & Brokers,
Members of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
303 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Stewart Brown's Sons,
WM. HARMAN BROWN. DAVISON BROWN.
GEO. ALEX. BROWN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 Pine-st., New York.
Government Securities, Stocks, and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

$25 to $25,000
Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED..........1859
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
1 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

A young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

"Oh, Mr. Smith," exclaimed Gertie, "may I go with you and see your nice little purpies?" "What do you mean, Gertie?" exclaimed her father, in astonishment. "Why, papa," said Gertie, "didn't you say Mr. Smith was going to the dogs?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"No, sir," said the man, "you needn't tell me a woman ever had her dress pocket picked. I don't believe a thief could discover it. I know I've tried for two hours to find the pocket of one of my wife's dresses, and had to give it up."—*Boston Post.*

"Married but six weeks and in tears!" exclaimed a friend to a weeping bride. "Yes; the first cruel shadow has fallen athwart our pathway. It is settled at last; either I must give up eating taffy or George must cut off his mustache."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A teacher in a suburban school was giving her class an object lesson a few days ago, and drew a cat upon the blackboard for its inspection. She then asked what there was on the cat, and the unanimous reply was "Hair." "What else?" she queried. There was a long pause of consideration, but finally the hand of a bright-eyed little 5-year-old shot up, and almost simultaneously came her triumphant answer, "Fleas!"—*Boston Post.*

An Illinois woman recently discovered that her husband proposed to elope with the housemaid. Did she weep and shed tears and kick up a fuss? Not a bit of it. She just wrote a letter purporting to arrange for her elopement with a neighbor, and let it fall into his hands. And it about drove him wild. He fired the servant girl out of the house, and sat up all night with a shotgun to shoot the villain who was after his wife, and has been since then the most devoted husband in Illinois.—*Boston Post.*

It was in a horse-car. She had been away for several months, and the children had gone to the depot to meet her. They chatted away merrily, while she patted their little heads and smiled interestedly. "How's Mary?" she inquired, when they both stopped for breath. "O she's well. She's taking her music lessons right along." "And Harry?" "He's going to school; started last week." "And papa?" "He's well, too. He's having a bully time. He said he didn't care if you didn't come back for a year." The passengers roared. Grabbing the children with both hands, she rushed for the door with an I'll-get-even-with-him-for-this expression on her face. Heaven help him.—*Baltimore Day.*

What Cloth Is Made Of.

Ludovic Halevy, author of "L'Abbe Constantin," has just published in *L'Univers Illustre* a report of a conversation with a manufacturer of dry goods.

"I am going to sell out my business," said the party alluded to, "although I make money easily. But I have become disgusted with the business. All the old systems of manufacturing have been completely changed. They do not make good cloth any more—nothing but trumpery, common trash! Instead of selecting the wool of the finest races of sheep, they have fallen back upon the common sheep—which gives a coarse but more plentiful supply. Even then, if they would put wool, and nothing but wool, into their goods, it would not be so bad. But chemistry has now invaded the business; the most astounding combinations are successfully made. Why, here! This cloak you have on your shoulders is of light cloth—looks like cheviot. Do you know what cheviot is?"

"The name of a manufacturer?"

"No, no! the name of a breed of English sheep that are raised in a chain of mountains covered with rich woods and pasture lands, between England and Scotland. Well, do you know what your cloak is *really* made of?"

"Why, no; I could never guess."

[Then, for a few seconds, he handled, fingered, rubbed the stuff, and added:]

"This is what your cloak is made of: 20 per cent of grease; 15 of cotton; 15 of renaissance—a pretty name they give to old rags pounded up and triturated—and about 50 per cent of common wool. But don't suppose manufacturers will stop here. The chemists are working away; and it is highly probable that before very long they will succeed in producing woolen goods in which there will be no wool at all. This is why they used to make overcoats which would last three or four years, whereas now one must have two overcoats every year—one made for summer and one for winter. And yet they cost just as much, if not more, than before. Such is progress!"

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market a Shade Easier—Eastern and Foreign Exchange Firmer

Stocks Still Tending Downwards in New York, Except Illinois Central.

The Produce Markets Active and Stronger—Excited Trading on the Afternoon Call and a Sharp Advance.

More Confidence in Wheat and Corn—The Latter Scarce—Pork for October Much Higher.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active and quoted a shade easier, but without change in rates. The easier tone here was due to a similar tone in Boston and New York. There was a fair city inquiry for loans, and not much doing on country account. Rates were quoted at 7@8 per cent—the inside for first-class paper.

Eastern exchange was easier. Sales were made at par between banks in the morning, but there was a better demand in the afternoon, and large sales were made at 25c premium per $1,000. The market closed strong.

The movement of currency to the country was again light.

The clearings of the city banks aggregated $7,400,000, against $8,800,000 on Thursday.

Sterling exchange was stronger, posted rates advancing to 482@486¼, with actual 481¼@486. Documentary quoted scarce at 479@479¼. Continental bills were nominally steady as follows: Bankers' francs, 523¼@519⅜; documentary bills, 529⅜@528⅛; bankers' marks, 94⅜@95¼; documentary marks, 93@93¼. The movement was moderately active.

The New York stock market was generally weak, the principal exception being Illinois Central, which only fell off ⅜c, and partly recovered that. Richmond & Danville broke badly, but closed about the same as the previous day. There were rumors of impending financial trouble, but the older heads remembered that similar rumors preceded the July advance. Northern Pacific was supposed to be depressed by rumors of an impending strike.

During the past three weeks about 21,000 shares of Wabash preferred have been transferred to foreign account.

The transfer books indicate that Northern Pacific and Oregon stocks are working round into strong hands.

It is stated on official authority that the Richmond & Danville Extension Company have no paper out, therefore the reports that such obligations have gone to protest are unfounded, and it is further known as stated that none of the R. & D. *proper* has defaulted.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the stock of coal considerably exceeds the demand, and circular prices are not obtained generally except for fancy grades. Coal vessels are reported scarce and freights upward.

The Northern Pacific's land sales for the month of September, 1882, compared with September, 1881, are as follows: Eastern divisions—total, $208,595; 1881, $38,349—increase, $170,246. Western divisions—1882, $10,284; 1881, $37,114—decrease, $26,830, due to withdrawal from market of lands pending appraisement. Total for all divisions: 1882, $218,879; 1881, $75,463, or a total increase of $143,416.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on local stocks in the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National	108	†N. Chi. Rolling-Mill	120
Commercial National	205	†Union Iron & Steel	112
First National Bank	175	Chicago City 7s, 1887	106
Fifth National Bank	150	Chicago City 7s, 1888	110
Hide and Leather	125	Chicago City 7s, 1889	110¾
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	180	Chicago City 7s, 1890	112
†Home National	80	Chicago City 7s, 1892	119
Illinois Trust & Sav.	125	Chicago City 7s, 1899	125
International Bank	100	Chicago City 6s, 1896	112½
Merchants' National	300	Chicago City 4½s, 1901	103½
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140	Chicago City R'y 4½s	98¼
Union National Bank	270	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
Union Trust Co.	200	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
†Cal. Iron & Steel Co.	72	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106¾
C. & C. C. & D. Co. c	80	†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	107½
Do pfd	80	N. Chicago City Ry. 6s	112
†Cham. of Commerce	80	West Park 7s, 1890	113
†Chicago City Ry.	330	†West Town 5s, 1899	100
Chicago Dock Co.	40	Minnesota State 4½s	100
†Inter-State Ind. Ex.	45	Mut. Union Tel. Co. 6s	74
N. Chicago City R'y	180		

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

1000 W St L&P—C D 5s	83¼	2000 Chicago City 4s	103¾
10000 Chicago City 4s	104	500 do	104
10000 do	104¼	500 do	104
1,000 do	103¾	10 000 C, B & Q—Ia Div 4s	84
100 N P s Nov	48	5000 do	84
5000 C & N W S Fd 5s	98¾	100 N P	47
100 Wabash pfd s Oct	64¾	100 do	47¼
2000 Lincoln Park 7s	106½	100 do	48¾
100 N P s Nov	57¾	100 do s Nov	48¾
		5000 C & N W S Fd 5s	98¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were neglected.

The stock market opened at a decline from yesterday's closing figures of ⅛@2, the latter Memphis & Charleston, Richmond & Danville, however, was 2½ higher. Early there was a fractional improvement in the general list, succeeded by a decline of 8 in Richmond & Danville, which dropped to 57, 2½ in Oregon & Transcontinental, and ⅛@1 in the remainder of the list, the latter Northern Pacific preferred and Richmond & West Point. Subsequently there was an advance of ⅛@1¾, in which Oregon & Transcontinental and Canada Southern were prominent, while Richmond & Danville sold up 8, and West Point 3. Immediately after midday it receded ⅛@1, led by Oregon & Transcontinental Company and Texas Pacific, but subsequently a rally of ⅛@¾ took place in the general list, while Allegheny Central advanced to 27¾ from 25⅝. The market after this became weak, and when near the close recorded a decline ranging ⅛ to 2, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific, Allegheny Central, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas & Texas, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western suffering most severely in the downward movement. In final deals Pacific Mail recovered 1, and the market closed about steady, but at a decline, compared with yesterday's closing prices, of ⅛@2, the latter Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, and Memphis & Charleston, while Alton & Terre Haute preferred is 6 lower.

Money, 3@6; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 481¼; sterling exchange demand, 486.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,688,000.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct 13	Last Oct 12
Allegheny Central	6,700	26¾	27¾	23¾	26¾	27¼
Alton & T. H.	100	44	44	43	44½	43
Canada Southern	5,210	66	66¾	65¾	65	66⅞
Central Pacific	1,805	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	91
C. B. & Q.	11,411	130¾	131	130¾	130¾	131
C. C. C. & I.	110	83¾	83¾	83¾	83	83¾
C., C. & I. C.	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	[illegible]
Cin., San. & C.	600	56	56	56	56	55
Ches. & Ohio	650	26	25¾	25	25½	26
Do 1st pref.	200	35¾	35¾	35	35	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G'd	14,150	55¾	55¾	53¾	53¾	54¾
Delaware & Hud.	2,000	113¾	113¾	113	113	113¾
Del. Lac. & W.	35,540	133¾	133¾	132	132¾	133¾
Erie	12,700	40¾	40¾	40	40	40¾
Do preferred	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	3,425	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Evansville & T. H.	100	84	84	84	84	[illegible]
H. & St. Joe pfd.	225	80	81	79	79	81
I. B. & W.	100	43	43	42¾	42¾	43
Illinois Central	2,900	144¾	144¾	144	144	144¾
Jersey Central	11,100	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
Kansas & Texas	10,700	36	36¾	34¾	34¾	36
Lake Erie & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	8,200	111¾	111¾	111	111	111¾
Louisville & Nash.	19,850	55¾	55¾	53¾	53¾	55¾
Manhattan	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49	49
Mich. Central	2,564	99¾	99¾	98¾	99	99¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55	55
Minn. & St. L.	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do preferred	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70	70
Mobile & Ohio	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Morris & Essex	5	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Memphis & Char.	1,300	48	48	48	48	50
Missouri Pacific	5,700	107¾	107¾	105¾	105¾	107¼
Mutual Union Tel.	500	21¾	23	21¾	21¾	22
Nash. & Chat.	1,500	59	59	58	58	59
N. Y. Central	1,125	132¾	132¾	132	132	132¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do preferred	1,510	28¾	28¾	28	28	28¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	56¾	56¾	56	56	56¾
Northern Pacific	13,311	48	48	47¾	47¾	48¾
Do preferred	17,105	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
Northwestern	1,100	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	143¾
Do preferred	200	163	163	162	162	163
Ohio Central	850	17	17	16¾	16¾	17
Ontario & Western	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Oregon Trans. Co.	14,550	88	88¾	86	86¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	2,830	41	41	40	41	42¾
P. P.-C. Co.	100	40	40	40	40	40
Peoria D. & E.	225	30	30	30	30	30
Reading	6,900	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	62¾
Rich. & Dan.	3,450	65	68	57	60	60
Do term.	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pittsburg	3,432	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rock Island	1,500	132¾	132¾	132	132	132¾
St. L. & San F.	100	45	45	45	45	45
Do preferred	100	63	63	63	63	63
St. Paul	10,390	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	108¾
St. Paul & Omaha	18,675	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Do preferred	1,200	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
St. P., M. & M.	100	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾
St. P. & Duluth pfd.	500	100	100	100	100	100
Texas Pacific	14,550	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
Union Pacific	22,016	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	105¾
Wabash	2,000	34¾	34¾	34	34	34¾
Do preferred	13,850	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	64¾
Western Union	15,350	88¾	88¾	87¾	88	88¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 Am Dock & I 5s	93	15000 N Pac 1st coup	104¾
5000 B C R & N 1st	101	5000 N J C con assen	110¾
5000 C St P & M 1st	110	2000 N J C 1st 1890	116¾
2000 Den & R G con	97½	1000 N O Pac 1st	99¾
1000 E & T H 1st	98¾	2000 O C 1st T T 6s	98
4000 Ft Wayne 1st	138½	1000 O & M 2d	120¼
10000 G Col & S Fe 1st	108¾	1000 Ore R & N 1s	108½
5000 Inter'l coup 6s	84	5000 R & D 1st 6s	94
8000 Lake S coup 2d	123	22000 R & D deb	61
5000 L E & W 1st	101¼	5000 do	60¾
1000 L & N gen m 6s	98¼	35000 do	61¾
5000 L B & M 1st	101¾	1000 do	61
4000 M L S & W 1st	107¼	35000 do	61½
1000 Mo Pac 3d	113¾	3000 R W & O inc	41
3000 do	113½	3000 St L & I M 2d	[illegible]
10000 Mich S s f	110¾	1000 St P & S C 1st	110¾
5000 Mut Tel 6s	78	3000 St P M & M 2d	110½
5000 N Y L E & W n 2d c	100¾	1400 Tex Pac 1st R G	82¼
10000 do	[illegible]	7000 do	82

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 C C & I C 1st	123¾	4000 N Pac 1st	104¾
2000 do	123¾	1000 R & D 6s	94
4000 C & O 1st se B	89¾	1000 R & D deb	62
3000 Gr Western 1st	105¾	5000 do	61¾
1000 H River S F 2d	108¾	5000 do	61¾
1000 W U Tel 6s	70	1000 do	61¾
1000 do	74¾	5000 do	61¾
18000 M K T con 7s	104¾	1000 St L & I M 5s	77¾
7000 N O Pac 1st	90¾	1000 St P 1st I & M	125
10000 do	90¾	1000 Tex Pac inc L G	61¾
10000 do	90¾	5000 do	62
5000 do	90	7000 Tex Pac 1st R G	82
1000 N J C inc	82	5000 do	81¾
3000 N Y C & St L 1st	89¾	15000 do	81¾
7000 do	89¾	5000 U Pac 1st	115¾
12000 do	90		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Can So 1st gtd	93	1000 Mut Tel 6s	73
2000 do	93¾	5000 N Y & Tex L sc	35
7000 do	93¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	89¾
500 Cen Iowa 1st	108	6000 N O Pac 1st	90
5000 C & O cy	53	6000 N Y Elevd 1st	117
5000 C R I & P 6s 1907 c	127¾	2000 R & D deb	62
4000 Col Coal 6s	84¾	4000 do	61¾
5000 do	84	8000 do	61¾
2000 Lehigh & W con	100	1000 St P & S City 1st	110¾
1000 L & N con	115	1000 St L & I M 5s	77¾
10000 L & N gen mtg 6s	98¾	1500 Tex Pac 1st Rio	81¾
1000 M & St P con	124¾	5000 do	81¾
3000 M & S P 1st S M div	108¾	2000 Tex Cen 1st	102¼
4000 C & Pac W div	100		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69¾	Tennessee 6s, new	49⅝
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	34
St. Joseph	106	Virginia 6s, consols	56¼
Tennessee 6s, old	49⅝	Virginia 6s, def'd	13

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s, extended	100¾	4s	119
4½s	113	Pacific 6s of 1895	130

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	99¾	U. P. sink. funds	118
Lehigh & Wilkes	110	Tex. Pac. land grants	62
Union Pacific firsts	115	Tex. Pac. R. G.	81¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	United States	70
American	95	Fargo	130

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	Fir t.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Boston & Albany	30	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼
Boston & Maine	6	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
Little Rock	100	50	50	50	50
Metropolitan & H.	5	174	174	174	174
Old Colony	15	137	137	137	137
Copper Falls Min'g	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Franklin	75	16	16	16	16
Ridge	100	12	12	12	12
Second board.					
Central Iowa	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Flint & P. M. pfd.	200	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
Det., L. & N. pfd.	350	112	112	112	112
Nor. & W. R. R.	10	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾
Iowa, F. & S. City	40	89	89	89	89
Huron Mining	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Franklin Mining	100	16	16	16	16

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

8000 C B & Q 4s	84¾	250 Connotton Val 6s	64¾
1000 Ore Short-Line 6s	99	4000 N Y & N E 7s	116¾
15000 Mex Cent 7s	77¾		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Eastern R R 6s	105¾	5000 Mex Cent 7s	77¾
9000 N Y & N E 7s	116¾	4000 M&St P Dub Div	103¼

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Exchange on New York—Sight, $1.00@1.50 per $1,000 premium between banks; sterling, 481.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 13—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 5-16; consols, account, 101 7-16. Illinois Central, 149; Pennsylvania Central, 66¼; New York Central, 137; Erie, 43¼. Amount of bullion gone in, £31,000.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Rentes, 81f 70c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mining stocks today dull; Robinson Consolidated advanced from 175 to 190; many time sales made; Green Mountain advanced from 58 to 70, closing at 68; Decatur declined from 68 to 64; Standard Consolidated sold at 475 and 450; and Bodie Consolidated declined from 375 to 300 on small sales; total sales for the day, 67,155 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver, pfd (askd)	44
Central Arizona	⅜	Silver Cliff	⅜
Excelsior	1	Standard	4¾
Homestake	17	Sutro	⅜
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	14
Quicksilver	8¼		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Pewabic	11¾
Calumet & Hecla	250	Quincy	67¾
Catalpa	1¼	Osceola	35¾
Franklin	16¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Mexican	4
Alta	19-32	Mono	11-32
Belcher	11-16	Noonday	5-32
Best & Belcher	5⅜	Northern Belle	13
Bodie	3¾	Ophir	3
Bullion	13-32	Oro	5-32
California	¼	Overman	3-16
Chollar	1¼	Potosi	13-16
Consolid. Virginia	21-32	Savage	1¾
Crown Point	1¾	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Eureka Consolidated	12¾	Union Consolidated	4¾
Exchequer	¼	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Gould & Curry	3½	Navajo	3
Grand Prize	21-32	Scorpion	11-16
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Mt. Diablo	4
Martin White	4½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 75 ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 10 (John D. Jennings to Norman H. Brizee) $7,500

Blue Island av, 24 ft s w of Henry st, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 18 (Israel H. Harris to Michael Cooney) 3,000

Dashiel st, 97 ft n of Twenty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct 12 (Thomas H. Faile to A. and A. Capes) 725

Henry st, 214⅛ ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Catharine Hokamp to J. C. Witthaus) 900

Rice st, 288 ft w of Robey, n f, 24x123 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Estate of Thomas Suffern to F. Krinker) 700

Lane place, 213 ft n of Centre st, w f, 25x140 ft, improved, dated Oct. 13 (Franz Heil to Mary Birkenstein) 5,500

Shurtleff av, 255 ft s of Douglas, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 26 (C. E. and F. C. Greene to Thomas Crowe) 1,600

Bissell st, near Fremont, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (I. S. Wheeler to Charles Badel) 700

Bissell st, near Fremont, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (same party to Albert Fischer) 700

Bissell st, near Fremont, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (same party to G. Hafemeister) 700

Hudson av, 254 ft s of Centre st, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 25 (E. and C. Thienger to Frank E. Hoffmann) 4,700

Barber st, 142⅞ ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x80 ft, improved, dated Oct. 3 (Frank Nowak to Henry Florian) 1,100

Rumsey av, 200 ft n of Clarinda, w f, 25x180 ft, dated Oct. 9 (estate of W. S. Johnston to C. Eg erstedt) 925

Michigan av, 288⅞ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x143 ft, dated Oct. 5 (M. D. and L. H. Turner to Mary R. Goodwin) 16,500

Humboldt av, 100 ft e of Seymour, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 11 (C. Counselman to J. and M. Fitzgerald) 360

Peoria st, 125 ft n of Monroe, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (M. E. and H. J. Fleckenstein to Colin Baldwin) 2,500

Michigan av, 275 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x143 ft, dated Oct. 5 (M. R. and J. Goodwin to Mary D. Turner) 16,500

Washington boulevard, 181 ft w of Stanton st, n f, 24x126 ft, dated June 7 (D. W. Eldred to P. J. Groatt) 2,030

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

York place, 96 ft w of Dummy road, s f, 48x133 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Edward Foster to Eric G. Lubeck) $1,800

Southport av, 150 ft s of Noble, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 12 (J. H. Ernst to E. Doll) 525

Wrightwood av, 172 ft e of Racine, s f, 37½x124 ft, dated Sept. 25 (L. W. and A. C. Elder to Charles Axell) 3,000

Racine av, 257⅞ ft n of Marianna st, w f, 37½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 2 (estate of William Lill to George Langeloh) 825

Racine av, adjoining above, 37½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 2 (same party to F. H. Tepe) 900

Wolcott st, 242 ft n of Wilson av, w f, 50x152 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Francis O. Smith to John A. Niemann) 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greer st, 141 ft e of California av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Nathan Corwith to Samuel Berkowitz) $600

State st, 50 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 75x100 ft, dated Oct. 13 (H. and M. Curtin to A. and M. Loeber) 1,300

Loomis st, 45 7-10 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated March 31 (W. H. Rand to Henry Bohne) 300

Forty-seventh st, 96 ft w of Loomis, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 16 (W. S. Frazier to M. Feery) 400

Michigan av, 288⅞ ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 49¼x170 ft, dated Aug. 15 (F. A. Woodbury to James Woodbury) 2,308

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Johnston av, w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (John Johnston Jr. to A. Langin) $275

Perry av, 25 ft s of Clara place, e f, 25x105 ft, dated March 10 (E. and J. J. Shutterly to J. C. Kolla) 1,600

Bingham st, near Hoffman av, s w f, 24x104 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to E. Petterson) 350

Johnston av, 153 ft e of Thomas, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 7 (John Johnston Jr. to E. Clark) 250

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally strong, except barley. Corn, meats, and pork were wanted, on the theory of a short supply, and wheat, oats, and lard were firmer in sympathy. The afternoon call was a scene of great excitement, chiefly on October pork, November and December wheat, and November and year corn, with one of the most active sessions known in our recent history.

Provisions were active and very strong. Liverpool reported lard dull, and the local hog market was quoted lower. But the latter fact was understood to be one because the hogs are poor and will not make pork, and corn was stronger. There was a sharp demand for October pork, in proportion to very small offerings, and spot pork commanded a premium of about 20c over the month, being salable at $24.00. Our stock of pork has been reduced to a very low point by liberal shipments both in the barrel and as boxed strips, and some authorities say that November hogs will be of very poor quality. The effect of this was to cause more strength in the near futures. November and the year declined 10c early, but reacted 35c, and closed strong. Next year's deliveries of pork advanced 7½@10c. Lard for this month advanced 20c; futures fell off 5@7½c, but closed 5c higher than on Thursday afternoon. Meats were much stronger in sympathy with pork, but there was not enough doing to give close quotations. In the afternoon the market was excited on October pork and ribs, and firm on other product.

Flour was moderately active. An export order for 2,000 sacks was filled at an advance of 6d per brl over the price cabled the previous day. It was said here that flour declined 1s 6d in Liverpool, but this was probably a mistake, though foreign buyers were generally holding off. The local trade was quiet at former prices. Other millstuffs were rather firm.

Wheat was more active and advanced ¼@1c from the latest prices of Thursday, closing strong. The greatest improvement was in the December future, which was in much better demand, but there was a comparatively brisk inquiry for other futures and for the lower grades, No. 3 winter and No. 3 spring being wanted for shipment, but at 1c less prices. No. 2 spring was taken to fill October contracts, and the red wheat was bought by McGeogh, as heretofore. Liverpool reported an advance of 1d per cental, the English country markets were quoted stronger, corn was higher here, and there were reports of a material falling off in the yield in the Northwest, with a good deal of sprouting in shock in Dakota, owing to continued wet weather. It was said that our No. 2 is only worth about 92c for export, but the lower grades are being taken for Europe, and parties in the secret know that Liverpool quotations for No. 2 do not always represent the prices paid there for *our* No. 2. The foreign markets are supposed to tend upward now, and to be chiefly kept down by the fear that larger supplies here would mean lower prices with us. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅜c, with big buying, and closed strong.

Corn was active and much stronger, advancing 1½c for this month and next, and 2c on the year, 1c on January, and ½c on May. The British markets were called stronger, except that Beerbohm noted a weaker tone in Liverpool, and our receipts were again very small, while the visible supply showed a big decrease for last week, and there were reports of very poor yield in many sections heretofore supposed to promise a big crop. The weather was finer, but that fact seemed to make little difference except as it encouraged buyers to hope they could fill without much advancing prices. There was a good outside demand early, and the failure of the market to break as they had expected caused some who had unloaded the previous day to think they had better buy back. They took about all that was offered till the market nearly touched the top, and then fell back, while shippers took all the spot offerings and wanted more. The relative strength for the year was understood to be due to the growing conviction that year sales cannot be filled with new corn. On the afternoon call November advanced ⅛c, the year ⅜c, and May ⅜c from the latest prices on 'Change, and closed a shade easier.

Oats were fairly active at the opening at about Thursday's closing prices. A shipping demand and the desire of shorts to cover October contracts, together with the advance in corn early, caused a firmer feeling, and ¼@⅜c better prices were paid for a time. The market weakened subsequently ⅛c in sympathy with corn, but again firmed up toward the close. No. 2 spot sold ⅜@⅝c higher, and closed with an advance of ⅞c, at 34¼c, being ½c premium over October. November sold ⅛c higher, closing with an advance of ⅜c, at 33⅜c. The little trading in No. 2 white was at 37c, and rejected was quotable at 31c. Samples were active and higher.

Rye was steady, with a light trading in No. 2 spot at 59c, rejected selling at 53c. Very little was done in futures, November being nominally quotable at 60½c and the year at 58½c bid.

Barley was dull and lower, No. 2 spot selling early at 85c, with little disposition shown to trade in that grade thereafter. A sale of No. 2 for November was made early at 87c. No. 3 carlots sold early at 59c for spot and seller the month, and offered at the close at 58c, without buyers. Samples were dull at 2@3c off from the day previous. The weakness was owing mostly to a decline in Milwaukee.

There was a continued active movement in dry goods at steady prices. Millinery goods also are in active request, with prices fully sustained. Boots and shoes are going out in a lively way, and the market is strong. No changes of importance were developed in the grocery market beyond a considerably weaker feeling in teas. Coffees, sugars, and sirups remained easy. Prices of dairy products were firm, especially for fine goods, which comprise only a small proportion of the current receipts. Oils remained firm. Fish and fruits were steady.

In green fruits peaches were a trifle higher, with a falling off in the receipts. Grapes were plentiful at 4@7c per lb for Concords and Delawares. Others steady. Eggs were firm at 23c per doz. Metals and tinners' ware continue firm, excepting, perhaps, nails, which are in better stock and show a somewhat easier feeling. Potatoes steady and slow. Whisky advanced 1c, being quoted on a basis of $1.19 for finished goods. In seeds flaxseed was steady and firm at $1.21½. Timothy seed was a shade weaker, prime being quotable at $1.58. Hay was fairly active and steady.

The strength in corn yesterday was a surprise to the bears. They had counted on their fingers over 5,000,000 bu that had been sold the day before in big blocks, to say nothing of a multitude of smaller holdings, and thought the strength must be all knocked out of the deal. The facts in support of the other side were, however, cogent arguments. The visible supply at the close of last week is stated at 6,666,666 bu, being a decrease of some 975,000 bu last week—a rate which would exhaust stocks in six weeks more from this date, and there is reason to believe that the quantity in sight has decreased more this week than it did last. The present quantity compares with 27,382,000 bu a year ago, and there was then heaps of old corn in first hands, which does not appear to be the case now. Advices from the South certainly do not warrant the belief that we shall soon have any new corn that will grade No. 2 here outside of quantities so small that they should be regarded as samples rather than supplies. The trade, too, is now very much inclined to discredit the claim of a 1,600,000,000 bu crop, to say nothing of the guesses, which are not worthy to be called "estimates," that the crop will pan out 1,800,000,000 bu. News comes from lots of places that the yield is not anything like so great as has been expected. The truth seems to be that the growing season came too late to make a good yield of merchantable corn. Like the weird sisters in Macbeth, it spoke the word of promise to the ear (of corn), but broke it to the hope.

Some of the boys in the provision crowd were yesterday felicitating themselves that they have got Armour short on November pork. Did they ever try to catch a weasel asleep?

A gold brick, weighing about 60 lbs and worth some $12,000, was exhibited on 'Change yesterday by S. D. Foss. He would find it awkward to carry it in his hat.

Rus in urbe is the rule now, judging from the attendance in the gallery on 'Change. The hotel registers attest the same truth.

New ear corn from Kansas was on the market yesterday, but was not sold.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$23.12½	....@$24.00	$24.25
October	23.12½	23.25 @24.12½	*24.00
November	20.92½	20.80 @21.30	21.20
Year	19.10	18.95 @19.35	19.25
January	19.05	18.95 @19.17½	19.15
February	19.05	19.10 @19.17½	19.15
March	19.05	19.10 @19.17½	19.17½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$12.60	$12.65 @$12.80	$12.75
October	12.55*	12.65 @12.80	*12.75
November	12.12½	12.02½@12.20	12.17½
Year	11.42½	11.42½@11.57½	11.50
January	11.30	11.30 @11.35	11.35
February	11.30	11.35 @11.35	11.32½
March	11.35	11.35 @11.37½	11.35
May	11.37½	11.37½@11.50	11.47½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	$14.25	$14.50 @$14.50	$14.50
Do October	13.90*	13.95 @14.37½	14.37½
Do November	11.75	11.85 @12.00	11.97½
Do year	10.15*	10.20 @10.30	10.30
Do January	9.85	9.85 @ 9.92½	9.92½
Do February	9.85*	....	*9.85
Do March	9.85*	....@ 9.90	*9.85
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	99	98¾@ 98¾	*98¾
No. 3 winter	90	....	95
Rejected winter	85	....	87
No. 2 spring	94	93¾@ 95	95
No. 3 spring	86	....	86
Regular, October	93¾	93¾@ 94¾	94¾
Regular, November	94¾	94¾@ 95¾	95¾
Regular, December	95¾	95¾@ 97¼	97
Regular, year	93¾	93¾@ 94¾	94¾
Regular, May	$1.00¾	$1.00¾@ 1.02¼	*1.02
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	68¾	68¾@ 69¾	69¾
High mixed	70	70 @ 71½	71½
Rejected	66	65½@ 67	67
October	68¾	68¾@ 69¾	69¾
November	65¾	65¾@ 67¾	67¾
Year	57¾	57 @ 59¾	59¾
January	52¾	52 @ 53¾	53¾
May	53¾	53¾@ 55	54¾
OATS.			
No. 2 white	38¾	....@ 37	37
No. 2 mixed	33¾	34¼@ 34¼	34¼
Rejected	31	....@ 31	31
October	33¾	34 @ 34	34
November	33¾	33 @ 33¾	33¾
Year	32¾	32¾@ 33¾	33¾
May	34¾	34¾@ 35½	35¾
RYE.			
No. 2	*58¾	....@ 59	59
Rejected	53	....@ 53	53
October	*58¾	....@ 58¾	*58¾
November	*60	....@ 60¾	*60¾
Year	*58¾	....@ 58¾	*58¾
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	87¾	....@ 85	85
No. 3, spot	59	58 @ 59	*58
No. 3, November	59	....@ 59	59
No. 4, spot	40	....@ 40	40

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose (none here)	$10.50
Long clears, loose	14.00
Short clears do	15.00
Longs and shorts, do	14.50
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	12.00 @13.00
Do seller December	12.00
Sweet pickled hams (do)	13.75 @14.00
Bacon, short ribs	15.25 @15.50
Bacon, short clears	15.75 @16.00
Bacon, hams	15.50 @16.00
Mess beef	10.75 @11.00
Beef hams	16.75 @17.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.25 @ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50 @ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50 @ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	5.00 @ 5.75
Minnesota patents	6.00 @ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87½

Lake freights were quiet at 2½c on corn and 2¾c on wheat to Buffalo. Most of the charters were for corn, one-third of which was for Canadian ports. The engagements up to the close of 'Change aggregated 145,000 bu corn and 46,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were stronger at 36½c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 363,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 378,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were only 104,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	17,928	13,105	14,134	17,101
Wheat, bu	88,481	64,494	265,004	30,098
Corn, bu	28,186	314,109	128,423	239,657
Oats, bu	63,288	71,693	126,611	32,487
Rye, bu	7,248	17,157	13,112	5,689
Barley, bu	48,711	65,355	58,576	23,722
Grass seed, lbs	161,501	116,424	70,764	341,188
Flaxseed, lbs	1,392,160	1,145,880	110,120	185,250
Broom-corn, lbs	172,000	336,500	73,262	52,900
Cured meats, lbs	179,470	364,570	1,082,910	2,050,020
Beef, tcs				63
Beef, bris			426	350
Pork, bris	150	283	685	1,222
Lard, lbs		55,400	139,447	936,800
Tallow, lbs	45,590	27,701	40,130	50,776
Butter, lbs	238,485	243,611	148,781	101,441
Live hogs, No	12,291	17,317	6,221	5,709
Cattle, No	7,583	6,924	4,407	4,523
Sheep, No	5,976	3,004	1,969	195
Hides, lbs	213,013	218,406	272,750	285,830
Highwines, brls	59		75	1
Wool, lbs	35,431	85,400	155,183	114,426
Potatoes, bu	5,737	34,985	591	13,007
Coal, tons	17,247	11,999	2,360	2,938
Hay, tons	160	241	44	23
Lumber, m ft	7,924	7,872	3,396	3,843
Shingles, m	4,591	3,775	170	1,598
Salt, bris	5,050	1,535	3,791	

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 33 cars red wheat, 46 cars lower grades winter, 88 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 61 cars other grades (226 wheat); 23 cars and 9,500 bu No. 2 corn, 11 cars and 3,000 bu high mixed, 20 cars low grades (54 corn); 43 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 oats, 28 cars low grades (71 oats); 17 cars and 800 bu Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 9 cars low grades do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 27 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars No. 4 do (53 barley). Total (430 cars) about 248,000 bu. Inspected out: 222,484 bu wheat, 262,819 bu corn, 25,058 bu oats, 15,088 bu rye, 2,962 bu barley.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the visible supply of grain at the periods named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Oct. 7, 1882	13,946,219	5,676,554	5,657,692	1,213,058
Sept. 30, 1882	13,149,613	6,650,554	5,519,557	564,843
Oct. 8, 1881	20,170,000	28,121,000	5,766,000	1,922,000
Oct. 9, 1880	14,422,000	19,034,000	1,447,000	2,177,000
Oct. 11, 1879	15,788,000	11,338,000	4,705,000	2,062,000
Oct. 12, 1878	15,201,000	9,804,000	3,714,000	4,143,000

Also 591,575 bu rye Oct. 7, against 738,062 bu the week previous.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Oct. 11.	1882.	1881.
Chicago	1,545,000	2,465,000
Kansas City	287,300	413,700
Cincinnati	49,000	115,000
St. Louis	170,000	310,000
Indianapolis	112,000	131,500
Milwaukee	100,000	125,000
Cedar Rapids	158,940	179,940
Ottumwa, Ia	54,000	69,282
Sioux City	37,462	
Keokuk	12,846	40,000
St. Joseph, Mo	2,000	35,500
Cleveland	128,500	201,000
Total at above and other places	2,830,000	4,165,000

T. C. Harris, Esq., writes as follows:

From late papers from London which are devoted entirely to grain interests, giving an account of their crops and threshings, also of the Continental crops, I am inclined to believe their crops have been very largely overestimated, especially in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Western Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The purchases and shipments at our Atlantic cities, and especially the Continental purchases on the London market of cargoes consigned to Cork for orders, also of wheat shipped from East Indian and Russian ports consigned to London houses and included in quantity afloat to Great Britain, but ships instructed to call at Malta and Gibraltar for orders, the wheat sold on the London market and ships ordered from there to Continental cities, I should think would not continue as large unless their crops were threshing out very poorly.

The stocks in all the importing cities of Western Europe are quite small, although their imports have been and continue quite large, one city in France taking weekly 500,000 bu.

You see from Wednesday's dispatch the quantity afloat to the Continent grows smaller weekly, though we have been exporting from our Atlantic cities 2,000,000 bu weekly.

The quantity afloat from Russia on Sept. 28 was only 113,000 qrs and from East Indian ports 100,000 qrs.

This convinces me that they are more dependent on American wheat than we have the slightest idea of. The total quantity afloat from the Danubian section is only 19,500 qrs. Austria and Hungary have not sufficient for export to supply the City of Marseilles.

The following was the distribution of the exports of wheat and corn from New York for the week ending Oct. 10. The figures are interesting:

Cleared for—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Copenhagen	5,255	17,356
Amsterdam	50,313	16,594
Hamburg	24,113	32,845
Bremen	48,809	8,278
Antwerp	83,072	
Hull	48,117	7,976
Liverpool	143,639	64,546
Plymouth	30,199	16,326
Glasgow	67,490	27,053
Bristol	68,118	38,318
Nice	24,500	
Barcelona	40,000	
British West Indies		2,604
Palma	25,892	
Havre	37,536	
Marseilles	58,534	
Bilboa	13,841	
Cuba		13,252
Lisbon	52,923	4,000
Mexico		15,021
Africa	8,586	
Canary Islands	5,000	
Hayti		200
British Guiana		600
French West Indies		800
Total	839,647	253,709

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 40 brls and 2,400 sacks springs, partly at $5.10@5.75; 600 sacks winters at $4.50; 1,200 sacks low grades at $2.75@3.25; 225 brls rye flour on p. t.; 125 brls buckwheat flour at $8.25. Total about 3,740 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 14 cars bran at $11.75 on track and $11.75@12.50 free on board; 8 cars middlings at $12.50 on track and $12.50@18.50 free on board; 3 cars shorts at $12.00@15.00 free on board; 2 cars screenings at $5.50 for flaxseed and $13.00 for wheat.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 1 red at 99½c; 16 cars No. 2 red at 98¾c; 4 cars long-berried at 99¼c; 12 cars No. 3 at 95c; 10 cars rejected at 87c; 1 car by sample at 96¼c on track; 1 car do at 99c free on board. Total about 25,000 bu. On call, 5,000 bu seller November at 99¼c; 10,000 bu seller the year at 98¾@98¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 19 cars No. 2 at 93¼@94¼c; 16 cars No. 3 at 86c; 1 car rejected at 65c; also 3 cars hard at $1.03; 24 cars by sample at 54@88c on track; 2 cars do at 75@89½c free on board. Total about 33,000 bu. On call, 20,000 bu seller the year at 94⅜@95c.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 15,000 bu seller October at 94¼c; 745,000 bu seller November at 95½@95¾c; 140,000 bu seller December at 97@97¼c; 145,000 bu seller the year at 94⅛@95⅛c; 55,000 bu seller January at 97¾c; 40,000 bu seller May at $1.01¾@1.02¼.

CORN—On 'Change, 93 cars and 24,400 bu No. 2 at 69@69¾c; 32 cars high mixed at 70@71½c; 25 cars rejected at 67c; 7 cars by sample at 68@69c on track; 17 cars do at 67@69c (part at country points) free on board. Total about 134,000 bu. On call, 15,000 bu seller October at 68⅞@69⅛c; 740,000 bu seller November at 67⅛@67⅞c; 1,380,000 bu seller the year at 58⅜@59⅞c; 25,000 bu seller December at 61⅛@62c; 340,000 bu seller January at 53⅜@53⅞c; 1,080,000 bu seller May at 55@55⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 6 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 34¼@34⅜c; 1 car No. 2 white at 37c; 11 cars by sample at 33¼@34¾c on track; 49 cars at 31@34½c free on board. Total about 60,000 bu. On call, 5,000 bu seller October at 34c; 25,000 bu seller November at 33⅛@33⅜c; 25,000 bu seller the year at 32⅞@33⅜c; 55,000 bu seller December at 33⅛c; 5,000 bu seller January at 33⅛c; 150,000 bu seller May at 35@35⅜c.

RYE—On 'Change, 14 cars No. 2 at 59c; 1 car rejected at 53c; 5 cars by sample at 54@60c on track; 4 cars do at 58@60c free on board. Total about 14,000 bu. On call, no sales.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 at 85c; 2 cars No. 3 at 59c; 28 cars by sample at 56@90c on track; 12 cars do at 51@80c free on board. Total about 22,000 bu. On call, no sales.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 4,500 brls seller October at $23.25@24.12½; 49,250 brls seller November at $20.80@21.27½; 7,750 brls seller the year at $18.95@19.35; [illegible] brls seller December at $19.00; 17,250 brls seller January at $18.95@19.17½; 2,250 brls seller February at $19.00@19.10; 3,250 brls seller March at $19.00@19.15; 2,250 brls seller May at $19.17½@19.37½. Total, 87,000 brls. On call, 250 brls seller October at [illegible]; [illegible] brls seller [illegible] at $23.90@24.00; [illegible] brls seller the year at [illegible]; 2,500 brls seller January at $19.10@19.12½; [illegible] brls seller February at $19.17½@19.20; [illegible] brls seller April at $19.25; 1,000 brls seller May at $19.40.

LARD—On 'Change, 2,500 tcs seller October at $12.65@12.80; 21,250 tcs seller November at $12.02½@12.20; 11,250 tcs seller the year at $11.42½@11.57½; 1,500 tcs seller December at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller January at $11.30@11.35; 4,500 tcs seller March at $11.35@11.37½; 10,000 tcs seller May at $11.37½@11.50. Total, [illegible] tcs. On call, [illegible] tcs seller October at $12.75@12.80; [illegible] tcs seller January at [illegible]; 250 tcs seller February at $11.35; 250 tcs seller March at $11.35; [illegible] tcs seller May at $11.50.

MEATS—On 'Change, 150,000 lbs short ribs spot at $14.25; 650,000 lbs seller October at $13.95@14.37½; [illegible] lbs seller November at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs seller January at $9.85; 150,000 lbs seller the year at $10.40; Total, 1,600,000 lbs. On call, 650,000 lbs seller October at $14.35@14.37½; [illegible] lbs seller November at $11.97½@12.00; 100,000 lbs seller the year at $10.30; 150,000 lbs seller December at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs seller January at $9.90@9.92½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a continued good demand, and the firmness for some time past characterizing the market has in no degree abated. Fine goods are specially firm, the offerings of that class being inadequate. We quote:

[illegible]

CHEESE—Remains firm. The demand is good at the following prices:

[illegible]

COAL—Owing to the continued warm weather the coal trade remains very quiet. Prices are firm:

[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Was inactive and nominal at $1.00@1.05 for pork-barrels and $1.20@1.25 for lard-tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 23c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is a very good country demand, and prices are steadier than for a long time previous, though the market does not yet display a marked degree of strength.

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

[illegible]

NUTS.

[illegible]

PEANUTS.

[illegible]

GROCERIES—There was a steady market for most lines. Trade is satisfactory:

RICE.

[illegible]

COFFEE.

[illegible]

SUGARS.

[illegible]

SIRUPS.

[illegible]

SPICES.

[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were in light receipt and a shade higher. Others unchanged:

[illegible]

HAY—A fair demand was reported at quotations, with stocks liberal:

[illegible]

LEAD—The market is reported firm at $4.75 per 100 lbs in car-lots, and $4.80@4.85 for smaller quantities.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Are reported active and steady:

[illegible]

NAILS—Were strong at $4.00 rates.

OILS—Were firm, with carbon, lard, and turpentine showing the greatest strength:

[illegible]

POTATOES—There was no change to note in this trade, which was slow at [illegible] per bu for the car-lot on track for common, and [illegible] for choice.

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

SEEDS—Were fairly active and steady for flaxseed at Thursday's price, $1.21½. Timothy seed was dull and lower, [illegible] was salable at $1.58; [illegible] for prime to choice. [illegible]

WHISKY—Was quoted ic higher, on a basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the range of the sales of the close of the exchange call yesterday afternoon:

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CATTLE—There was an active demand yesterday from the several classes of buyers and a much stronger feeling than on previous days, due partly to the materially diminished supply and partly to the change for the better in the tone of the advices received from the East. The advance was in no sense very great, and there was no description of stock which might be quoted as much above a day ago, but the improvement was the yards were quick at the opening and an earlier hour than usual, the market closing tied at an advance of [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—Prices continue to recede. There was a tumble yesterday of fully 10c, poor to prime light going to $7.15@8.00. Although there are no prime hogs here, [illegible]

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Trade was a little slow, but sellers managed to work off most of the supply at pretty full prices. [illegible]

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 400 head; [illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Oct. [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—HOGS—[illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—HOGS—Easier, but not quotably lower; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 600 head.

LUMBER.

The demand for cargoes was fair, though the yard docks are still badly crowded. [illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 7d; No. 2, 8s 5d; spring, No. 1, 8s 8d; No. 2, 8s 6d; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 64s.

[illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 13.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Wheat dull; California [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—[illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—COTTON—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 13.—GRAIN—[illegible]

9s 1d@9s 4d; red winter, 8s 5d; spring, 7s 4d@7s 11d. Corn weaker; 7s 1d. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn very strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very little inquiry. Corn firm, but not active. Country markets—English a shade dearer; French firm. PARIS—Flour and wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Wheat dull and easier; 2d lower; red winter, 8s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 11d; No. 3 do, 8s 4d; California declined 2d. Receipts for the week, 684,000 centals, of which 585,000 were American. Corn dull and easier; 7s 1d. Off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn firm; a shade higher. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn quiet but firm. Wheat and corn dull for the United Kingdom and Continent. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn strong. Country markets a shade higher. Pork dull at 103s. Lard dull at 64s 3d. Long clear sides dull at 72s; short clear sides, 74s. Beef dull; 135s extra India mess. Tallow dull at 45s. Cheese quiet at 5?s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Club, 9s 2d@9s 5d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—From much irregularity in values during the day the course of the grain market was late in the afternoon decidedly upward on a brisk speculative movement, largely for covering purposes. The export call was somewhat livelier for wheat, but otherwise not of much moment. An active business reported in winter wheat, chiefly in the speculative interest, though increased attention has been given by shippers to stock for early delivery. Spring wheat in limited request, even for shipment. No. 1 red at $1.12 in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09¾ delivered; October, $1.08@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; November, $1.09@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; December, $1.10¾@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; year, $1.08¾@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; January, at $1.12¾@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; February, $1.13¾@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾ bid; with do March, $1.15¾; No. 3 red at $1.04¾; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.05 afloat; No. 3 spring at 98c. Corn very freely dealt in the speculative line. No. 2, regular inspection, 78¾@78¾c, mostly at 78¾c in elevator, closing at 78¾c bid; October, 78¾@78¾c, closing at 78¾c; November, 73¾@76c, closing at 75¾c; December, 68¾@70¾c, closing at 70¾c; year, 68¾@70¾c, closing at 70¾c; January, 62@63c, closing at 63c; No. 2 May, 61¾@61¾c, closing at 61c bid. Oats were sought after for prompt and forward delivery. No. 1 white, new rule, 53c; No. 2 white, 44@44¾c, closing at 44¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 41¾c afloat. Rye unchanged and dull. Barley held more confidently but quiet; No. 1 two-rowed State reported at 85c.

PROVISIONS—A livelier movement reported in hog products. Western mess pork more sought after for early delivery at hardening prices on very meagre offerings, leaving off firmly at $23.37½@23.50; October, $23.00@23.25, and November at $22.55@22.60. Cut-meats steady and in demand. Bacon essentially as last quoted. Western steam lard again quite brisk for early delivery at a further sharp rise, leaving off at $13.12½. October left off at $13.05@13.05; November, $12.60@12.62½; December, $11.97½@12.00; seller remainder of the year, $11.97½@12.00; January, $11.77½; February, $11.72½@11.75; March, $11.72½@11.75; April, $11.72½@11.75; May, $11.75@11.77½.

TALLOW—Firm and in demand at stronger prices, closing at 8⅝@8¾c for strictly prime.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request at steady prices. Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—The general market ruling steadier, with berth-room for grain quoted stronger by the steam lines on a more urgent inquiry for early accommodation, while for most other classes of cargo a moderate demand has been noted, checked as for some time past by the limited supply of tonnage available here and at the nearby ports. Steam carriers have been wanted for grain for Southern-port loading, but the bidding, though representing full previous quotations, has not been satisfactory to owners and agents, and negotiations have been making slow progress. For Liverpool, reported engagements included by steam, wheat, prompt loading, at 4½d; provisions, through and local, at 17s 6d@30s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local at 27s 6d@30s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅛@11 11-16c; futures steady; October, 11.12c; November, 11.00c; December, 10.88c; January, 10.94c; February, 11.05c; March, 11.17c; April, 11.28c; May, 11.38c; June, 11.50c; July, 11.61c; August, 11.68c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 11,900 brls; exports, 2,700 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade easier, closing ¾@⅞c better; receipts, 247,000 bu; exports, 61,540 bu; ungraded spring, 98c; No. 3 Chicago, 96c; No. 2 Chicago, $1.05; ungraded winter red, 90c@$1.09; No. 3 red, $1.04¾; steamer No. 2 red, $1.04@1.04½; No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09¾; certificates, $1.08¼@1.09¾ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.12 delivered; mixed winter, $1.04¾; ungraded white, 85c@$1.00; steamer No. 3 white, 82c; steamer No. 2 white, 84c; No. 2 white, $1.06¼; steamer No. 1 white, 95c@$1.00; No. 1 white, $1.00; No. 2 red, October, sales 224,000 bu at $1.08@1.09¼, closing at $1.09¾; November, sales 656,000 bu at $1.09@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; December, sales 608,000 bu at $1.10¾@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; January, sales 392,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¾, closing at $1.13; February, sales 144,000 bu at $1.13¾@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾.

HAY—Dull and weak at 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and weak. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

RESIN—Firmer; $1.92½@2.00.

TURPENTINE—Higher; 51c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 26@26½c.

BUTTER—Firm for fine; 15@34c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat; 5@12c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, lower, but firmer up to close; No. 2 red, 93¾@94¾c cash, 93¾c October, 93¾c November, 95¾c December, 93¾c year, 96¾c January, $1.01¾ May; No. 3 red, 90@90¾c; No. 4 red, 86c. Corn opened lower, but advanced to 65¾c cash, 64¾@65c October, 57¾@58¾c November, 50¾@51¾c the year, 47¾@48c January, 48¾@49¾c May. Oats better; 33@33½c cash, 33¾@33¾c October, 31¾@31¾c November, 31¾@31¾c December, 31¾c year, 33¾c May. Rye steady at 56¾@56¾c. Barley steady; sample lots, 65@90c.

LEAD—Steady at $4.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $24.00. Dry salt meats strong and held higher; shoulders, $10.37½; short ribs, $15.00; short clear, $15.50 asked. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $11.25; short ribs, $16.25; short clears, $17.12½. Lard nominally at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat higher; 94¾c October, 94¾c November, 96¾@96¾c December, 94¾c year, 97¾c January. Corn higher; 65¾c October, 58¾c November, 52¾c year, 48¾c January, 49¾c May. Oats very slow; 33¾c bid October, 34c May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Firm, and a moderately active inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07½@1.07¾; October, $1.07@1.07¼; November, $1.08¾@1.08½; December, $1.09¾@1.09½; January, $1.10¾@1.10¾; February, $1.11@1.12¼. Corn—Western irregular and higher; mixed spot, 73c asked; November, 72@73c; November or December, new or old, 70¾c; November or December, 62¾@62¾c; January, 58¾@58¾c. Oats quiet and easy; Western white, 44@45c; mixed, 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 42@45c. Rye dull at 65@70c.

HAY—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $24.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11¾c and 15¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c; clear rib sides, 17¾c. Hams, 16¾@17c. Lard—Refined, 14¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 16@22c; creamery, 26@32c.

EGGS—Easier at 23@24c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8@8¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer at 7¾@9¾c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,957 brls; wheat, 57,973 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 2,257 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 211,536 bu; corn, 253,224 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Steady; good middling, 11¾c.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; patents, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $6.05@6.25; plain do, $5.25@5.75; No. 1, $4.75@5.25; extra family, $4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; all offerings taken; long berry, 96@98c; No. 2 red winter, 93c. Corn firm and unchanged; No. 2 white on arrival, 72@73c; No. 2 mixed, 70c; new ear, 48@50c. Oats steady; Northern, 38@39c; Western mixed, 33@34c. Rye quiet; Northern, 65c; Kentucky, 58@60c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm. Mess pork, $24.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; prime steam, $12.00@12.50. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $15.50; clear sides, $15.87½. Bacon steady; shoulders, $11.00; clear rib, $16.12½; clear, $17.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $16.00@16.50.

WHISKY—Firmer; highwines, $1.17.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; fresh, 17c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; good country, 22@24c; choice, 25@26c; dairy, 28@30c; creamery, 33@34c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Strong; high grades, $4.70@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; white, 82½c; yellow mixed, 85c. Oats quiet and firm; 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Market bare.

HAY—In fair demand; common, $15.00@16.00; prime, $17.00@18.50; choice, $19.00@19.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market bare; would command $25.50. Lard steady; refined tierce, $13.50; keg, $14.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, quoted at 11¼c; clear ribs and long clear, 15c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $11.12½@11.25; short rib, $16.50; long clear, $16.62½; short clear, $17.25. Hams—Sugar-cured steady with fair demand; canvased, ordinary to medium average, 15@16c; choice, 16¾@16¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@10½c. Sugar in good demand; fair, 7½c; yellow, clarified, 8@8½c; off white, clarified, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; prime, 55c; strictly prime, 62c; choice, 63c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Steady, with fair demand; 90@95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged. Rye flour firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red October, $1.08¾@1.08¾; November, $1.09¾@1.09¾; December, $1.10¾@1.11; January, $1.11¾@1.12¾. Corn—Options advanced ¾@1c; local lots scarce; demand sluggish; prices unsettled and lower; sail mixed f. o. b., 81½@82c; steamer nominally quoted at 81@82c; No. 3, 79@80c; sail mixed October, 78@79¾c; November, 74¾@74¾c; December, 64¾@65¾c; January, 59@60c. Oats dull and weak; mixed, 39½@40¾c; No. 3 white, 43¾c; No. 2 do, 46c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged. Lard firm; steam, $13.25@13.37½.

BUTTER—Steady and fairly active.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 27c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—In fair demand; $4.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 hard, $1.04; No. 2, 94¾c; October, 94¾c; November, 95¾c; December, 96¾c; No. 3, 83c. Corn in good demand and scarce; No. 2, 68c. Oats higher; No. 2, 34¼c; white, 37¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged; in good demand; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring in good demand; 85c cash or October; 82c November; No. 3 spring, extra, 57c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $23.75 cash or October; $12.15 November. Lard—Prime steam, $12.30 cash or October; $12.20 November.

HOGS—Firm; $7.40@8.00.

BUTTER—Steady and firm; creamery, 28@30.

CHEESE—Firm and higher, cream, 11@11½c; good to choice, 9¾@10¾c.

EGGS—In good demand at 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot or November, 99¾c; October or December, 99¾c; the year, 99c; January, $1.00¾. Corn dull; high-mixed, 70c; No. 2 spot, 68c bid; November, 63¾c; the year, 54¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, spot or October, 36c.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot, 99¾c bid; October, $1.00; November, $1.00¾; December, $1.00¾; the year, $1.00¾ bid; January, $1.03¾ bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot, 68c bid; October, 68c; November, 63c; the year, 56c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 spot, 36c bid; November or December, 34¾c bid; bid the year, 35¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 86,000 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 85@88c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 53¾@55c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3 white, 46@47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand and firm. Beef steady; mess quoted at $13.50@14.00; extra mess, $14.50@15.00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; $13.25@14.00.

BUTTER—In good demand.

CHEESE—Firm; choice in good demand.

EGGS—Steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls, 3,800 sacks; corn, 17,000 bu; wheat, 4,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—COTTON—Steady at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, $1.01@1.02; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 5,500 bu. Corn strong; 77c spot; 69¾@69¾c October; 58¾@59c November. Oats steady; 38@39c. Rye firm; 64c. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $23.00. Lard firmer; $12.62½. Bulk meats scarce and firm; unchanged. Bacon strong; shoulders, $11.25; clear rib, $16.25; clear, $17.25.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 1,100 brls on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 69¾@70c; mixed, 69@69¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 37¾@38¾c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 57¾@58¾c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and higher at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, 4,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 23,675 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 71,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu; weaker; No. 3 red, 76¾c bid cash; No. 2 red, 80¾c bid cash; 80¾@80¾c November; 80¾c year; No. 1 red, 88¾c bid cash. Corn—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,000 bu; weaker; 58c bid cash; 41¾c year; 39¾c bid May. Oats lower; 29c bid cash; 29¾@29¾c November.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—FLOUR—$4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.01; October, 99¾c; November, 98¾c bid; December, 99¾c; year, 98¾c; January, $1.00¾, nominal; February, $1.01¾, nominal; No. 2 red, $1.00; No. 2 white, 93¾; No. 3 white, 74c; rejected, 63¾c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 69¾c. Oats very strong; No. 2, 37¾c; No. 2 white, 40¾c. Receipts, 55,684 bu; shipments, 73,126 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 10,000 No. 1 hard early at $1.18; now asking, $1.19; $1.18 bid. Corn quiet; car lots at 74c. Oats nominal at 38c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, 96¾@97c. Corn firm; mixed, 65¾c bid. Oats firm; mixed, 33c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firm; No. 2, 78c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 214,300 bales; same week last year, 186,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 676,000; same date last year, 745,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 94,000; same week last year, 93,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 300,800; same date last year, 382,000; stock at all United States ports, 358,000; same time last year, 503,000; stock at all interior towns, 42,000; same time last year, 84,000; stock at Liverpool, 433,000; same time last year, 591,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 114,000; same time last year, 162,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 64,000 bales; American, 46,000; speculators took 2,300; of which exporters took 4,900; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 5,800; actual export, 6,500; total receipts, 45,000; American, 30,000; total stock, 435,000; American, 144,000; amount afloat, 247,000; American, 114,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11¾c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 7,240 bales; gross, 10,785; exports to Great Britain, 4,300; France, 5,000; sales, 3,000; stock, 72,451. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,389; gross, 54,900; exports to Great Britain, 22,880; France, 7,000; coastwise, 10,846; stock, 21,760.

GALVESTON, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 4,600 bales; gross, 3,800; exports coastwise, 955; sales, 3,500; stock, 62,284; weekly net receipts, 32,960; gross, 33,274; exports coastwise, 8,715; sales, 17,450.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,300; stock, 9,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; receipts, 2,144; shipments, 719; stock, 15,561; sales, 1,850; middling, 10¾c.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 13.—The market today exhibited unusual strength. The continued decline in Cherry Grove encouraged the trade, and, instead of being anxious to sell at 95c, speculators are buying, and the prospect of dollar oil is daily becoming brighter. Today the market only fluctuated ¾c, the closing price being 95¾c. Men who do not possess oil property, but are thoroughly posted, are buying and holding oil, confident of a large advance in the future.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 13.—PETROLEUM—The market has been strong and steady. The decline in Cherry Grove production from 88,000 brls daily to 6,674 brls by gage yesterday gives confidence to the trade that prices must soon range above $1.00. The market opened at 96¾c; closed at 95¾c; highest, 97c; lowest, 95¾c. Sales, 2,535,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates firm; closed at 95¾c; refined, 8c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 13.—Oil opened at 96c; highest, 96¾c; lowest, 95¾c; closed, 95¾c; shipments, 70,625; charters, 31,428; runs to tidewater, 8,722.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—WOOL—Firm; fine fleeces, 41@44c; Michigan extra fleeces, 39@40c; washed wools, 17@30c; considerable Western unwashed, 18@24c for low and coarse, 25@33¾c for fine and medium and Missouri; 28@32c for fine and medium grades; combing delaine fleeces, 44@48c; pulled wools, 27@50c; extra pulled, 40@45c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Journal of Commerce* announces the auction-sale Wednesday next of 2,000 cases of popular makes white and gray blankets in 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4; general demand very moderate, but deliveries of special orders and many light assortments.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 13.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 48c.

The Finding of a Carp—Wonderful Vitality and Growth of a German Stranger.

New York Times.

The wonderful vitality and rapid growth of the German carp has been singularly shown. About ten days ago a man driving along a road about eight miles from Newburg had his attention attracted by the flopping of some kind of fish in a puddle not more than three feet in circumference. Getting out of his wagon he picked up what was to him a strange fish, and, throwing it in the bottom of his vehicle, proceeded on his way to Newburg. For several days the fish, having been put into the water, apparently none the worse for its jolting, was examined by the curious in Newburg, and no one knew what kind of a fish it was. At last it was determined that the nondescript should be sent to Mr. E. G. Blackford, the New York State Fish Commissioner, for identification. It was put in a small bait kettle and sent to him. Mr. Blackford, receiving it yesterday, declared it on sight to be a fine specimen of the leather-backed carp. On examining his book he found that last November Mr. Lewis Beach, member of Congress, had received from Prof. Baird a number of small carp, which had been distributed to persons owning ponds in the neighborhood of places where this one was found. The fish must certainly have been carried out of some preserve by the late flood, and found a resting place in the puddle by the roadside at the subsidence of the waters. Mr. Blackford at once placed the carp, which weighed three pounds, in one of the aquaria in Fulton market, where it is now disporting itself in the happiest way. From a weight of certainly not more than two ounces in last November—in ten months—this carp has grown two pounds fourteen ounces.

A Tragical Duel.

The Paris *Charivari* gives the following history of a famous tragical duel:

Col. D—y, one of the most terrible fire-eaters of the Restoration, had taken shelter from the rain one evening under the gallery of the Panoramas. A young medical student passes by, with his sweetheart on his arm; he imagines that the Colonel stares insolently at her, and forthwith slaps the Colonel's face. The latter very coolly produces his card, demands that of the man who thus insulted him, and observes as he receives it:

"You do not know what you have done, young man: you have struck Col. D—y."

The student turned pale on hearing that terrible name. Nevertheless, as he is a man of courage, the duel is agreed upon. In order to equalize the chances, pistols are chosen. The adversaries were posted twenty paces apart, with permission to shoot as they pleased, and to advance close to one another. The student raises his weapon, takes good long aim at the Colonel, and misses him. The Colonel advances with steady strides, comes up to his adversary, places his hand upon the lad's breast, and after a moment's silence, exclaims:

"This heart does not beat too quickly, considering it is the heart of a man who is going to die."

Then he places the muzzle of his pistol to the young man's forehead, and blows his brains out.

Nervous debility, the curse of the American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessel-Room Not Very Plenty Yesterday, and Rates on Grain Firm.

A Larger Carrying Capacity Will Be Available for Shippers Today.

Partially Successful Search for Bodies of Victims of the Asia Disaster.

Lake Freights.

The demand for grain-room yesterday was limited and rates were fairly steady and unchanged, the quotations being 2¼ cents for corn and 2¼ cents wheat to Buffalo and 2 cents for corn to Collingwood. Room was scarcer than it has been for some days, and it was thought that there would be an advance in rates, but it did not come, and, as there will be more room in the market today and tomorrow, the chances for an advance are small. The engagements reported yesterday were:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Steam-barge Ballentine, flaxseed	46,000
Propeller Dean Richmond, corn	15,000
Schooner Ida Keith, flaxseed	35,000
Schooner George Steele, corn	17,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Delaware, corn	45,000
Schooner Annie Sherwood, corn	43,000
For Collingwood.	
Schooner George B. Sloan, corn	21,000
Schooner City of Chicago, corn	21,000

The inquiry for lumber vessels was fairly good, and several charters were reported, but rates were steady and unchanged, the following being the range of quotations:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal 1,000 feet of lumber.

The demand for vessels to carry iron-ore to Lake Erie ports continued good, and rates were firm and unchanged at the advance of Thursday. The quotations are:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.55@1.65
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.15@1.20
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.00
From Marquette to Chicago	1.20@1.30

Owners of coal-carrying craft were considerably encouraged by the report from Sodus and Oswego that the rates had advanced from $1.25 to $1.40 per ton. The quotations now are:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 70
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

Dock and Other Notes.

The dredging of Portsmouth, which was partially accomplished in the spring, is now to be resumed.

Capt. J. O'Donnell was yesterday appointed master of the schooner Yankee Blade, vice Capt. Peter Lynch.

The schooner Fred L. Wells made the run from Oswego to Newcastle in eleven hours and ten minutes. Quick.

Early yesterday morning the propeller Wissahickon arrived from Erie with the schooner Schuylkill, both coal laden.

The statement that the schooner John Miner lost a portion of her canvas in the gale of last Sunday is pronounced unfounded.

Mr. Devlin, of the marine department of the Custom-House, left yesterday afternoon for Windsor, Can., to attend at the death-bed of his brother.

Capt. John B. Murphy, well-known among frequenters of the river and street, arrived back from a four weeks' trip down the St. Lawrence yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the tug Annie L. Smith broke her crank-pin and was retired for repairs. It will be three or four days before she is again placed in commission.

Mr. George Gilmore's tug, Paddy Murphy, will today make her first appearance in the river and engage in towing. She will be one of the handiest tugs operating in the river.

As the schooner Mary E. Packard was entering the harbor early yesterday morning she took a sheer and ran into the pier carrying away her jibboom. She will receive a new one here.

Yesterday afternoon the propeller Lycoming, of the Anchor Line, arrived here from Milwaukee with merchandise. Today she will go to an elevator and load 40,000 bushels of corn for Erie.

The tug J. G. Campbell, of the Union Line, was yesterday afternoon placed in dry-dock at the Miller Brothers' yards, for repairs. The tug Tom Brown that was in the same dock came out last evening.

Yesterday afternoon while towing the schooner Driver up the North Branch, the tug Flossie Thielcke ran aground, and the schooner ran on to her, carrying away her headgear and the tug's pilot-house.

President Richard Powers of the Chicago Seamen's Union arrived here from Cleveland yesterday morning. Mr. Powers has figured quite successfully in the politics of the Buckeye State since his departure.

Last evening the schooner Jesse Hoyt, that was in the Chicago Dry-Dock for repairs, was again placed in commission, and the schooner Ralph Campbell took her place. The Campbell will have her bottom calked.

Owing to the severe southeast wind which prevailed during Thursday the steam-barge Belle Cross and tow were obliged to return and seek shelter in Milwaukee Bay. They started yesterday for this port, and they will probably arrive here early this morning.

The heavy rain of Thursday night and yesterday morning cleansed the sewers thoroughly and made the water in the river the muddiest it has been for some time. In the morning the current was toward the lake, but later in the day the stage of water was about as usual.

The wind shifted to the southwest early in the morning, then to the west, and finally to the northwest, giving the arriving and departing craft an even chance. Among the lower lake vessels that put in an appearance were the schooners H. W. Sage, D. E. Bailey, Joseph Paige, and David Vance, all coal-laden from Buffalo.

The schooner Wawanosh, loaded with iron ore, while trying to make the harbor at Ashtabula at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, was caught in the trough of the sea and lost her main topmast, main masthead, and mizzen masthead. She was taken to Cleveland, where she will probably leave her cargo for repairs. The damage is estimated at $400.

The schooner S. G. Andrews, which was reported yesterday morning as running into the north pier, got into further trouble late on Thursday evening. After being towed outside she sailed before the wind at a rapid gait, and ran into the new Government breakwater, staving in four plank and seriously damaging her headgear. She returned to port for repairs, and her owner concluded to change her master. Capt. James Cornell was placed in charge.

The receipts at Oswego of new crop barley from the different Canadian ports to date have been as follows:

Toronto	28,091	Kingston	26,006
Frenchman's Bay	24,450	Gananoque	16,000
Whitby	53,556	Belleville	38,084
Oshawa	30,482	Napanee	90,195
Newcastle	19,196	Trenton	6,020
Darlington	48,817	Bath	46,729
Port Hope	21,353	Wellington	24,522
Cobourg	15,718	Deseronto	18,157
Colborne	6,900	Cressey	11,789
Brighton	2,982	Hay Bay	14,052

About 7 o'clock Wednesday evening the tug George A. Harris, with a tow of seven barges lumber-laden, came near going down the Lachine Rapids. It appears the men were engaged in shortening their hawser before rounding the lightship leading to the Lachine Canal, when the hawser in some way got wound round the wheel of the tug, rendering it useless. The barges drifted down into the steamer, breaking her rudder, and barges and steamer then slowly drifted towards the rapids. Anchors were thrown out, but refused to hold, and the steamer and one barge are stuck on the rock at the head of the rapid. The balance of the tow are aground on the shoals opposit Caughnawaga. The Indians rescued all hands.

The tug John Owen arrived at Detroit on Tuesday, and her crew, with the exception of the Captain and first mate, immediately left her. The engineers claim that the crew have been hungry all season, but that on the latest trip the hunger amounted to starvation. While at Port Huron, they say, the steward asked the Captain to purchase some more provisions, but the tug left port without procuring the necessary supplies. She went to the upper part of Lake Huron, picked up a tow, brought it to Lake Erie, and started looking for another tow; and during all this time the crew declare they were feasting on bread, potatoes, and molasses, and plenty of good water. It is further said that all these delicacies, excepting the water, run so short that when the boat reached Amherstburg the second engineer went ashore, contrary to the orders of the Captain, and procured a loaf of bread, which he and the remainder of the crew eagerly devoured. The second engineer threatens to prosecute the Captain for leaving port without proper supplies.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 13.—Passed up—Steam-barge R. J. Hackett and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Chicago, 9:25 a. m.; steam-barge Scotia, 9:20 a. m.; steam-barge St. Magnus and consort, 12 m.; steam-barge Westford and consort, 11 a. m.; steam-barge Boston, 11 a. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 3 a. m.; steam-barge H. E. Packer, 8:20 a. m.; steam-barge N. Swan and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Sparta and consort, 9:20 a. m.; schooner Miner, 3 a. m.; schooner E. Jones, 5 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Atlantic, 4:25 a. m.; tug Johnson and barges; steamer Keweenaw, 4 a. m.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 13—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Acadia and D. D. Powers, 7:20 p. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 8 p. m.; schooners Moonlight and F. L. Danforth, 5:20 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 6 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Mary Pringle, 3 p. m.; steamer Pearl, 12:20 p. m.

Wind southwest, light; weather cloudy, with rain-showers.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 13.—Arrived—Steam-barge Alcona and consort, San Diego and schooners P. S. Marsh and City of Green Bay.

Wind southeast, light.

Searching for Bodies of the Victims of the Asia Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 13.—The Asia disaster is still uppermost in the minds of many of our citizens, and all are anxiously awaiting the return of the tugboat Kendrick, which was sent out to search for bodies and wreckage from the ill-fated vessel. Several strangers are here looking for the remains of their friends who were passengers on the Asia. Among those here are A. T. Bedsoe, of Cincinnati, O., and R. N. Garvin, of Limehouse, Ont. Mr. Bedsoe is looking for the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woods, and Mr. Garvin is looking for the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and their seven children. The steamer Africa, of the Owen Sound Despatch Company's line, rrrived here early this morning, and amongst her passengers was John Teneck, of Monley, who had been fishing off Lonely Island. As soon as the Africa arrived Mr. Teneck was interviewed. He says he met the tug-boat Kendrick near Lonely Island on Sunday, Oct. 8, and with the Captain of the tug searched Lonely Island for bodies, the Captain going around the island in one direction and himself in another. The Captain's party saw a pile of fresh dirt and stones a short distance inland, and, upon going up to it, discovered that the body of a woman had been secreted there, not buried. The party examined the corpse, and found it to be the body of a full-grown woman. It had been stripped of all jewelry except a narrow black bracelet. The pocket of her dress was cut. A pocketbook, rifled of its contents, was found near by in the bushes. They examined the underclothing, and found the name of Mrs. Woods on the corset and on the stockings. The party again covered the body and went to the lighthouse that is situated upon the island. The lighthouse-keeper said the body was found on Sunday, Oct. 1, but he had not reported it to any one. The tug left Lonely Island for this place on Tuesday at noon. As it has not yet arrived it is supposed that other bodies have been found, and possibly the body of Mrs. Woods taken on board.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 13—11:30 p. m.—The tug-boat Kendrick, which was dispatched in search of bodies and wreckage from the steamer Asia, arrived here tonight, having been out eleven days. The Captain gives the following particulars of the search: The tug anchored off Lonely Island Oct. 6, and Captain and crew, with Mr. Jack Teneyck and his partner, fishermen, went ashore in their boats. The island is uninhabited except by the lighthouse-keeper, a half-breed, his wife, and two Indians. The lighthouse-keeper was fishing when the boats landed, and, upon being asked whether any bodies had washed ashore, said that nothing had been found there. Capt. Richmond told him that he knew there were bodies on the island. The keeper then said the body of a woman was buried on the island that had washed ashore on Sunday, Oct. 1, but that there was nothing on it, not even any clothing. He refused to leave his nets to show them where the body was, but said if they would wait until his two Indians returned from their nets they would direct the party to where the body was. After waiting about half an hour the Indians arrived. The party then separated. Capt. Richmond, taking the Indians and part of his crew with him, proceeded along the shore. The fishermen went in their boat around the island in the opposite direction. When the Captain's party came within ten rods of where the body was the Indians broke and ran away. The balance proceeded on, and found the body of a woman clothed and having a life-preserver on. It was near the water's edge, and had a board lying on top of it. No efforts had been made to bury it. On examining the corpse the name of Mrs. W. Woods was found on the corset and on the stockings. This corroborates the statement of Mr. Ten Eyck. The corpse was badly decayed and unrecognizable. The party removed the body farther inland, and scraped the gravel off a large flat rock and placed the body on it, with a board for covering. This was the best form of burial they could make, as it was too much decayed to be taken aboard the boat. They then returned to where the lighthouse-keeper was fishing and told him that the body had been robbed of a finger-ring and neckchain, as there were impressions of these articles having been worn. The wily half-breed then admitted to have taken from the body a brooch pin set with pearls, $2.10 in silver, a gold watch, and chain. These he gave up to Capt. Richmond except the watch and chain, as they had been taken to Manitowaning by his wife to be repaired. Mr. Teneyck and party, who were searching from the opposit direction, came to where the body was, and found a pocketbook in the bushes, minus its contents. When all of the party arrived at the lighthouse Teneyck showed the pocketbook to the keeper and asked him for an explanation of its condition. The book, besides being rifled of its contents, was torn and the clasp taken off. The keeper then admitted taking it from the corpse and tearing the clasp off, but said there was nothing in it, and that he simply dropped it down at the head of the corpse. Teneyck then told him where it was found, and accused him of throwing it as far as he could after taking its contents. The keeper seemed much confused, and finally admitted throwing it away, and said the reason he did so was because he was afraid it would be discovered. He then produced the clasp that had been torn from it. The party searched his premises and found the following articles belonging to the Asia: A picture of a young lady in a gilt frame, supposed to be the picture of a lady's maid of the Asia; a water-tank and pillow-case, in use; a cabin-door, a lot of ax-handles, two stools, and some chairs. While on the island the party found three life-preservers that had been used, a square paper-covered trunk and valise, which were both broken open and empty; a block and tackle; also other portions of the wreck. There was a disagreeable smell pervading the atmosphere on the island, and this, coupled with the fact that the life-preservers had been used and were a distance from the water, leads to the supposition that other bodies are somewhere secreted on the island. To make a thorough search of this and other islands would require a larger number of men than have yet been sent out. The party left the island at dusk for Club Island. There they found the wheel of the Asia and other portions of the wreck. Indians had broken up and carried of portions of it, such as iron bolts, chains, etc. Indians at Club Island say twenty-one bodies are buried at Wikivemikong, with nothing on their persons to identify them. Two trunks and a barrel of flour were picked up by the tug about ten miles off shore and brought here. Mr. Garvin, of Limehouse, who is here, recognizes one trunk and contents as that of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. Mr. Biedsoe, of Cincinnati, says he has reason to believe that the body of Mr. Woods has also been found, and been robbed and buried. He will endeavor to ascertain the facts of the case and induce the parties who know where it is to give such information as will lead to its recovery. Mr. Biedsoe intends sending an undertaker by the first boat to bring the body of Mrs. Woods here.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Newburg, corn, flour, etc. From L'Anse—Propeller Huron City, lumber. From Pequaming—Schooner Sam Flint, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Lehigh, sundries; propeller Waverly, rails, cement, etc. For Duluth—Propeller Wallula, coal, rails; propeller S. F. Hodge, rails, etc.; propeller S. J. Marcy, rails; schooner John Burt, rails.

There was considerable activity in coal freights, and rates were steady on the basis of 70 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee, 80 cents to Racine and Sheboygan, and 85 cents to Green Bay. There was a good inquiry for tonnage, but it was fairly supplied by the vessels in port. Engagements for Chicago—Steam-barge W. Edwards and schooners M. W. Page, Charles Foster, E. A. Nicholson, and Michigan, coal at 70 cents. For Milwaukee—Schooner Marengo, coal at 70 cents. For Racine—Schooner Halsted, coal at 80 cents. For Sheboygan—Schooner H. Fitzhugh, coal at 80 cents. For Green Bay—Schooners Florida and Havana. For Lexington—Schooner Acontias, coal at $1.25. For Cleveland—Schooner Atmosphere, stone at $2.50 per cord. The steam-barge M. M. Drake was chartered to carry coal from Ashtabula to Chicago at 80 cents. The steam-barge Hiawatha and consort Minnehaha take coal hence to Duluth on contract.

Canal freights were firm at 7 cents on wheat and 6¼ cents on corn to New York, with a fair movement.

The parties who contracted before its arrival to carry Chicago grain to New York at stated figures have been losing about $80 per boat-load for the past two or three days. They have been obliged to resort to questionable strategy to get boats, as they stand in bad odor with owners. The contract system is bad in its working.

The wind last night and today has been brisk from the southeast, and quite a number of Lake Michigan vessels have arrived in consequence. Among them are the schooners Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, M. W. Page, Charles Foster, Marengo, Halsted, L. A. Law, and steam-barge W. Edwards. Most of these lay at anchor in Pigeon Bay for a couple of days on account of strong head winds.

While the steam-barge W. Edwards was towing down the schooners Page and Foster last Tuesday afternoon, and when in St. Clair River off Algonac, her wheel chains parted. It was only by good and prompt management on the part of the masters of these vessels that serious damage was avoided. They came down from Chicago in four days and seventeen hours actual running time.

The Wrecked Schooner C. H. Burton to Be Stripped—Port Notes from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—A dispatch was today received from Escanaba from Capt. Kirtland, of the wrecking tug Leviathan, stating that he would strip the schooner C. H. Burton, ashore on Fisherman's Shoal, and bring her outfit to this port. From Capt. Kirtland's dispatch it is inferred that the storm of the past few days must have damaged her considerably, and that her owners concluded to abandon her. She is said to be insured for $20,000.

Michael Hill, a suspended member of the Chicago Seaman's Union, today entered the union headquarters at this port and demanded of President Bernard a clear card, which was refused him. He then insulted Mr. Bernard by using profane language, and was ordered to leave, which he refused to do. Bernard forced him out on to the sidewalk, and an officer near at hand put both under arrest.

The schooner Typo was today chartered to carry 22,000 bushels of wheat from Green Bay to Buffalo on private terms.

There was a good demand for iron-ore carriers today, and shippers were offering $1.25 from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. Lumber and coarse freights were unchanged.

Charter—Schooner Blackhawk, lumber, Muskegon to this port, at $1.37½ per thousand.

Arrived from below, coal-laden—Schooners James D. Sawyer and C. C. Barnes.

Cleared—Steam-barge Clyde D. Ballentine and consort A. B. Moore, light, for Chicago.

Port of Cheboygan—The Barge Waverly Full of Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 13.—The barge Waverly is full of water, and her cargo of hay will be damaged. Work was postponed on account of heavy weather. Upwards of twenty sail vessels got away this morning, bound down.

Wind west, with indications of fine weather.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge—Clearances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 13.—The tug Music is here with barges. Waiting for good weather, United States supply steamer Dahlia. The propeller Nebraska is taking salt to Milwaukee. The propeller Cuba, with salt, cleared for Chicago at 4 p. m. The Oswegatchie and barges, with salt for Chicago and Milwaukee, cleared this morning.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 13.—Arrived—Steamers Robert Wallace, Continental; schooners Thomas Gawn, Magneta, Ishpeming.

Cleared—Steamer John V. Glidden; schooners S. Minch, H. J. Webb, Ishpeming, J. F. Card.

Arrived—Steamer Egyptian; schooner Reindeer.

Passed down—City of Fremont.

Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 13.—Cleared—Propeller Pacific, schooner Cyclone, coal, Chicago.

Charters—Propeller New York, coal, Fairport to Chicago, 80 cents; schooner Itasca, coal to Milwaukee, 80 cents; St. Lawrence, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $1.50; Camben, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.25.

Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 13.—Passed down—Propeller Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, wheat.

The wind is blowing a gale from the south. The schooners Oliver Mitchell and J. Worts are lying here, wind bound.

Wind-Bound at Glen Haven.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 13.—The steam-barge L. W. Palmer, Lincoln and consorts are wind-bound here.

Passed up—Toledo, Champlain.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Wissahicken, Buffalo, coal.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Enterprise, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, White Lake, lumber.
Schr David Vance, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Imperial, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Joseph Page, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier, railway ties.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Maine, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Samana, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Argyle, Montreal, 17,000 bu wheat.
Prop Oneida, Collingwood, 25,488 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 46,936 bu corn, 3,625 brls and 672 sacks flour.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 15,122 bu corn.
Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Wanestee, South Haven, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, light.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, light.
Schr Peoria, Rocherau Point, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, light.
Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, 46,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, light.
Schr Helen, Carlton, light.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maggie Marshall, Manistee, light.
Schr Guido, Pierport, light.
Schr Speed, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr Hartford, Kingston, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee Blade, Midland, 17,033 bu corn.
Schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 18,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Clarion, Erie, 45,045 bu corn, 13,120 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 15,273 bu corn, 4,345 sacks flour, and sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Menominee, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Tempest, Portage, sundries.

Two Singular Men.

Detroit Free Press.

A stranger, with long hair, a white coat, and a white hat with a crape band entered a Griswold street restaurant yesterday, and said to the proprietor:

"Sir, let me explain in advance that I am a singular man."

"All right, sir. A singular man's order is as good as any one else's."

"I want six oysters on the half shell—on the left hand half if you please."

The oysters were opened and placed before him, and when he had devoured them he said:

"Now take six oysters, run them through a clothes wringer to remove the dampness, and fry them for me in olive oil."

This order was also filled, when he called for a cup of salt and water, added milk and sugar, and drank it down and asked for his bill.

"I also desire to explain in advance that I am a singular man," replied the proprietor. "Your bill is $2."

"Impossible!"

"Just $2, sir."

"But that is monstrous!"

"Perhaps it seems high, but that's my singular way of charging for singular lunches."

"I'll never pay it!"

"Then I'll sadden your heart."

The sad proceedings were about to begin when the long haired man forked over and walked out. The lesson seemed to sink deep into his heart, for he halted at a fruit store and, without any explanations in advance, paid the usual price for a bannana, and carried it off without asking the seller to dip the ends in rose water.

A Big Well.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Telegram.

The largest well in California is now rapidly nearing completion in Wilmington, in this county. It is the enterprise of Gen. Phineas Banning, one of the most energetic citizen of Los Angeles County, who has made this well his hobby and pride for several months past. It is twenty-five feet in diameter, and has reached a level some forty feet below the surface of the earth. In the interior of this circular hole a huge wooden tank, hooped together with iron bands, and each stave twelve inches square, has been built. The inside of this tank which is bottomless, is hooped with bands of railroad iron, and formed so that the bottom flares outward and is wider than the top. As the earth is removed from the bottom of the well this mammoth bottomless tub, one foot thick, sinks downward, thus forming a water-tight wall. On top of this wooden structure a brick wall is being built as the hole becomes deeper. The water enters the well at the bottom in large volumes, but it is kept almost dry by the operation of a large steam pump, which runs night and day. There is room for twenty-five or thirty men to work upon the bottom of this well. When it is completed the water will be pumped into a gigantic tank which, being elevated above the ground upon scaffolding, will give sufficient gravity to send water in any direction for miles. With the completion of this well Wilmington and San Pedro will have an assured supply of water for all time. Pipes are laid to the wharf at San Pedro, so that vessels can take water with greater ease and without trouble. The cost of this monster well will be not less than $8,000 or $10,000.

ALASKA.

A Country of Magnificent Icebergs—Gold-Mining and Fur-Trading—A Canoe Race—Indian Customs and Traditions—Witchcraft.

Chilkoot (Alaska) Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

The Dakota left Wrangel Aug. 14 and steamed into the Duke of Clarence Straits, and from there, by way of Chatham Straits and Prince Frederick Sound, into Stephens Passage. Soon after entering Stephens Passage we came to Holkam Bay—a nice little harbor making out of the passage, containing many icebergs and floes—near which is a large glacier. Here we came to anchor, and most of the party went in the ship's boats to the shore in front of the glacier. A guide was secured at an Indian village here, and the party, after a long, rough walk, were at the face of a river of ice 1,000 feet in thickness and filled with seams and crevasses. Returning to the ship somewhat exhausted and with wet feet, the air felt cold for the first time since we reached Alaska, and the thermometer sank a few degrees below freezing point. The following morning we were again under way, and before noon were moored at the Juneau wharf, on Gastineaux Channel, between Douglas Island and the mainland, about 125 miles above Wrangel.

Juneau is a mining and trading camp of less than five years' foundation, which has been known by four different names during its short existence. It started out as Pilsbury, then became Rockwell, then Harrisburg, and finally Juneau. It is located on the mainland, and is today the most populous, thriving, and active settlement in Alaska. There are in and near the town some 200 white people, or about two-thirds of the total white population of the Territory, nearly all of whom are miners. There are both quartz and placer diggings here, but thus far the placer miners have taken out nearly all the gold that has been shipped. Last year $60,000 in dust was taken out, and this year it is expected that the output will reach $100,000. The season is short, the snow driving the miners into town by the 1st of November, and not allowing them to work again until the following June. When at work $20 a day is the average to the man. The locators of the quartz mines are laboring under considerable disadvantage, as they are in the minority. The surface diggings are all on ground located by them as fully defined ledges, and rightfully they own the ground, but as there is no land or other civil law in the Territory, and they are in the minority, the placer miner gets the benefit of what ore lies on or near the surface. The mines are located in what is called "the basin," about four miles from this town, and are extremely difficult of access, the present way there being a small Indian trail over a steep mountain, through a dense spruce forest. All the supplies are packed in on the backs of Indians. A dollar a board is paid for packing an ordinary board, twelve feet long by one foot wide and one inch in thickness from the wharf to the mines. The fact that Alaska has no Territorial Government, nor civil laws of any kind, materially hinders the development of this as well as other portions of the territory. Capital is timid about investing even in exceedingly rich mines. There are two or three capitalists who are largely interested here, however—namely; William T. Coleman & Co., John Treadwell, and Mark Hilton, of California, who have made considerable progress in developing their mines. There are two five-stamp mills here, one of them running entirely by water-power which has force enough to run twenty stamps.

There are in Juneau about 400 Indians of the Takou and Chilkat tribes, who are fur-traders, some of them also working in the mines. One of the chiefs is a notorious character in the Territory. He is called "Sitka Jack," and has at various times been employed on the United States steamers Jamestown and Wachusett. He carries in his pocket a large envelope containing letters from the commanders of those vessels, which he earnestly requests all white people to read, assuming at the same time an air of great pride and dignified importance, evidently considering them as tending to his glory. These documents, which he presented to me to read twice within an hour, run as follows:

U. S. S. "JAMESTOWN," SITKA (Alaska Territory), May 17, 1881.—The bearer of this, Sitka Jack, generally a good Indian, desires a recommendation from me to the white men at the Takou mines. Jack speaks a little English and may, sometimes, be of service as an interpreter, but he should be watched rather closely. I had to encourage Jack by shutting him up for a day or two, and since that time have had no trouble with him. He has taken an interest in the native school, always makes his children attend, and went himself nearly every day when at Sitka.
HENRY GLASS, Commander.

U. S. S. "WACHUSETT," JUNEA (Alaska), June 26, 1882.—Sitka Jack, the bearer of this, has been a prominent Indian in Southeastern Alaska for the past eleven years, and has at times been of service to the whites. Jack is trickish, and not to be trusted in matters of importance; but his knowledge of English and his previous relations with the whites may render him of service in minor matters.
FREDERICK PIERSON, Commander.

The Indians' food consists of dried fish, which is eaten either plain, stewed in water or in bread, which is made by grinding the fish into fine shreds, mixing it with water, and then baking it before the fire in small flat cakes about half an inch in thickness. A black mixture of some kind is carried by many in a tin box, looking like a salve, which is used in much the same way that tobacco-chewers use that plant. Some of the natives are light-skinned and can be distinguished from the half-breeds only by their hair, which is the true coarse Indian hair. These have a Japanese cast of countenance, and there can be but little doubt that there was some connection between them and the Japanese in past ages. The Klinkits have many traditions, some of them being decidedly romantic and strange. One of them is that there was a long, long time ago, a flood which destroyed all their people except a canoe-load of good Indians, and they will point out a mountain in the interior—their Mount Ararat—to which the canoe was tied, which, so those who have visited it say, bears marks near its summit which resemble the crease of a rope. Another tradition is that earthquakes, which are frequent here, are caused by a struggle between the good angel and the bad angel. According to the Klinkit belief the world is flat and supported on legs, like a table. The earthquake is caused by the evil spirit on one side pulling at the legs, trying to overthrow the world, and the good angel (who takes the form of a man in their belief), on the other side, pulling in the opposit direction to keep the supports in place, the world giving a little one way and the other according to which spirit gives the strongest pull. At such times the Indians get down on their knees and beat their heads and hands upon the ground, at the same time beseeching the good angel to pull hard and not let go. When it is cloudy and rainy for a long time, with no intervals of sunshine, they believe their god to be angry with them and to have left them and gone to the other side of the world. Wherupon more head and hand pounding upon the ground is done, until the sun again shines. As the sun only shines about one-fourth of the time in Alaska, a good deal of their time is thus spent by these Indians.

The Klinkits cremate their dead, winding the bodies tightly in blankets which are saturated with bear's grease before placing them upon the funeral pile. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to reduce the corpse to ashes which are not distinguishable from those of the wood, which has been thoroughly smeared with bear's grease also. Many squaws blacken their faces with a mixture which does not come off until it wears off. Close inquiry has failed to inform me of the purpose of this blackening their faces or what the mixture was composed of other than that one of the ingredients was bear's grease. The blackened faces which we have seen were in various stages of black; that is, on the faces of some it was fresh and smooth, while on others it was left only on spots. This was explained by the Collector at Wrangel as occurring in the same way that it did with some men's boots, which were always nicely shined, while others' were polished but once a week. These squaws all wear spikes through the flesh between the chin and lower lip, commencing with a small silver one about the size of a lath-nail as soon as they arrive at the age of puberty, and gradually increasing in size until it reaches the size of an eightpenny nail, and last of all wearing a fish-bone about an inch in width, which pulls the lip down so far as to expose the teeth and gums of the jaw, giving the wearer anything but a pleasant cast of countenance. All disputes among these Indians are settled by the chiefs, who, in adjusting the difficulties, require the party whom they decide to be at fault to pay a certain number of blankets. The same is true in cases of murder, but the relatives of the murdered party often take justice into their own hands and slay the murderer, whose relatives in turn kill his slayer, and thus the feud is carried on an indefinit time.

Juneau is one of the largest trading posts in Alaska. The fur-trading is all done with the coast Indians, who act as middlemen between the interior Indians and the white traders. I am told that the coast Indians make enormous profits, giving the interior Indians about $3 worth of merchandise for a skin which they receive $50 for. Many of them have become very wealthy, some of them having amassed fortunes of more than $100,000, it is said. The squaws control the bucks in trading, and generally in the household. They are shrewd bargainers, and in purchasing furs and curios we found that we could do much better at the stores than with the Indians. Heretofore the coast Indians have not permitted white men to go into the interior unless they were convinced that they were going to prospect for gold. An Indian gets from $100 to $175 in merchandise for a sea-otter skin, $60 for a silver fox, $20 for a silver bear—a rare and handsome skin—$4 to $7 for black bear, and 50 cents to 75 cents for mountain sheep. Ermine, beaver, seal, marten, red fox are all plentiful. In trading buttons are used by the whites in making their offers for the skins, which represent a dollar each. When the trade is completed an order is issued to the Indian from whom he purchases the furs by the white trader for goods to the amount agreed upon, which is almost always paid entirely in merchandise—blankets and calicoes, generally. Occasionally a few half-dollars are stipulated for by the Indian, who calls them *Sitkum* dollars, and who has them made into lip, ear, and nose ornaments, and also finger-rings and bracelets, which the natives engrave in neat and pretty designs. When the dollar pieces came into use it was impossible to make them believe that they were equal to two *Sitkum* dollars, and they never will take them for two half-dollars.

A canoe race was gotten up at Juneau for our amusement, and was an exceedingly interesting sight. Five canoes, about sixty feet each in length, entered the race with crews of sixteen each—eight paddlers on a side. The distance to be paddled over was from the wharf to a small island a mile and a half distant and return. The signal for starting was given by a rifle shot from the deck of the Dakota. The canoes got away together and sped through the water with tremendous velocity. The crew of each boat dipped their paddles in the water with perfect regularity and wonderful rapidity. In timing the strokes of the winning canoe, which covered the three miles in twenty-eight minutes, we found them to be sixty per minute. Upon their return the paddlers stripped off their shirts, and with these garments wiped their bare chests and arms, which were running with perspiration.

After a stay of about thirty hours at Juneau the Dakota proceeded to Takou Inlet, an arm of the sea making out of Stephens Passage into which the Takou River empties and at the head of which are two massive glaciers, one of them making right into the water of the inlet. The inlet was full of huge icebergs of every conceivable shape, which were in color an intense blue, looking like huge cakes of blue vitriol. No imagination was required to trace the outlines of magnified comedy and tragedy faces, ships, boats, palaces, and cottages, and innumerable other objects on these massive floes, which appeared to be fast in the muddy bottom.

The Dakota steamed as near to the glaciers as the depth of the water would permit, when the boats were lowered and we set out for the one which came down to the water, some four miles away. We found that we could not get up to it. The icebergs, when we had rowed to within a mile of it, were so thick as to make progress between them very slow and dangerous, for should two of them come together, with our boat between them, they would crush us like an eggshell. Every few minutes we heard a heavy rumbling sound, like distant thunder, followed by a loud report. This was an iceberg breaking off from the glacier. As these tremendous pieces of ice fell into the water we could see it splash high into the air, and soon afterward a huge wave would reach us, rocking our boats and the heavy floes about us violently. Our photographer was on a huge flat iceberg about 200 feet in length and fifty feet in width, when one of these waves reached him in the act of photographing the glacier. The iceberg was rocked like a small boat on a rough sea, causing the photographer to fold the camera and clamber into the boat with considerable alacrity.

Returning to Stephens' Passage and turning northward, we entered Lynn Canal, on one side of which are the White Mountains and on the other the Chilkat Mountains. For grand and awe-inspiring mountain scenery this canal is unsurpassed. No description of its many interesting features can convey a real idea of its wonderful beauty. The mountains—from 1,000 to 8,000 feet in hight—are, many of them, beehive shaped and tipped with high needle-pointed rocks, and the ravines are filled with glittering glaciers. There are on the banks of this canal the Eagle glacier, in the form of a gigantic Y, 1,200 feet deep and five miles wide, the Davidson glacier, nearly as large, three others but little smaller, and innumerable little glaciers in the small ravines. Several small cascades, too, were dashing down the mountains, some of them making clear leaps of a hundred feet or more. The growth of trees extends out about half-way up the mountain-sides, and is much more stunted than further south. In some places whirlwinds have struck branches of trees, laying them in a regular twist and taking a complete circle out of the green trees. Five hours' voyage in this canal brought us to Chilkoot, a small trading-post, near which is the Chilkat Indian village on the Chilkat River.

We reached here just in time to rescue from a torturous death two female witches. The Alaska natives are firm believers in witchcraft. When their medicine fails to save the life of a sick or wounded person they accuse some member or members of the tribe of having killed their patient by witchcraft. This is generally fastened on the poor relatives of the deceased. Unless they have made their escape before being proclaimed witches by the medicine-men, the accused party or parties are seized by their tribe, tied to a tree, starved, beaten, gashed with knives, and otherwise tortured for a week or ten days, when they are burned. A Chilkat woman had died and these two women had been proclaimed the witches who had caused her death. They had escaped from their tribe and wandered about in the woods for three weeks when a missionary here at Chilkoot had taken them in and secreted them in the school-house. The chief of the Chilkats learning of this, sent the missionary word that a canoe-load of warriors would be down the very day upon which we arrived, and unless the witches were given up to them she (the missionary) would be killed and her house destroyed. The "witches" and the missionary were all taken on board the Dakota and will be taken to Wrangel, where the missionaries from that place will care for them. One of the alleged witches is an old woman with wild-looking eyes, having a pale gray face, with the fishbone through her lower lip, with streaming gray locks, presenting a generally weird and strange appearance that strangely reminds me of Charlotte Cushman in her impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*. She herself says she is a witch. The other one is a good-looking girl of about 20 years of age. This is the farthest northern point we have touched at, it being 59¼ degrees north latitude, and about 1,900 miles north of San Francisco. Near here is a large tract of clear land containing about 5,000 acres of good grazing ground, which is said to be free from snow about five months in the year.

Habits of the Codfish.

Laramie Boomerang.

A correspondent of the New York Post says that the codfish frequents "the table lands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine table lands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs which we have always noticed. The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitudeium. The correspondent further says that "the cod subsists largely on the cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the sea cherry-tree in search of food, or clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of coral, have missed a very fine sight. The codfish, when at home rambling through the submarine forests, does not wear his vest unbuttoned, as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States.

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

Business at New York Unexpectedly Quiet, with Small Demands.

Grain Increased in Firmness, and Cotton and Provisions Fluctuated.

Boston Well Satisfied with the Condition of Trade—Baltimore Disappointed.

The Close of the Exposition at Cincinnati Followed by the Usual Dullness.

New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Trade is generally reported quiet, with a restricted demand for most descriptions of merchandise.

The dry-goods trade was more moderate than for some time past, owing to unfavorable weather. Agents are still making fair deliveries on account of back orders, but the demand is limited to the supply of immediate wants. The jobbing trade is not animated, and there is more business by telegraph and mail than personal selections. Domestic goods are quiet all around. The prices realized at auction are considered fair, and silks, satins, velvets, and plushes were disposed of in considerable quantities. Lace and millinery goods sales were well attended and proved satisfactory.

Grain has been very strong all through the week, gradually advancing all along the line. The slight breaks which occurred have been quickly followed by a reaction and a further advance, and the market closes strong at about the highest prices of the week.

In pork and provisions the market has been very irregular; fluctuations not wide, but rapid and unexpected.

Cotton has been generally weak, with fluctuations within a range of 15 points. Considerable timidity was shown on the part of operators in view of the moderate amount of visible cotton and light receipts. A corner in October cotton is within the range of possibilities, and this fact affects the market.

In wool, finer grades are in good request, but lower are quite neglected. Nothing of special interest to note.

In petroleum the volume of business has been large and fluctuations rapid, but not wide.

Freights, as a rule, have been dull and rates without material change, except in cotton charters for the South, that branch of business being fairly active.

In butter, arrivals were fair for the season, and the price has been remarkably steady, there being a scarcity of finer grades.

Cheese is very quiet, shippers buying very carefully.

In coffee the market remains without animation, and prices range low.

In sugar the market for raw is dull, because of light demand from refiners. Prices are unchanged. The refined trade is light, and the consumptive demand moderate.

In tea the market is weak and the consumptive demand light.

In boots and shoes the results of the season's business are generally quite satisfactory. Prices are firm and most manufacturers are still doing a fair amount of trade.

The leather trade is quiet, and the price firm.

In iron there is absolutely nothing of interest transpiring. The amount of new business done is small, most of the product of the more popular brands being absorbed in filling old contracts. Prices remain firm. In Scotch pig business is light. Only a small stock on hand, and most of the stock afloat has been sold, but there is a small inquiry for rails, and prices are about the same.

The number of failures reported here the past seven days is 112. Of those 107 are distributed in the various States, and five occurred in New York City.

Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The following will appear in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the 14th: With easier money the tone of the staple merchandise markets perceptibly improved. More wool was sold than expected. Cotton has risen ⅛ cent per pound, and all branches of business are assuming a more confident spirit. Sales of wool for the week, 2,535,300 pounds; receipts, 9,758 bales domestic and 4,895 foreign; shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to Western, Southern, and Middle States this week, 56,103 cases, against 55,763 same time in 1881. Leather is very quiet. Hides are dull, though supplies of the latter are generally small. Dry goods and clothing are moderately active, and prices steady. Never have American mills shown a greater variety of new and elegant domestic fabrics than now offering for the spring trade. India-rubber has got into the grip of the "bulls" again, and fine para stock is up to $1.17. There is an upward movement in prices of analine dyes, the result of the decreased supply of the materials of which they are made. Iron is moderately active and steady. Tin has fallen off 1 cent per pound. Paper stock is more active, and white and colored rags advanced ⅛@¼ cent per pound. Butter has gone up another cent a pound, and cheese advanced to 13 for the finest factory lots. Free arrivals of potatoes and some poor lots sold at 20@25 cents a bushel, while the best qualities can be bought at 65@70. Our market is supplied with an abundance of common apples, but choice are scarce and wanted at $3.50@4 per barrel. The best hindquarters of beef are now selling at 13 cents a pound. Hay is beginning to accumulate, and very good hay sold at $17@18 per ton. Hog products continue firm and high. Lard has gone up another ¼ cent a pound. There is a decided improvment in the fish market. Several large orders were placed for dry and pickled fish at improved prices.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—The close of the Exposition and the occurrence of the election in Ohio have operated to largely reduce the number of buyers in the market and to restrict the volume of business in many branches. Nevertheless the reflex influence of the Exposition begins to operate, and the information gained of business men, manufacturers, and dealers shows results in orders from new localities.

In grain the tendency has been upward. Wheat has gone to $1.02 and the demand is good, but receipts have been almost nominal. Corn has been exceedingly scarce, and the price has risen to 77c for spot. Futures have been very active, especially November, which has reached 59c. Oats also has advanced, reaching as high as 40c yesterday. It is slightly lower today; sales at 38@39c. Rye and barley continue firm.

The stock of provisions is very light and prices are almost nominal, generally above the market.

Whisky has advanced 2 cents, and is very active.

Dry goods suffers somewhat in volume, and there are slight reductions in prices in some goods.

Pig-iron is easier and lower in car-wheel iron, but no material concessions are made elsewhere. Manufactured iron is firm.

Money is easy at 6 and 7. Eastern exchange is par buying and 1-20 premium selling.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The first weeks of the last quarter of the year give every promise of prosperous times. Recovery from the depressing effect of the strike is rapid and substantial. Manufacturers look forward to a good fall trade, while retail merchants are purchasing larger stocks than usual in anticipation of an increased business.

The pig-iron market is in better demand, although of a hand-to-mouth character. Purchasers only supply immediate wants. Prices are steady and unchanged. Manufactured iron is in better inquiry at unchanged rates. Nails are in heavy demand and stocks are very light.

The glass trade is active and unchanged.

Coal is quiet and firmer, with no change in prices.

Petroleum is firm and fairly active. United certificates fluctuated between [illegible] and [illegible], closing this afternoon at [illegible]; sales and resales, 8,919,000 barrels; shipments, 400,000 barrels.

Cattle are slow. Receipts, 2,612 head through and 3,998 head local; fair to extra, $4.25 to $6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,915; Philadelphias quoted at $8.30 to $9.00; Baltimores, $8.30 to $8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 17,400; market active; common to extra, $2.50 to $4.75.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—The early part of the week showed considerable stringency in the money market, but several banks made their statements, after which money was comparatively easy. The stock market was dull. A lull in the grain trade; transactions limited. Wheat steady, with only fractional changes. The week shows a decline of ⅛ of a cent only. Receipts of the week only 275,891 bushels, against 495,367 the preceding week, while exports were 450,385, against 378,631 last week. Today the market closed dull; holders firm. More done in corn than for some time past; market firm until Wednesday, when there was a decline, and transactions that day aggregated more than 500,000 bushels. After the close of 'Change the market hardened, and Thursday there was an advance to the highest figures of the week. Receipts small, and only a fraction above 40,000 bushels remain in elevators. Today the market opened irregular and higher, but at the close fell of ½ cent and closed easy and dull. Oats ruled firmer for the greater part of the week, but today, under large receipts, the market was dull and weak, though there was no change in quotations. Rye declined fully 5 cents and closed dull. Flour was steady and showed considerable firmness, though business was confined to the actual requirements of the local trade and a few small lots for export. No change in provisions, with a fair jobbing demand. Groceries slow. Sugar very quiet until today, when it showed more firmness, without advance. Coffee dull at the figures of last week; sales yesterday of 2,700 bags gave the market more strength, and today holders were firm. Butter for good grades firm at prices of last week, but inferior dull, and hard to dispose of. Cheese firm, with a fairly active trade for full and half creams. Eggs advanced early in the week, but yesterday the market weakened, and today the decline was conceded by dealers. Beef cattle of good quality scarce and firmer; business small. Hogs in only limited supply; good corn-fed in demand at full prices; common and grassers hard to sell at a decline, or, indeed, at any price. There was no change in sheep and lambs, though receipts were very light. The week shows shipments of about ninety car-loads of live stock to Philadelphia and New York markets.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 13.—Pig-iron quiet, and perhaps a little weaker than it was even two weeks ago. The recovery from the depression of June and early July appears to have been lost, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Charcoal irons especially are weak and the market overstocked. There is a good steady demand for all kinds of manufactured iron, and, with assortments still broken, prices are firm. Railway supplies are in good demand and prices steady. Nails are steady at unchanged prices.

Petroleum is firmer at last week's prices.

The railways are doing a good business in freights, with the passenger-business fair.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The *North American* tomorrow will says: Business was moderately active the past week, and prices of leading articles were higher. In cotton there is no essential change to notice. Flour was in demand for export, and home use. Prices were steady. Wheat was about 1 cent per bushel higher at the close Corn was in demand; 1@2 cents higher. Oats were steady at an advance. There was a good jobbing trade in provisions. Prices were well advanced. Petroleum is the same as last quoted. Whisky was unchanged. Wool was quiet and prices firm.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

No.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Please inform us so as to settle a dispute whether or not the Chicago & Evanston Railroad has sold out to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. F. E. W. AND F. M.

Red Ants.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—If "H. F. W." will try ground cloves on shelves, ledges, edges of carpets, etc., I think she will succeed in getting rid of the "pesky ants." In sugar-boxes and other places where ground cloves would spoil the articles, a few whole cloves will do the work. I have used this with marked success during the past summer, and a number of friends have also found it efficacious in causing a general stampede of the "varmints." A second application may be necessary, as cloves exposed lose their strength after a time. WEST SIDE.

Stolen School-Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Quite recently the public school in Lake View, and also Nickersonville and Lincoln schools in the North Division, have been robbed of school-books, some scholars losing all and others only a part. The teachers have laid down a rule forbidding scholars to take home their books after school hours, and consequently a large number of scholars lost their books.

Quite a number of children losing books come from poor families with whom it is quite a hardship to furnish books, especially when they have to change them every year, and now the teachers tell them they must get more books or leave school. Is this right, and should not the Board of Education furnish books for those stolen rather than exclude a large number of poor children from the benefits of our public school system? NORTH SIDE.

The Chicago Letter-Carriers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—An article appeared in your morning issue of Oct. 13 in regard to Chicago letter-carriers and their Assistant Superintendent, coming from a source I know not. Where first it says Mr. Buckley makes himself obnoxious to the carriers, the only way he does is to treat all alike, and some want to be used better than others. Mr. Buckley has the rules of the office to guide him, and he has never overstepped the regulations of the Carriers' Department, as I have seen. About the sick business, it is a standing rule in the office if any one is absent to notify the Superintendent, so he can get the mail out on time, as the business of Chicago can not stop for a sick carrier, and the business-men of Chicago want their mail on time, and that is what Mr. Buckley is trying to do. The same way with the 7 o'clock rule. All carriers have ten minutes' grace, and then the mail must be got together and got out. It would be a fine state of affairs if the business-men would have to wait for a carrier to sleep as long as he likes in the morning. All carriers know that rule, and it was there long before Mr. Buckley was. Then you also say in your article that he is responsible for the 2 per cent, and any one with common sense knows that he has nothing to do with it, as that comes from Washington. The story is a long one, and I have not the time now to answer all, but Mr. Buckley has never done more than his duty, and it can be proven if an investigation is wanted.

JOHN B. MEARS, Carrier 22.

A Bird on the Bonnet.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Is it not pitiful to witness daily how the slaughter of the innocents has been carried on this season to gratify the vanity of women? The millinery establishments are filled with murdered birds whose bright plumage has attracted the eye of fashion. Aside from that plumage, which is indeed beautiful, what is there that can please the eye in the pitifully-closed mouths and helpless claws and glass eyes? The fact that ladies are aware—many of them at least, for they tell us so—that certain of these poor victims are skinned alive in order to preserve the beauty of their plumage, does not seem to deter them from the indulgence of this vanity obtained by such cruel means. We thought it was enough last winter to wear so many bright feathers, knowing of course that thousands of birds must have been captured and put to death in order to obtain them, but when the fancy feather dealers now come boldly out with the blood of the million innocents upon their hands for the sake of breeding and gratifying women's caprice it seems as if some humane hand should be reached forth to check it, if for nothing more than the example it places before the rising generation. If this flight of murdered and stuffed birds had appeared in time I think it would have been a subject worthy of consideration by the whole American Humane Association, whose sixth annual conference has just closed at Buffalo. Will some one be so kind as to inform me where this business is principally carried on—i. e.: the capture and preparation of this questionable ornament? C. M. F.

A Sunday-School Scholar Who Turned Out Well.

Pall Mall Gazette.

At the thanksgiving services held in Dublin yesterday (Sept. 21) allusion was made at Harold's Cross by the Rev. Dr. Askin that in 1842 Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was then 8 or 9 years of age and lived with his parents at Garnet Lodge, County Dublin, attended the Sunday-school in connection with the church. The attendance roll showed that, even at that early age he had formed habits of extraordinary punctuality and regularity.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

An Interesting Letter on the Marvels Seen by an Observant Traveler.

Valuable Points for Intending Settlers—A Score of Towns and Their Futures.

The Sioux Reservation and the Prospect of Its Being Opened Up to Settlement.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. T., Oct. 9.—We arrived here from Mitchell, as expected, Friday afternoon last. The drizzling rain which was falling when we left there continued all the way here, and did not stop until evening. Saturday and Sunday were pleasant, but today it is raining again. On the way here from Mitchell we passed through the Towns of Mt. Vernon, Plankinton, Yorktown, Kimball, and Pukwana. These are all new towns, some of them not a year old, but, notwithstanding this, the two former places and Kimball are already assuming an appearance of permanency, having good-looking school buildings, residences, and business houses. Their population ranges from 250 to 500. Yorktown and Pukwana are not so large, but are growing at a fair pace.

The land along the line is pretty well taken up by actual settlers, whose houses, or "claim shanties," are seen scattered over the prairies. A good many of these "shanties" are but shanties in fact, built about eight feet high and twelve by sixteen feet on the ground. Some of them are of boards, roof and all; others have board sides and are banked up and covered with the prairie sod, while others are "dug-outs" proper, but are very few. There are also many very neat little frame houses, painted in good style, showing that the owner has

COME TO STAY

and grow up with the country. Some of the occupants or owners of the shanties are waiting for a chance to put up better buildings, and others of them are waiting for the time to come when they can prove up, get a deed for their claim, and hold it for a rise, when they will sell it. Little patches of broken ground every now and then are evidences that the homesteader has begun to comply with the law in order to hold his claim. Occasionally we saw small patches of trees of a few months' growth which pointed out to us somebody's tree-claim. Right here it may be stated that there are a great many claims contested and lost to the person who originally entered them because that party did not live up to the law in making the required improvements so as to hold the land. This is done sometimes after the original occupant has had control of the land for two or three years and it has been considerably improved, but because the law is not fulfilled to the letter the claim is lost.

A few miles west of Plankinton there is quite an uncommon scene in this country, and that is a stone wall inclosing a patch of land, but several miles further on the prairie is spotted with stones, mostly "cobble," and it is not surprising that they are speedily put into walls. Upon inquiry in regard to these stones it was learned that few of them are found beneath the surface, which seems singular enough.

The prairie between Mitchell and this place is very much as it is east of the former place—gently rolling, with now and then a stretch of several miles with a tendency to flatness; but there is not so much of the latter character as there is east of Mitchell.

THE SOIL

is also much the same, and has the appearance of being capable of bringing forth good crops. Many good crops have been raised on the sod here this year. Samples of the grain are very good. Within about two miles of this place and the Missouri River the surface of the land is quite broken and filled with little gulches near the railroad, which runs down the valley of the American Creek about the distance named to Chamberlain.

On either side of the railroad as it approaches Chamberlain the prairie rises in beautiful table-lands to the hight of some 300 or 400 feet above the usual stage of water in the Missouri. From the summit of the table-lands to the river, about a mile and a half in some places, the slope is quite irregular, and is cut up into numberless gullies for several rods. Some of the lands on the slope are considered good for grazing purposes, and some good corn is now standing there. But for crops generally this slope is not considered the best, as the soil there is liable to be badly washed. About half-way up the slope there is a black substance cropping out all along, which strikes the stranger as being uncommon, and it is. This substance is called "gumbo," and is a nuisance to the farmer, as no vegetation of any value will grow on it. During the spring season it turns a lighter color, and later on becomes black and produces a beautiful wild flower. It is soft at all times, and when a little wet forms the worst kind of stuff to stick to one's boots or shoes. This "gumbo" is said to make a good fertilizer to put on land of a different character.

THE CITY OF CHAMBERLAIN,

the county seat of Brule County, is located on the east bank of the Missouri River, and is at present the Western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is 680 miles from Chicago and 147 miles from the eastern boundary of the Territory. The land for the town-site was located in the summer of 1880, and the town was platted that fall. The first settlement was made there in the spring of 1881, the lumber for the first buildings having been hauled by teams from Kimball, twenty miles east. The town-site is high and dry, the highest part of Main street being about ninety feet above high-water mark. The slope toward the river is gradual, so that the drainage is good. The railroad was built through the town in the fall of 1881. The growth to the place has been quite rapid, until now it has a population of about 750. Although the buildings are all frame as yet, most of them are of quite a substantial character.

The different lines of trade are represented here, but business at present is not over lively. Only one church, a handsome structure, has been built as yet. The denomination is Congregational. The pastor is a young man from Connecticut.

Two banks are in full operation, and are doing a fair business. Two weekly newspapers, the Dakota *Register* and Chamberlain *Chief*, both Republican, are published here, and are doing well. The publication of the *Register* was begun June 23, 1881, by Mr. S. D. Cook, who owned and edited it until about two months ago, when he sold out to the Hon. John H. King, formerly of Hampton, Ia. Mr. King is a shrewd politician, a good writer, and is making his mark in Dakota politics. The Chamberlain *Chief* was started only a few months ago by Mr. M. A. Fuller, by whom it is owned and published now.

THE WATER

used here for drinking and other purposes comes from the Missouri. When first taken from the river it is of a yellow mud color, as it is full of mud, but when settled it is sweet and good to taste. For some time past the supply for the town has been pumped up into large tanks on the bank and hauled from there. It has been decided that waterworks will be built next year. A $15,000 steam flour-mill, which has already been begun, is to furnish the power to pump the water from the river to a reservoir to be built on the hill back of the town.

A public school, with two teachers, is now open and attended by about seventy-five scholars.

Chamberlain as yet is a frontier town, but the rights of all men are recognized here, if not always obtained. A goodly number of refined women and educated men are among its inhabitants.

Across the Missouri on the west, and across American Creek on the north, is the

SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION,

of about 40,000,000 square acres. This territory is covered more or less with the dusky "red men of the forest," who are fed and clothed at the expense of Uncle Sam at various agencies. These semi-civilized savages pay frequent visits to this place in considerable numbers, but, as the law is very strict against selling them "fire-water," they are generally quite civil, even more so than some white men who are privileged beings, and are allowed to make fools of themselves by drinking the vile whisky sold here. As long as this reservation is occupied by Indians Chamberlain will not probably reach the size and importance which is anticipated for it by its present inhabitants, although it will undoubtedly continue to grow for some time to come, slowly if not rapidly.

A movement is on foot, however, for the opening of the reservation to settlement by the whites. According to a provision of the last session of Congress, Secretary-of-the-Interior Teller has appointed James H. Teller, of Cleveland, O. (his brother), Judge Peter C. Shannon, of Yankton, and Gov. Newton Edmunds, of Yankton, a special commission to treat with the Indians of this reservation with a view to having a portion of it receded to the United States Government, and the Indians relocated on other portions of it. At the same time Congress appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the expenses of the commission. The Commissioners have already had a meeting at Yankton, but they are now waiting for an interpreter and a military escort. It is expected they will come up this way in the course of a few days. After meeting the Indian chiefs of the reservation, a place of general meeting will be fixed upon where a large number of Indians can come together, which will probably be at some of the forts or agencies. Whatever action may be taken by this commission, it can only be preliminary, as Congress must finally determine in regard to the question. The opening of the reservation will undoubtedly be an accomplished fact in the course of time, but to have a question of this kind rushed through and settled in a hurry would be an unusual occurrence. Representative men of the Territory have not much faith that such a decision will be made in much less than from two to five years.

When once it is done thousands of homesteads will be opened for somebody, and a bright future for Chamberlain will be assured.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will be finished on to Deadwood, in the Black Hills, which is only a little over 200 miles distant. The company have already surveyed a line through to that point. A United States mail-route between Chamberlain and Rapid City, on the eastern slope of the Black Hills, has been established by Congress and is expected to be in operation by next spring. A new overland freight line between here and the Black Hills is expected to be opened within a few months. The old line, which was quite extensively patronized last winter, has been abandoned, for the time being at least, as it was not direct enough. Consequently Chamberlain is not made to resound with the "jamboree" of "bull-whackers" and mule-drivers now as it did then, as they always punished a great amount of bad whisky and "raised Cain" in general when in town. They are

TWIN BROTHERS TO COWBOYS

of the plains, who occasionally shoot holes through the windows and doors of buildings when they are denied entrance. Their music has been transferred to Pierre, the western terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about seventy-five miles north of here on the Missouri, from which place most of the overland freight is now hauled to and from the Hills and the East. A great deal of freight brought to this point over the railroad is shipped north and south by steamboat, and in fact Chamberlain is said to have been one of the heaviest steamboat shipping points on the river this year between Kansas City and Bismarck. The agents of one or two steamboat companies make their headquarters here.

There is no building stone to be had here, but red brick of an excellent quality is made near the town site. There is, however, an excellent quality of building stone in great quantities in the Bijou Hills, twenty-five miles southeast, which it is expected will be brought into requisition when the railroad is built through that country within a few years. Another line of railroad to this point is contemplated, to run from Forestburg, about twenty-five miles north of Mitchell, to which place it is already completed, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. The territory all along through to this point is noted for its almost total absence of timber. On American Island, in the river opposite this place, there is a heavy growth of cotton-wood and a few smaller trees of other varieties. G. I. B.

SICKNESS, STARVATION, AND DEATH.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—A German family named Whichmusky, comprising father, mother, and three children, came from Germany and settled in this city on the 1st of May last. Immediately after their arrival Mrs. Whichmusky was taken sick with a disease which crippled her, and a short time afterward her husband was prostrated with malaria. The son was put to work in the mines, and the elder daughter left at home to take care of her parents. Two months had hardly passed when both the son and daughter were also stricken down with a fatal disease, and thus the entire means of support of the family were taken away. Their condition was not made public till Friday last, when the elder daughter died of starvation. The Chief of Police was then informed, but the story of the poor family's affliction was heard so late as to render assistance of little benefit, for on Sunday morning the son followed his elder sister into eternity, and this morning the younger daughter and only remaining child died. When visited by the police the family was found to be in the most destitute condition, without even a crust of bread in the house, and it is said that the children's lives might have been saved had they been given proper food in time.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 13.—There is much excitement in Erath County. At Alexander, Maj. Penn, the evangelist, prayed for the punishment of a disturber of his meeting, and the man dropped dead. At Lampas, as the meeting lagged, Penn prayed for the removal of the disturbing cause. A young lady at once upset a lamp and burned to death. A tornado blew over Penn's gospel-tent last night, and killed a child, fatally hurt a young lady, and injured others. A fearful panic ensued. The water was two feet deep in the tent.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIANS.

TUCSON, Ari., Oct. 13.—Gen. Crook has issued instructions to military officers in his department looking to the gradual establishment of civil government amongst reservation Indians. He finds among the Indians much distrust of the whites, particularly of soldiers, and urges upon officers the necessity of strict justice in all their dealings with Indians, promising that they will be held to strict account of their acts.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS CRUSHED BY A TRAIN.

NATICK, Mass., Oct. 13.—Two little daughters of Louis Wright, aged 12 and 10 years, while passing through the Boston & Albany freight-yard on their way to school, were struck by a freight-train. The older girl was instantly killed, and the younger had her right arm cut off, and will probably die.

Helen's Other Baby.

St. Louis Republican.

"What makes that noise?" asked a little boy on the cars today.

"The cars," answered the mother.

"What for?"

"Because they are moving."

"What are they moving for?"

"The engine makes them."

"What engine?"

"The engine in front."

"What's it in front for?"

"To pull the train."

"What train?"

"This one."

"This car?" repeated the youngster, pointing to the one in which they sat.

"Yes."

"What does it pull it for?"

"The engineer makes it."

"What engineer?"

"The man on the engine."

"What engine?"

"The one in front."

"What is it in front for?"

"I told you that before."

"Told who what?"

"Told you."

"What for?"

"O be still; you are a nuisance."

"What's a nuisance?"

"A boy who asks too many questions."

"Whose boy?"

"My boy."

"What questions?"

The conductor came just then and took up tickets, and the train pulled up at the station. The last we heard as the lady jerked the youngster off the platform was:

"What conductor?"

A Place Where Woman Is Supreme.

Pall Mall Gazette.

An original sect is reported to exist in Finland, the fundamental principle of which is the sovereign authority of woman in the family. The disciples of the sect, whether married or living in concubinage, take an oath to submit themselves entirely to their wife or mistress, and to confess to her once a week. On their side the women chose one of their number as sovereign, whose duty it is to see that the men remain faithful to their oath and to punish them if they transgress. There are some villages entirely devoted to this new religion. The only analogy to this sect is to be found in Siberia, where the Puritans recognize equally the authority of women.

THE COURTS.

A Salt-Water Suit Before a Chicago Tribunal—Roth vs. Ehman.

The War of the Operetta—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Matters, Etc.

A Novel Maritime Libel Suit.

Judge Blodgett is hearing an interesting libel of William F. Higgie and others against the National Lloyds of New York to recover $1,300 insurance. This is a libel in admiralty. The libellants were the owners of the American schooner G. G. Cooper, which in April, 1879, started from Cadiz, Spain, to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with a cargo of 445 tons of salt. She was obliged to put into the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe in May in a bad, unseaworthy, and leaky condition, and while there was, on complaint of the second mate and two of the crew, surveyed, under the direction of W. H. Dabney, the American Consul, and condemned and sold. The master of the schooner communicated with the shipper of the cargo, and made every effort to have the cargo taken to its destination on another vessel. He was unsuccessful, and the salt was delivered to a merchant to take charge of it, "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The vessel was afterward sold at auction, the voyage broken up, and the freight list lost. The freight list was on the 8th of July insured here in Chicago, "vessel lost or not lost," and after the condemnation application was made to the National Lloyds for payment of the insurance. They, however, refused on the ground that the vessel left Cadiz in an unseaworthy condition, of which the libellants had knowledge; also that the schooner made a deviation from her voyage—that she had an acrobatic troupe on board, and put into Santa Cruz to allow them to give a performance; and, lastly, that the libellants knew the vessel had been condemned when they applied for the insurance. The policy was taken out July 8, 1879, while the vessel was condemned in May previous, so that there was time for the intelligence to reach here. The testimony tended to show the schooner touched at Tangiers, and Centa, and Las Palmas, and was then in a fair condition, but that while running from Palmas to Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, a distance of only fifty-six miles, from one of the Canary Islands to another, she was so injured by a storm as to become unseaworthy. Capt. Higgie is a Chicago man, and his schooner was at one time employed in the grain trade on the lakes. She was a "canaler," and took a cargo of deals from here to England. From there she went to South Africa, and then ran back to Falmouth, was repaired, and started out on another voyage. She put into Cadiz in a damaged condition and was condemned, but was repaired and then set out for Rio Janeiro. Some of the depositions were taken at Santa Cruz in Spanish, but had to be translated when they were filed here. There are a number of interesting questions involved in the case. The suit is also somewhat remarkable from being the first case of the kind over a vessel on the high seas, the maritime litigation here being naturally concerning the vessels which do business on the great lakes. The hearing will be continued today. Robert Rae appears for the libellants and L. E. Kremer and David Fales for the defendants.

The Operetta War.

The case of Leo Goldmark against Isenstein, Collmar, and Wurster came up again before Judge Tuley yesterday afternoon on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction. This was a suit to enjoin the defendants from playing a German operetta called "Der Lustige Krieg," either in Chicago, Milwaukee, or St. Louis, on the ground that it had never been published and was the property of the complainant. It was shown, however, that the piano score had been published for a long time, and the complainant was permitted to amend his bill to show that fact. The Judge, whose musical education had been dwarfed in his youth for the benefit of his legal development, was treated to learned definitions of the terms "score," "libretto," "scale," "part," "dialog," etc., until he felt ready to graduate as a full-fledged musical professor. Finally the case was continued until Monday without any decision being reached, the complainant being permitted to amend and verify his bill, and the defendants being allowed to file an amended answer at that time, when the arguments will be resumed. The performance which the defendants were allowed to give at Milwaukee Thursday evening did not come off, as the leading soubret could not get notice that the injunction had been modified in time to be there, so that the defendants have already lost two performances, one at St. Louis and the other at Milwaukee, through the injunction.

The Sturges Indictment.

A day or two ago Judge Beckwith and Leonard Swett, counsel for William N. Sturges, better known as "Jack" Sturges, of the Board of Trade, who is under indictment for alleged forgery of grain warehouse receipts, notified State's-Attorney Mills that they would apply for a continuance of the case, and the motion was made by them in the Criminal Court before Judge Gardner yesterday. The motion was based upon an affidavit to the effect that Judge Beckwith was obliged to go to New York City, and to be there Monday evening. In the argument for the motion the main point made was Judge Beckwith's peculiar familiarity with railroad matters and that a great deal of the evidence to be introduced in behalf of Sturges appertained to the receipting for and delivery of grain at the Keokuk warehouse by the railroad companies. Mr. Mills opposed the motion, but in view of the sincerity and good faith of Judge Beckworth Judge Gardner granted the continuance until Nov. 20.

The McLaughlin Murder Case.

The case of Thomas McLaughlin, charged with the murder of John Carter, was continued before Judge Gardner in the Criminal Court yesterday. Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson opened the case for the State with a brief address unfolding the plan of the prosecution, and said he proposed to show beyond a doubt that Carter had been most brutally murdered by the accused without any provocation whatever.

For the defense Mr. Louis Schissler said that the defense would prove that on the evening of July 18 Carter, being very drunk, came to the house of one McNulty, at 366 Clinton street, which is next door to the defendant's house. There he began a quarrel with McLaughlin, and a fight between them ensued. McLaughlin was pulled away by McNulty. Carter then went away, after displaying a revolver. McLaughlin followed him in order to have him arrested. At Van Buren street Carter turned and drew his revolver. With that McLaughlin pushed him and he fell, striking against a lamp-post, and breaking his neck on a curbstone.

Jane Carter, a 14-year-old daughter of the deceased, testified to the death of her father. Emma Butters, of 264 Clinton street, saw McNulty holding McLaughlin while Carter ran away from the front of her house on the evening in question. Soon afterward she heard a scuffle and saw Carter lying on the sidewalk. He tried to rise, and with that McLaughlin kicked him twice. McLaughlin then raised his foot a third time and said: "If I had my shoe on I'd drive it through his head." Witness was about seven feet away. This story was corroborated by Ernest Foot, of No. 48 North Sangamon street, who said also that he saw McLaughlin trip Carter and throw him. These were the main witnesses for the prosecution, and others corroborated them.

For the defense Andrew White testified that on the afternoon of the killing he had had a fight with Carter in a saloon and had bruised him up. It was evident that the defense was trying to show that Carter had sustained the injuries which caused his death before he met McLaughlin. A young brother-in-law of the defendant testified strongly as to Carter's attack on McLaughlin, and said that the deceased in falling struck a telegraph pole and that a revolver dropped from his hand. Other witnesses corroborated this story, and several witnesses as to character were called. The case will probably not be finished for a day or two yet.

An Ex-Captain of Police of Lake View Sues for Damages—A Summary Mode of Ejectment.

James Sullivan, ex-Captain of police of the Town of Lake View, commenced an action in trespass yesterday in the Superior Court against George W. Parkes, F. S. Fenninger, Job Phillips, John Gordon, Louis Mullek, Simon Simon, George Williams, and August Schrickel to recover $10,000 damages. Sullivan was for several years Captain of police of the Town of Lake View, Parkes is Supervisor, and Finneger is the present Captain of police and Phillips his Lieutenant. Sullivan charges that in August last the defendants by force ousted him from his office, ejected him from the town-hall, and damaged his furniture so that he has suffered to the extent of $10,000.

Roth vs. Ehman.

In the case of Roth against Ehman, a rule was made a few days ago on George Pyne and George Weldman to show cause why they should not surrender possession of the premises they rent, Nos. 203 and 205 Madison street, to Amalie S. Roth. Yesterday Pyne and Weldman filed their answers to this rule, setting out that they had rented the premises in question from Sebastian Melitzer, and supposed he had full right from John Gunzenhauser, the Receiver, to lease. Pyne says he has a shoe store there, and has expended a considerable amount of money in fitting up his place; that if he is compelled to move now his business for the winter will be broken up, and he will suffer great pecuniary damage. Weidman claims he has occupied his store for many years; that the attorneys of Amalie Roth consented to his having the lease, and even if Gunzenhauser, the Receiver, did not have power to rent the property longer than until the close of the litigation, he ought to be protected under the circumstances. Besides, he says, the litigation is not closed yet, as the case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Items.

The hearing of the case of Roxanna Scott and others against Rachel Amna Haines, involving the property known as the City Hotel, was continued yesterday morning before Judge Tuley and then postponed until Tuesday morning.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of H. S. Stevens against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to recover damages for the soot and smoke thrown in his residence, on Wallace street, by the defendant's cars.

Divorces.

Charlotte E. Herrick filed a bill yesterday against John W. Herrick, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Wilhelmina Kapitzki from Frederick Kapitzki on the ground of drunkenness, and to Hedwig Gradzensky from Max Gradzensky for cruelty.

Judge Moran granted a decree to Orra L. Lane from John H. Lane on the ground of desertion.

State Courts.

The Rochelle National Bank began a suit yesterday to recover $5,000 of Sylvester Sibley, Henry W. Dudley, and James S. Smale.

John W. Rumsey commenced a suit to recover $5,000 of T. H. White.

August Schultze brought suit for $2,000 against Louis Schultze.

C. C. Holton sued the Chicago Steam Cooked Feed Company for $1,000.

A. C. Brackebush & Co. began an attachment suit against H. P. Card to recover $3,270.

John Benson brought suit for $1,000 against Peter Blaler.

Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court before Judge Gardner yesterday Joseph Tiffany, charged with larceny, was sentenced to three years in the Reform School.

In the Criminal Court before Judge Anthony Kittie Brogan, charged with petit larceny, was sent on plea to one year in the House of Correction. George Carr, charged with petit larceny, was sent on plea to thirty days in the County Jail. In the case of John Bathur, charged with assault, the recognizance, with P. W. Drees as surety, was declared forfeited. In the case of Michael Fzanes, charged with mayhem, the recognizance, with John Flanigan as surety, was declared forfeited. The case of Henry Leroy, charged with assault, was continued by the defendant. Frank Kildery was tried by a jury for larceny and found not guilty. An order was entered that a grand jury be drawn for the second Monday in November. Otto Eichell, charged with assault, was tried by the court.

It is thought probable that the case of Teresa Sturla, charged with the murder of Charles Stiles, will come up for trial before Judge Gardner within the next two weeks.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his admiralty calendar. Higbie vs. National Lloyds on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 5,770, 5,174, 5,843, 5,848.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 5,664, 5,806, 5,216, and 4,586.

JUDGE JAMESON—Divorce cases.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 390 to 399, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,376, 6,386, 6,412, 6,422, and 6,448. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,306, 6,452, 6,468, 6,486, 5,940, 6,012, and 6,204. No. 6,262, Doane vs. Lockwood, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 243, 246, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 260, and 261. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—First call 255 to 275, inclusive. Trial call 65, 197, 209, 210, 211, 212, 216, 217, 219, 221. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Call Tuesday 27, 28, 30, and 32. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court Saturday. Monday call, Nos. 373, 374, 376, 378, 381, 382, and 383.

JUDGE GARDNER—No 159 on trial.

Judgments.

JUDGE SMITH—Catherine McMeekin vs. Frank F. Cole; verdict, $300.—John Davis et al. vs. P. H. Decker; verdict, $660.13, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—David Robinson et al. vs. Leopold Bloom; verdict, $829.40, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—J. B. Giroux vs. Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, $1,333.

JUDGE BARNUM—John McCarthy vs. Michael Clarkson, $118.37.

Who Killed Morgan.

Detroit Free Press.

The recent move to raise a monument in memory of Free-Mason Morgan has called up anew the question: "Who killed Morgan?" An old citizen of Detroit was on his way down town yesterday when he met an acquaintance and seized the moment to inquire:

"I suppose you know they are going to erect a monument to Morgan?"

"O yes."

"Very mysterious death?"

"So it was."

"Generally believed that the Free-Masons killed him?"

"Yes, some folks believe it."

"Let's see—I think you are a Mason yourself?"

"Yes."

"Then you must know?"

"Well, I suppose I do."

"Then, sir, I demand to know who killed Morgan!"

"You don't want to know today, do you?"

"Yes, sir—right off!"

The Mason beckoned the old man around the corner, looked all around to see that no one was near, and then whispered in his ear:

"You won't give it away?"

"No!"

"On your solemn word?"

"No!"

"Then I'll tell you—I killed him myself!"

"Sir! you are an infernal liar!" roared the old man. "Yes, sir, you lie, sir, and I won't have anything more to do with you!"

It may never be known who killed Morgan. If people won't believe the murderer, how are the facts ever to come out?

Ordering Two Coffins.

Philadelphia Record.

On Saturday morning last Mrs. A. B. Evans of Tower City, Pa., died. Mr. Evans began making arrangements for the funeral of his wife, and visited the establishment of Undertaker Dreisigacker to select a coffin. The undertaker had only two caskets on hand, both of rosewood. Mr. Evans examined the caskets for a few minutes. Finally, pointing to one of them, he said: "That one will do for my wife," and, laying his hand on the other, "This one for me." He then returned home to await the arrival of his son Milton. The young man arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His father met him with the intention of breaking as gently as possible the news of the mother's death. Grasping his son by the hand he said: "Your mother is——" Without concluding the sentence he gave a convulsive shudder and fell back dead.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."

"Radway on Irritable Urethra."

"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.